

*Edward Conder Junr*

# Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

## QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

*EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C., SEC.*

VOLUME XIV.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1901.

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# Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

## *Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London.*

No. 2076.

VOLUME XIV.

## FRIDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1901.

*THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., as W.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., as I.P.M.; Gotthelf Greiner, S.W.; Sydney T. Klein, P.M., as J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.D.; G. L. Shackles, I.G.; E. Armitage and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., Stewards; Past Masters, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, Col. S. C. Pratt, C. Purdon Clarke; and Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk.

Also the following 59 Members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. G. J. Smith, P.G.O.; Hugh James, T. Cohu, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, D. Hills, J. A. Carpenter, Rev. A. G. L. Robertson, G. P. Gordon Hills, W. Chambers, Rev. H. T. Cart, W. Metcalfe, G. Macfarlane, F. A. Powell, F. W. Levander, W. H. Brown, H. M. Kruszinski, H. E. Overbeck, C. C. Paine, C. Letch Mason, E. A. T. Breed, C. J. R. Tijou, P.G.Pt.; H. Eaborn, W. H. Colman, A. F. Robbins, R. J. Campbell, W. J. Songhurst, E. Gauntlett, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, W. A. Tharp, G. Wormald-White, A. Fisher, J. C. Pocock, J. T. Sweet, A. L. Vibert, Dr. R. Lake, W. J. Moulder, W. C. Hobbs, R. S. Ellis, C. L. M. Eales, L. Danielsson, C. H. Perryman, S. W. Furze Morrish, J. R. Brough, A. Carpenter, R. A. Gowan, F. Samuelson, E. C. Stimson, E. S. Glaeser, J. F. Henley, W. Reeve, Dr. S. Walsh Owen, W. Hammond, H. W. L. Holman, F. W. Mitchell, P. J. Edwards, A. F. Hardyment, E. Leveson, and A. C. S. Leveson.

Also the following 10 Visitors:—Bros. A. V. Jones, Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19; F. J. Phillips, Sir Walter St. John Lodge, No. 2513; T. Charlesworth, of the same; H. Day, Alfred Newton Lodge, No. 2686; H. Machin, P.M., St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 231; S. W. Lambert, P.M., Addiscombe Lodge, No. 1856; A. Downes, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 95; H. G. Williams, Royal Naval College Lodge, No. 1593; E. N. Hatch, St. Martins le Grand Lodge, No. 1538; and C. J. Thornton, Cheryblès Lodge, No. 2466.

The *following Members of the Lodge wrote in apology for unavoidable absence*:—Bros. the W.M., E. Conder, jun., detained in Gloucestershire on Magisterial duty; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., unable to leave York; E. Macbean, P.M., Glasgow; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland, Dublin; W. J. Hughan, Torquay; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; E. J. Castle, J.W.; and Admiral Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta.

Two Lodges and forty-four Brethren were admitted to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary announced that it had been intimated to him that H.R.H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the Protector of German Freemasonry, Ordens-Meister of the National Grand Lodge at Berlin, and Past Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of England, would be pleased to be admitted to the Correspondence Circle, and his name had therefore been placed upon the list of candidates for that evening. But the Committee had thought it better to remove the name of this distinguished Brother from the list, and, in view of his high Masonic rank, and his eminent services to German Freemasonry, to recommend him to the Brethren for acceptance as an Honorary Member of the Lodge, feeling sure that the Prince would feel the compliment intended. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia was therefore proposed and seconded as an Honorary Member of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge and unanimously elected.

The Secretary reported that Bro. Greiner and he had visited Bro. C. Kupferschmidt, who had recently had his right arm taken off at the shoulder, and that they found him making a good recovery from the operation and in excellent spirits. The Secretary was directed to convey to Bro. Kupferschmidt the assurance of the sympathy and love of the Brethren.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried—

That Bro. Charles Frederick Silberbauer having for a series of years been exceptionally active in South Africa as Local Secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Correspondence Circle, the Lodge cannot accept his

* The large initials throughout this volume are taken from the edition of Ptolemy's Geography, printed at Strassburg, in 1525.

resignation of that office without putting on record its sense of the valuable service which he has rendered and its sincere regret that he has felt it incumbent upon him to retire: and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

That Bro. Samuel Jones having for seven years been exceptionally active in Cheshire and Liverpool as the Local Secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Correspondence Circle, the Lodge cannot accept his resignation of that office without putting on record its sense of the valuable service which he has rendered and its sincere regret that he has felt it incumbent upon him to retire: and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

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The following articles were exhibited:—

By Bro. J. A. Carpenter: a set of three small hand-painted Tracing Boards framed in rosewood, probably dating from the early years of the 19th century.

By Bro. Joseph Gray, Singapore, a photograph of a curious hand-painted Masonic plate, found by Bro. R. T. Olsen among some very old china in Copenhagen.

By Dr. Richard Lake, a hand-painted Masonic jug, Leeds (?) ware, which he presented to the Lodge Museum.

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The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was received, adopted, and ordered to be placed on the Minutes.

## *PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.*

The Committee met at Frascati's Restaurant, on Friday, 14th December, 1900.

*Present*:—Bros. T. B. Whytehead, I.P.M., W. M. Bywater, S. T. Klein, C. Purdon Clarke, Col. S. C. Pratt, Rev. J. W. Horsley and G. W. Speth.

The Committee agreed upon the following

### REPORT.

BRETHREN,

A few days after our last Annual Report was in your hands, we had occasion to lament the sudden death of our distinguished Brother, John Lane, of Torquay, P.A.G.D.C., the foremost statistician of the Craft. His memory was worthily honoured in our *Transactions* by his intimate friend, Bro. W. J. Hughan. We mourn his loss not only as a kindly true-hearted brother, but also as a master in his department of research whose place it will be extremely difficult to fill.

We have admitted to our Inner Circle Bro. John Thomas Thorp, of Leicester, who, especially in his own district, has done much to further Masonic Archæology. Our number thus remains, as before, thirty-two.

Our distinguished Brother, and first Master, Sir Charles Warren, has returned safely from the dangers of the South African campaign, and has been much gratified by the interest shown in his welfare by the Lodge brethren, as evinced by our telegram and his reception by our Local Secretary and brethren in Cape Town and elsewhere.

The Outer or Correspondence Circle has not advanced at the same rate as in former years; the number of new members has considerably fallen off. This is probably to be attributed, in some measure, to the minds of Englishmen being pre-occupied, during recent times, by matters which have drawn away their attention from Masonic study. But we feel that, in a lesser degree, it may be also due to a slackness on the part of our members, who have not taken every available opportunity of bringing our society before their Masonic friends. Possibly they have felt that, with our large membership, there was no need for exertion. But this is a wrong view. The larger the Society, the greater is the leakage due to resignation, death, and erasure; and the more necessary to provide against it. The result is that, although our new members number 284, they barely suffice to fill up vacant places on our roll. Our number is now 2850 as against 2836 this time last year. This is the smallest annual net increase we have ever reported, and we hope our members will enable us to show a very much better result next year.

During the 14 years that we have been at work, our income has steadily increased, year by year. Even during the last twelve months, in spite of the fact that we have been unable to communicate with at least one hundred of our members in South Africa, whose dues therefore remain unpaid, this increase of income has been maintained, although not in the same degree as formerly. Timorous prudence might have dictated a curtailment of expenses, but we were reluctant to allow our current volume of *Transactions* to fall below the level of its predecessors, and the merits of certain contributions have induced us to spend even more than usual on illustrations, so that our expenditure has grown in somewhat larger measure than our income. Nevertheless, we are able to present a thoroughly satisfactory balance sheet, as will be seen below, which proves the Lodge to be not only solvent, but well ahead of its liabilities.

The dues outstanding are enormous in their total of nearly £700. The unfortunate state of affairs in South Africa, to which we have already alluded, is responsible for a large proportion of this deficiency. But we cannot refrain from once more pointing out that, after making all allowance necessary for this, as also for the fact that some £70 is due for Reprints Vol. IX, which has hardly yet reached many of our subscribers, the list appended to our statement of accounts is far from creditable to us as a fraternity, or to the individuals whose carelessness or indifference has contributed to such a huge aggregate of indebtedness. There are over seven hundred brethren who have not paid their subscription for 1900, and over four hundred who have not yet paid for 1899!

For the Committee,

T. B. WHYTEHEAD, I.P.M.

## *GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT TO 30th NOVEMBER, 1900.*

### Dr.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Cash Balance 1st Dec., 1899 ... | | | | 425 | 7 | 5 |
| **LODGE ACCOUNT.** | | | | | | |
| To Subscriptions ... | 36 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Joining Fee ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 41 | 15 | 6 |
| **1900 TRANSACTIONS.** | | | | | | |
| To Subscriptions ... ... ... | | | | 1092 | 12 | 6 |
| **BACK TRANSACTIONS.** | | | | | | |
| To Sales and Arrears ... ... ... | | | | 242 | 18 | 4 |
| To Advance Payments received ... | | | | 97 | 16 | 6 |
| ,, Medals ... ... ... ... | | | | 50 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Bindings and Cases ... ... | | | | 45 | 0 | 9 |
| ,, Reprints, Vol ix. ... ... ... | | | | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, Work on British Medals ... | | | | 33 | 16 | 3 |
| ,, Sundry Extra Publications ... | | | | 122 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Life Members Fees ... ... | | | | 44 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, Dividend on Investments ... | | | | 16 | 15 | 11 |
| | | | | £2224 | 11 | 2 |

### Cr.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LODGE ACCOUNT.** | | | | | | |
| By Quarterages ... ... | 6 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Rent of Lodge Room | 9 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Tyler's Fees, &c. ... | 4 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| ,, P.M. Jewel .. ... | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Signature Book ... | 1 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Wreath for the late J.Lane | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 24 | 7 | 6 |
| **1900 TRANSACTIONS.** | | | | | | |
| By Vol. 13, part I. ... | 108 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| ,, ,, part II. ... | 139 | 17 | 3 | | | |
| ,, ,, part III. (on account) ... ... | 14 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| ,, Author's Copies ... | 6 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Summonses, &c. ... | 15 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Catalogue Slips ... | 9 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Clerical Assistance ... | 17 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Expenses of Local Secretaries ... ... | 13 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| ,, Transvaal Relief Fund | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Telegram to Sir C. Warren ... ... | 2 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Sundry Petty Expenses | 19 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 358 | 0 | 9 |
| **BACK TRANSACTIONS.** | | | | | | |
| By St. John's Card, 1899 | 77 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Part III., 1899 ... | 120 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Summonses ... | 3 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Clerical Assistance ... | 22 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Repurchases... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 229 | 4 | 0 |
| By Advance Payments transferred ... | | | | 64 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, Medals ... ... ... ... | | | | 42 | 16 | 6 |
| ,, Bindings and Cases ... ... | | | | 29 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, Reprints, Vol. ix. ... ... ... | | | | 32 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, Work on British Medals ... ... | | | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Sundry Extra Publications ... | | | | 80 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, Investments, £250 Consols ... | | | | 245 | 13 | 6 |
| ,, Library, Purchases and Binding... | | | | 47 | 8 | 11 |
| **OFFICE EXPENSES.** | | | | | | |
| By *Stationery* ... ... | 42 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Postage ... ... | 213 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| ,, Secretary's Salary, including £50 allowance for a Clerk ... | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Rent ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Gas and Fuel ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| ,, Fire Insurance ... | 2 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| ,, Furniture ... ... | 9 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 612 | 18 | 5 |
| **CASH BALANCE.** | | | | | | |
| With L. & C. Bank ... | 247 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| In hand ... ... ... | 208 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 456 | 14 | 1 |
| | | | | £2224 | 11 | 2 |

*I have examined the above Accounts with the Books, Banker's Pass Book, and Vouchers ~~produced, and~~ certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.*

Alfred S. Gedge,
*Chartered Accountant,*
3, Great James' Street,
Bedford Row, W.C.

7th *December*, 1900.

## *STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LODGE.*
## *30th November, 1900.*

| *Liabilities.* | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Account | | |
| Life Fund (83 members) | £593 9 6 | |
| Whymper Fund ... | 105 15 1 | 699 4 7 |
| Payments in advance | | |
| Subscriptions ... | 109 18 11 | |
| Sundry publications | 22 8 11 | 132 7 10 |
| Estimated balance of printing for 1900 | | 200 0 0 |
| Balance of Assets over Liabilities ... | | 111 1 8 |
| | | £1142 14 1 |

| *Assets.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Balance | | |
| In Bank ... ... | 247 15 8 | |
| In hand ... ... | 208 18 5 | 456 14 1 |
| Consols £700 at 98 ... ... ... | | 686 0 0 |
| | | £1142 14 1 |

The assets, as given above, do not include, because not immediately available,

**Stock**, consisting of 16 Complete Sets of the Transactions, Vols. I.-XIII.; remnants of Vols. II., IV.-XIII.; Antiquarian Reprints, Vols. V.-IX.; Facsimiles of the Regius Poem and of 5 Rolls of the Constitutions, etc., etc.:—nor the

**Library and Museum**, on which over £400 has been actually expended by the Lodge, without taking into account the many valuable books, prints and Masonic curiosities presented by the members:—nor even any portion of the

**Amounts Outstanding**, as given below; a large part of which will undoubtedly be received during the next few months, as all members who are hopelessly in arrear have been struck off the books.

### *AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING.*

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1900 Subscriptions ... ... ... ... | 368 19 0 |
| Back ,, ... ... ... ... | 237 10 0 |
| Reprints IX. ... ... ... ... | 69 6 0 |
| Binding ... ... ... ... ... | 10 5 0 |
| Medals ... ... ... ... ... | 1 10 6 |
| Sundry publications ... ... ... | 3 15 6 |
| | £691 6 0 |

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The following paper was read:—

# THE ALNWICK LODGE MINUTES.

*BY BRO. W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C.*

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BROTHER HUGHAN appears to have first noticed this Manuscript in the *Freemason* of the 21st of January, 1871: it was next commented upon by the same writer in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. i., 1874, when he placed a very considerable portion of the contents in the hands of Masonic students.

Bro. Gould, in his *History of Freemasonry*, (vol. ii., pp. 260, 337, etc.,) working on another copy of the text, published a number of extracts, and called attention to many points of interest.

It was not, however, until the year 1895 that the whole of the Ms. was edited and published. This was undertaken by the Province of Northumberland and Durham, of the "Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia," as a volume of their publications. It contains a facsimile of the text of the Old Charges contained in the volume, the Operative Rules, as well as a number of signatures and records of freedoms immediately following the Rules.

A great portion of the volume, that containing the Minutes is not given in facsimile, but only transcribed and printed in type. I cannot help thinking that a good opportunity of placing students in possession of a carefully made facsimile or photograph has been lost: and it is much to be regretted that this very interesting series of records was not placed at the disposal of our Lodge in order that they might be properly issued, in complete facsimile, a work which I feel sure the Lodge would have undertaken. It would then have been possible to have studied the contents from the next best thing to the Ms. itself.

A very small amount of trouble would have enabled the editors to arrive at the proper position of some of the entries. As but little respect can be attached to them, it would have been better to have first removed the labours of the careful house-wife, in the form of the brown paper covers, and then make the endeavour to arrange the leaves in their proper order. No disarrangement of the leaves could have occurred, if the pages had been numbered in pencil; and the separation of the sheets would to some extent have shown where the blanks really occur. In the printed copy the arrangement of the Minutes is confused, and unless the Ms. was nothing more than a note book, it is impossible to believe that the entries were originally made in any order but that of the dates of the meetings. A calculation of the number of leaves in the undisturbed sheets would have assisted materially in the arrangement of the earlier leaves in the volume. As published the confusion in the arrangement of the entries causes trouble.

No transcription, unless most carefully made, can possibly supply the place of the original: and our confidence is shaken when we find, to note only a few instances in the printed transcript, the name Browster, printed as Cronster: Davidson as Davids: and what is probably Brown as Crolen: Palliser varied with Pattison, Pallisen and Pallison: it is impossible to know whether we are to accept the unusual name Fram, or understand it as an error of transcription for Hiam. Also when Cuthbert Chrisp becomes Cuthbert Young, it is uncertain whether it is to be associated with a name transcribed as Cuthbert Younns, with other variations. The possible faulty transcription of this name it will be seen affects the regular arrangement of the names of those present at the Lodge on the 27th of December, 1748.

I have no doubt that it was the same in many cases, as it was in my own, that the Ms. was simply accepted but not subjected to a careful study. A few years ago, when the entire text was printed, occasion caused me to study it for quite a different purpose than the examination of the Ms. itself: and from this examination I was led to think that it contains some points of peculiar interest. This must be my excuse for again opening the question of the real meaning of the records contained in the Minutes.

The copy of the "Constitutions" or "Old Charges" with which the volume appears to begin is of no special interest, its few peculiarities are clearly pointed out in Bro. Hughan's admirable edition of the "Old Charges" (1895).

A good portion of the Minutes after 1748 were written by Nicholas Brown the clerk: and it is worth noting that notwithstanding the fact that a copy was probably already contained in the Operative Minute Book, on the 24th of June, 1749, Nicholas Brown was paid from the funds "for writing the Constitutions."

The Rules which immediately follow the copy of the Old Charges are different from those usually found in other Mss., but some of them are modelled upon the original ones. They were as stated in the text the "Orders to be observed by the company and Fellowship of Free Masons at A Lodge held att Alnwick Sept^r 29, 1701, being the Gen[era]ll head meeting day." These Rules are of a purely operative

character, and the fines to be imposed in case of their being broken are added. A number of signatures follow and it is worth noting that the last of these as far as the fragments now remaining show is dated in 1722. To some of the signatures the date is given at which the members who signed the Rules became "free": there is, however, no record of the quality of the persons thus entered, and the natural conclusion is that they were operative masons and that as far as page 32 of the printed copy the minutes belong entirely to an operative Lodge. This Lodge, so far as is known, had no charter of incorporation, but simply formed itself.

If the Lodge had been at all speculative it would have probably gradually merged into an entirely speculative Lodge, but it did not. The Minutes from the year 1701 to 1709, may be considered to be ordinary operative minutes: and the "Inrollment of Apprentices" which occurs at a later date as follows, is clearly an operative entry: (p. 31 of printed copy).

"Inrollment of Apprentices.

"James Swan bound Apprentice to Patrick Mills November 1751

"Edward Robinson bound Apprentice to Michael Robinson April 1752."

The Minutes with the notes of the year 1735 (page 31) are difficult to understand. They apparently occur on a page by themselves, and seem to now occupy a portion of the thirtieth page of the original Ms.

July (?) Ano 15 1735

John $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{mark}}$ A[n]derson, Patrick Milles

(John) Ward

John Anderson ye 15, 1735

Robert Turnbull July ye 15. 1735

John Best [? Bell]

Thomas Hutson [Hudson] July ye 15. 1735

Thomas $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{mark}}$ Hoiye

July ye 15, 1735

Robert Coward Juley ye 15d 1735.

No information is supplied by the editors: and this is one of those instances when a facsimile would be very welcome, as much might turn on the question whether the names are signatures or not. It is well to note that,

John Anderson, was made free on the 17th of July, 1713.

Patrick Milles, „ „ „ 27th of December, 1706 (?)

John Anderson, [Junior] is only mentioned in this instance.

Robert Turnbull, was made free on the 30th of December, 1717.

John Best [? Bell], „ „ „ 22nd of May, 1716.

Thomas Hudson, Thomas Hoiye, Robert Coward — like John Anderson, Junior only occur in this entry, before the Minute of the 27th of December, 1748: shortly to be referred to.

The first three names may be those of the Master and Wardens; and it will be observed that the date is not attached to them; although, July 15th, 1735, appears after all the names following except that of John Best [? Bell]. They cannot record "freedoms," unless it is to be understood that a new set of men having the same names as those who became free at an earlier date, had joined the operative Lodge. This certainly took place in some instances, for example, there were two members bearing the name of John Anderson, one of whom I have called Junior. Again

William Archer in the list of those signing the rules uses for his mark a badly formed right angle with a dot in it, whereas a William Archer in signing the minute of the 27th of December, 1708, uses for his mark, not as stated in the explanatory Note by the Editors, No. 100 of the Newcastle reprint, "a W crossed out;" but really no doubt a monogram formed of his two initials WA. combined.

One word may be said about the various marks used. As in the case of the marks discovered by our W.M., Bro. Conder, in the books of the Masons' Company of London, when a letter is used it is generally the initial letter of the Christian name of the owner. John Gammon uses the letter I; Robert Anderson the letter R; Thomas Garrett the letter T; John Nicholson, on the contrary, uses a right angle; John Wanne a W reversed; and William Balmborough like William Archer combines the initial letters of his name, WB.; Edward Castles uses three vertical lines, on the top of which is placed an horizontal line; this can have no connection with his name unless it represents the letter E placed on its side.

On the 20th of January, 1708 (*i.e.* 1709) when that very interesting regulation was made, that the members of the Lodge should wear on St. John's Day at Christmas, an apron and "a Common Square fixt in the belt thereof," the Operative Lodge "was kept at Alnwick at the house of Mr. Thomas Davidson then one of the Ward[ens]."

Under the date the 27th of December, 1748, occurs a minute, the true meaning of which, I think, has never been appreciated. This and almost all the remaining entries were written by the Clerk Nicholas Brown: (page 33 of the printed copy).

The following is the entry in full:

Alnwick 27th December 1748

This is to Certify that we whose Names are hereunder subscribed are made ffree Brothrs at this sd Lodge holden at the house of Mr Thos Harrison In Alnwick

The Lodge erected as follows

Roger Robson in Thropton — chosen Master

George Snowdon and Richd Atkinson } Wardens

Cuthbt Yenns (Young ?) Robt Snowdon and Wm Anderson } Brors to the assistance of the said Lodge.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Anderson | Matthew Mills |
| Robt Hudson | Thomas Anderson |
| Thos his mark Hoy | Patrick Mills |
| Andrew Vardy | Robert Carenton |
| | Thos Harrison |
| | Jonathan James |
| | Robert his mark Harrison |
| | Nich. Brown |

It will be noticed that this meeting was held at the house of Thomas Harrison and not at the house of Thomas Davison, where the Operative Lodge met (p. 32.) On looking over the list of names it appears that John Anderson signed the Operative Rules in 1701, and was Master of the Operative Lodge according to the undated minute on page 29 of the printed copy. Robert Hudson signed the Rules about 1701, and was one of the Wardens in 1748. Thomas Hoy was a Warden in the same year. Andrew Verdy "was made a Freemason," *i.e.*, Free of the Trade of Masonry, on the 27th of September, 1708, and signed the Operative Rules. Patrick Mills was made free on December the 27th, 1708, and signed the same Rules.

Thomas Harrison was probably the landlord of the house at which the Lodge met.

Of the remaining five names there is no record in the minutes of the operative Lodge; these minutes are however very irregular and imperfect, and the distance of time between 1708 and 1748 is sufficient to allow of the admission of some new members.

I have taken out all the records belonging to the names mentioned in the minutes, and it will be seen from the table that Robert Robson Master, George Snowdon and Richard Atkinson, Wardens, as well as Cutbbert "Yenns," Robert Snowdon and William Anderson who were "Bro^rs [called in] to the assistance of the Lodge" never attended after the 27th of December, 1748; the meeting of which I have just quoted the minute.

It will be noticed also that the meetings were held on or near the St. John's Days in Summer and Winter, from the 27th of December, 1748, to the 24th of June, 1756, and that at almost every meeting new members were admitted; some of these being strangers and some apprentices to the trade of Masonry.

I have said, on or near the St. John's Days, there is, however, some confusion in the minutes of the year 1755. A meeting is entered as being held on the 29th of December (p. 55), and the balance of cash is carried over to another meeting held four days *earlier*, on the 25th of December (p. 56). In the table I have classed these entries as belonging to one meeting. It seems not unlikely that both the dates should be read 27th of December, 1755.

At the meeting following that recorded above a new Master and Wardens, all members of the Lodge were chosen; a rule being also made that the officers should be elected annually. Other rules were agreed upon, two of which must be noticed (page 34) "It is ordered that all apprentices that shall offer to be admitted into ye s^d Lodge after serving due apprenticeship shall pay for such admittance—10—[shillings].

Also that all other persons and strangers (not serving a Due apprenticeship) that shall apply to be admitted into [the] said Lodge shall pay for such admittance the sum of 17 [shillings and] 6 [pence]."

From these rules it is clear that apprentices who had served their time in the trade of masonry were to be admitted for a less fee than strangers.

The next meeting is to be held at the house of Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, who was present probably as a visitor on the 27th of December, 1749, there being no mention of his having been admitted a member. It was also arranged that two shillings and sixpence should be paid as a subscription each St. John's Day; and that a payment should also be made by every member present for his "dinner and liquor" on those days.

The minutes from this time assume the form of the old Lodge records, being the accounts of receipts and expenditure. They differ entirely from those of the Operative Lodge; each admission is regularly entered, whereas the custom of the Operative Lodge appears to have been for the members to sign the rules, the date of freedom being in some cases added.

It may also be pointed out that the 5th operative rule orders "Thatt noe Mason shall take an apprentice [but his master must] Enter him and give him his Charge within one whole Year after;" and that in Rule 9, the words "Admitted or Accepted" are used with regard to apprenticeship. Also Rule 13 which reads, "Thatt noe Rough Layers or any other thatt has not served their time, or been Admitted Masons shall work within the Lodge any work of Masonry whatsoever (Except under a Mast^r [Mason])." It will be noted that "Admitted" not "Accepted" is also the word used in the minutes of the Speculative Lodge at Alnwick; evidently they followed the

operative modes of expression to which they were accustomed. No argument can, I think, be based on the entry (page 23) that Proctor, Chapman and Verdy were "made free Masons Dec$^{r}$ 27$^{th}$, 1708," when the entries before and after state that certain Masons were "made free:" it is the record of Proctor, Chapman and Verdy having taken up their freedom in the Operative Lodge, after having served a seven years' apprenticeship, according to the rules.

On December, the 27th, an entry appears "Allowed for a p[ai]r of Gloves and Apron 1s. 4d." Daniel Cuthbertson the "Musicioner," received several payments; and one shilling is given for a pair of compasses (page 57).

To return to the heading of the minute of the 27th of December, 1748. It is, I think, impossible to accept the suggestion of the editors of the Newcastle reprint that "erected" is an error for "elected," or their note No. 115, on the minute ordering a half-yearly subscription, that "This seems to be the establishment of the Benefit Society hereinafter referred to."

In the first place, if this were so, Roger Robson would hardly have been, immediately afterwards, entered as being "chosen" the Master: "chosen" is the old word used in such cases, and never the word "elected." The only conclusion that can be arrived at is, that the members of the operative Lodge at Alnwick determined to have a Lodge of Accepted or Speculative Masons, and that with the assistance of certain brethren who are named, and never attended the Lodge again, a Lodge of Freemasons was "erected" at the house of Mr. Thomas Harrison.

Roger Robson was invited from Thropton which is more than twelve miles from Alnwick, and was chosen to temporarily occupy the position of Master. Of the place of residence of George Snowdon and Richard Atkinson who acted as Wardens there is no information; but it is stated that Cuthbert Yenns?, Robert Snowdon (possibly the brother of George) and William Anderson (it may be the brother of the other warden) were "Bro$^{rs}$ [invited] to the assistance of the said Lodge." That is to say, a Lodge of six Freemasons was formed in order to "erect" a new Lodge and admit into Speculative Freemasonry a number of the members of the operative Lodge at Alnwick. It would now be very difficult to trace to what particular Lodge of Freemasonry the six belonged, but the position of Alnwick with regard to the Border must not be overlooked: also that on page 56 of the printed copy the following note occurs, "George Henderson of Alnwick, Visiting Bro$^{r}$ from Canongate Kilwinning Lodge."

Thus it is proved that an acknowledged right existed among Freemasons of the power being vested in a certain number of them when gathered together to "erect" a new Lodge; and it must be noted that as far as we know, in the present instance the entire Lodge was composed of newly-made masons, to whom the power of making masons was given, as it is impossible to believe that all those admitted after the foundation of the Lodge were already Freemasons.

It is a long distance from Alnwick to London, nevertheless it cannot be overlooked that the "erection" of this Lodge took place when the Grand Lodge of England had been in existence for over thirty years; and that the first "Regular" Lodge at Alnwick was that founded in 1779 at the Bee Hive in the Market Place.

Another point of interest may be called attention to; as recorded in the minutes, —Nicholas Brown was chosen Clerk soon after the Lodge was "erected" in 1748, and "all perquisites for admittance [are] to be paid to (the) clerk" [p. 37]. As already mentioned he was paid for making a copy of the "Constitutions," probably taken from that entered at the commencement of the minutes of the operative Lodge. This copy it may fairly be concluded was required for use in the Lodge of speculative Masons.

| | | 1748. | | 1749. | | 1750. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 27th Dec. | 31st Dec. | 24th June. | 27th Dec. | 25th June. | 27th Dec. |
| | Robson, Roger, in Thropton | Master | These | *never atten* | *ded again.* | | |
| | Snowdon, George | Wardn. 1 | | | | | |
| | Atkinson, Richd. | Wardn. 2 | They no | doubt "er | ected" the | Lodge of | "Free |
| | Yenns [?]Cuthbert (Bros. to the assistance of said Lodge.) | P. | Brot | hers," or F | reemasons, | and four | days |
| | Snowdon, Robert (Bros. to the assistance of said Lodge.) | P. | afte | rwards *new* | *officers wer* | *e elected.* | |
| | Anderson, William (Bros. to the assistance of said Lodge.) | P. | | | | | |
| 1 | Anderson, John | P. ("made ffree Brothrs. of this s[ai]d Lodge.") | *Mas.*, Pro.[1] | *Master*, P. | *Mastr.*, P. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 2 | Hudson, Robert | P. | *Ward.*2,P. | *Ward.*2,P. | *Ward.*2,P. | *Ward.* 1 | *Warden* 1 ? |
| 3 | Hoy, Thomas | P. | *W.* 1, Pro.[1] | Ward.1,P. | *Ward.*1,P. | chos.*M.*,P. | *Master* Prest. |
| 4 | Vardy, Andrew | P. | ... | Prest. | ... | Prest. | ... |
| 5 | Mills, Matthew | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | *Ward.*2,P. | *Ward.* 2 Prest. |
| 6 | Anderson, Thomas | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 7 | Mills, Patrick | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 8 | Carrington, Robert | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 9 | Harrison, Thomas [publican] | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | | Prest. |
| 10 | James, Jonathan | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 11 | Harrison, Robert | P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 12 | Brown, Nicholas | P. | P., *Clerk.* | P., *Clerk.* | P., *Clerk.* | *Clerk* P. | *Clerk.* Prest: |
| 13 | Stokoe, Edward | ... | ... | Prest. | Expelled | 27th Dec., | 1749. |
| 14 | Lindsey, George | ... | ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 15 | Thew, George ["stranger"] | ... | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 16 | Cuthbertson, Daniel [?Mason] | ... | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 17 | Shepherd, Robert [apprentice] | ... | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 18 | Hiam, John [? Fram] | ... | ... | Absent | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 19 | Elliott, Henry | ... | ... | P. Did not | pay his sub | scription ? | marked "unpd." |
| 20 | Robinson, Michael [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 21 | ffordy, Cuthbert [do.] ?Hardy | ... | ... | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. |
| 22 | Henderson, John [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | Admit. P. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 23 | Allen, William [do.] | ... | ... | ... | Admit. P. | | Prest. |
| 24 | Moor, John [do.] | ... | ... | ... | *Admit. P.* | *Prest.* | *Prest.* |
| | Woodhouse, Thomas ? visitor | ... | ... | ... | Prest. | ... | ... |
| 25 | Vardy, James [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 26 | Athey, Thos. [do.] or Attey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 27 | Balmborough, Wm. [? Mason] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 28 | Stephenson, Thos. [? do.] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 29 | Walker, Robt. [? do.] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 30 | Willoughby, Wm. [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 31 | Hunter, Andrew [do.] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 32 | Walker, Geo. [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 33 | Davidson, Thos., of Alnwick, Mason [? apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 | Young, James, do. [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35 | Nealson, John, of Felton, Mason [? apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 36 | Roberts, Thomas, of Alnwick [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 37 | Yonow, Cuthbert, of Wandylaw [? Mason] ? Young | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Muckell, Thomas [?Mason] | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Hudson, Thomas, of Alnwick, Mason | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Hudson, John, of Alnwick [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Renwick, Paul, of Bilton, Mason | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Gardiner, Robert, of Old Felton [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Shepherd, Thomas [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Burne, James [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Neal, John, junr. [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Carmichael, George [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | Thompson, John [apprentice] | ... | ... | | | ... | ... |
| 8 | Thew, George, jun. [apprentice] | | ... | | | ... | ... |
| 9 | Anderson, John, of Swarland [Mason] | ... | ... | | | ... | ... |
| 0 | Swanston, Matthew, of Alnwick [stranger] | ... | ... | | | ... | ... |
| | Henderson, George. *Visitor.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | Mills, Thomas [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Harrison, Thomas [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Armstrong, John [Mason] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The following abbreviations are used:—
P., Prest. = Present.
Ad. = Admitted.
M. = Master.
W. = Warden.

[1] *Wm.* Brown (? *Nicholas* Brown) was the proxy. William Brown does not occur again.

| | | 1751. | | 1752. | | 1753. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 24th June. | 27th Dec. | 24th June. | 27th Dec. | 25th June. | 27th Dec. |
| | Robson, Roger, in Thropton ... | | | | | | |
| | Snowdon, George ... ... | | | | | | |
| | Atkinson, Richd. ... ... | | | | | | |
| | Yenns [?]Cuthbert } Bros. to the assistance of said Lodge. | | | | | | |
| | Snowdon, Robert } | | | | | | |
| | Anderson, William } | | | | | | |
| 1 | Anderson, John ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 2 | Hudson, Robert ... .. | ? dead. | Rule made | 27th Dec., of dead | 1750, about member. | attending | funeral, etc., |
| 3 | Hoy, Thomas ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 4 | Vardy, Andrew ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Mills, Matthew ... ... | *Master*, P. | *Master*, P. | Prest | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 6 | Anderson, Thomas ... ... | *Ward.*2,P. | *Ward.*2,P. | *Master*, P. | *Mast.*, ? P. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 7 | Mills, Patrick ... ... ... | *Ward.*1,P. | *Ward.*1,P. | *Ward.*1,P. | *W.* 1, ? P. | *Mast.*, ? P. | *Master.* Prest. |
| 8 | Carrington, Robert ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | *Ward.*2,P. | *W.* 2, ? P. | *W.* 2, ? P. | *Ward.*2, Prest. |
| 9 | Harrison, Thomas [publican] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | Notice [2] | Prest. |
| 10 | James, Jonathan ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Absent |
| 11 | Harrison, Robert ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | *Clerk.* ? P. | *Ward.* ? P. | *Ward.*1, Prest. |
| 12 | Brown, Nicholas ... ... | *Clerk*, P. | *Clerk*, P. | *Clerk*, P. | ? Prest. | *Cl.* Notice | *Clerk.* Prest. |
| 13 | Stokoe, Edward ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Lindsey, George ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | ? dead. | ? dead | ? dead. | ? dead. |
| 15 | Thew, George ["stranger"] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 16 | Cuthbertson, Daniel [? Mason] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 17 | Shepherd, Robert [apprentice] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 18 | Hiam, John [? Fram] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 19 | Elliott, Henry ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Robinson, Michael [apprentice] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 21 | ffordy, Cuthbert [do.] ? Hardy | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 22 | Henderson, John [stranger] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 23 | Allen, William [do] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 24 | Moor, John [do.] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| | Woodhouse, Thomas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Vardy, James [apprentice] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 26 | Athey, Thos. [do.] or Attey ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 27 | Balmborough, Wm. [? Mason] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 28 | Stephenson, Thos. [? do.] ... | Prest. | Prest. | fined non-att. | Notice [2] | Notice [2] | ... |
| 29 | Walker, Robt. [? do.] ... | Prest. | Absent | *Resigned.* | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Willougbby, Wm. [apprentice] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 31 | Hunter, Andrew [do.] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 32 | Walker, Geo. [stranger] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 33 | Davidson, Thos. of Alnwick, Mason [? apprentice] ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 34 | Young, James, do. [stranger] | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 35 | Nealson, John, of Felton, Mason [? apprentice] ... ... | Ad. P. ? | Prest. | fined non-att. | Notice [2] | Notice [2] | ... |
| 36 | Roberts, Thomas, of Alnwick [stranger]... ... ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | Prest. |
| 37 | Yonow[1], Cuthbert, of Wandylaw [? Mason] ? Young ... | Admit. P. | Absent. | *Resigned.* | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Muckell, Thomas [? Mason] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ad. ? P. | Prest. |
| 39 | Hudson, Thomas, of Alnwick, Mason ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 40 | Hudson, John, of Alnwick [apprentice] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 41 | Renwick, Paul, of Bilton, Mason | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 42 | Gardiner, Robert, of Old Felton [stranger]... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. Prest. |
| 43 | Shepherd, Thomas [apprentice] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Burne, James [apprentice] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Neal, John, junr. [stranger]... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Carmichael, George [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | Thompson, John [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Thew, George, jun. [apprentice] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Anderson, John, of Swarland [Mason] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Swanston, Matthew, of Alnwick [stranger] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Henderson, George. *Visitor.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Mills, Thomas [apprentice]... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Harrison, Thomas [apprentice] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Armstrong, John [Mason] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[1] Otherwise *Youns.*

[2] Notice to attend and pay arrears.

| | | 1754. | | 1755. | | 1756. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 24th June. | 27th Dec. | 24th June. | 29th Dec. | 24th June | |
| | Robson, Roger, in Thropton ... | | | | | | |
| | Snowdon, George ... ... | | | | | | |
| | Atkinson, Richd. ... ... | | | | | | |
| | Yenns [?]Cuthbert } Bros. to the assistance of said Lodge. | | | | | | |
| | Snowdon, Robert } | | | | | | |
| | Anderson, William } | | | | | | |
| 1 | Anderson, John ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 2 | Hudson, Robert ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 3 | Hoy, Thomas ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 4 | Vardy, Andrew ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 5 | Mills, Matthew ... .. | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 6 | Anderson, Thomas ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 7 | Mills, Patrick ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 8 | Carrington, Robert ... ... | *Master*, P. | *Master*, P. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 9 | Harrison, Thomas [publican] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 10 | James, Jonathan ... ... | Ch. *W*.1, P. | *Ward*.1, P. | *Master*, P. Ch. 27 Dec. | *Master*, ? P. | ? Prest. | .. |
| 11 | Harrison, Robert ... ... | Absent | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 12 | Brown, Nicholas ... ... | Absent | *Clerk*, P. | *Ward*.1, P. | *Ward*.1, ? P | *Mast.* ? P. | Writes as Clerk in 1757. |
| 13 | Stokoe, Edward ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Lindsey, George ... ... | ? dead. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Thew, George ["stranger"] | Ch. *W*.2, P. | *Ward*.2, P. | *Ward*.2, P. | *Ward*.2, ? P | *Ward*.1, ? P. | ... |
| 16 | Cuthbertson, Daniel [? Mason] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | *Ward*.2, ? P. | ... |
| 17 | Shepherd, Robert [apprentice] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 18 | Hiam, John [? Fram] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Elliott, Henry ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Robinson, Michael [apprentice] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | ffordy, Cuthbert [do.] ? Hardy | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 22 | Henderson, John [stranger] | Notice *Ab* | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | sick. | ... |
| 23 | Allen, William [do.] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 24 | Moor, John [do,] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| | Woodhouse, Thomas ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Vardy, James [apprentice] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | pd. an a/c 1757 |
| 26 | Athey, Thos. [do.] or Attey | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 27 | Balmborough, Wm. [? Mason] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | grtly indispsd | ... |
| 28 | Stephenson, Thos. [? do.] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Walker, Robt. [? do.] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Willoughby, Wm. [apprentice] | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 31 | Hunter, Andrew [do.] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | Proxy P. | pd. 1/6 in 1757 |
| 32 | Walker, Geo. [stranger] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 33 | Davidson, Thos. of Alnwick Mason [? apprentice] ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 34 | Young, James, do. [stranger] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Nealson, John of Felton, Mason [? apprentice] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Roberts, Thomas of Alnwick [stranger] ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | Proxy P. | ... |
| 37 | Yonow, Cuthbert, of Wandylaw [? Mason] ? Young ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Muckell, Thomas [? Mason] ... | Act. as *Cl.*, [P. | Act. as *Cl.*, [P. | Act. as *Cl.*, [P. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | pd. an a/c 1757 |
| 39 | Hudson, Thomas, of Alnwick Mason ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | ... | ? Prest. | Proxy P. | Ill June-Dec., 1757. |
| 40 | Hudson, John, of Alnwick [apprentice] ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 41 | Renwick, Paul, of Bilton, Mason ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | dead. | ... | ... |
| 42 | Gardiner, Robert, of Old Felton [stranger] ... ... ... | Prest. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 43 | Shepherd, Thomas [apprentice] ... ... ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 44 | Burne, James [apprentice] ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 45 | Neal, John, junr. [stranger] | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 46 | Carmichael, George [stranger] | ... | Admit. P. | Prest. | ? Prest. | Proxy P. | ... |
| 47 | Thompson, John [apprentice] | ... | ... | Admit. P. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 48 | Thew, George, jun. [apprentice] ... ... ... | ... | ... | Admit. P. | ? Prest. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 49 | Anderson, John, of Swarland [Mason] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. ? P. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 50 | Swanston, Matthew of Alnwick [stranger] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | Admit. ? P. | ? Prest. | ... |
| 51 | Mills, Thomas [apprentice] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ad. ? P. | ... |
| 52 | Harrison, Thomas [apprentice] ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ad. ? P. | pd. 1/6 in 1757 |
| 53 | Armstrong, John [Mason] ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ad. ? P. | ... |

OFFICERS.

| Year | Officers | | Chosen |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1749. | John Anderson, Master | | Chosen 27 Dec., 1748. |
| | Thomas Hoy,<br>Robert Hudson, | Wardens. | |
| 1750. | Thomas Hoy, Master. | | Chosen 25 June, 1750. |
| | Robert Hudson,<br>Matthew Mills, | Wardens. | |
| 1751. | Matthew Mills, Master. | | Chosen 27 Dec., 1750. |
| | Patrick Mills,<br>Thos. Anderson, | Wardens. | |
| 1752. | Thos. Anderson, Master. | | Chosen 24 June, 1752. |
| | Patrick Mills,<br>Robert Carrington, | Wardens. | |
| 1753. | Patrick Mills, Master. | | Chosen 27 Decr., 1752. |
| | Thomas Harrison,<br>Robert Carrington, | Wardens. | |
| 1754. | Robert Carington, Master. | | Chosen 27 Dec., 1753. |
| | Jonathan James,<br>George Thew, | Wardens.* | 24 June, 1754. |
| 1755. | Jonathan James, Master. | | Chosen 27 Decr., 1754. |
| | Nicholas Brown,<br>George Thew, | Wardens. | |
| 1756. | Nicholas Brown, Master. | | Chosen ?27 Dec., 1755. |
| | George Thew,<br>Daniel Cuthbertson, | Wardens. | |

Nicholas Brown, Clerk. 1749-56.

Thomas Muckel, assisted, 1754-55.

John Moor, "Secretary." 27th Dec., 1749.

* Robert Harrison and Nicholas Brown were chosen Wardens on the 27th Dec., 1753; they did not serve. James and Thew were chosen in their places.

*The Secretary read the following comments received from* Bro. E. Conder, jun., W.M.—

The thanks of all students of Craft history during the first half of the eighteenth century, are justly due to Bro. Rylands for the very important rendering of the entry dated 27th December, 1748, in the Alnwick MS.

This entry which up to now has occasioned little or no interest, at once becomes the most important item in the whole MS.

In his usual concise and clear method of argument Bro. Rylands has, I consider, made out his case.

The antiquity of the speculative Lodge at Alnwick must in future date from 1748, and not from "time immemorial," and the use of the power to "erect" a new Lodge by Freemasons independently of Grand Lodge at so late a date as 1748, must be conceded.

The most convincing point is the fact, now proved by the list of members with their attendances, that the six brethren called in to "erect" the new Lodge never again attended.

December the 27th, 1748, fell upon a Tuesday, and before the end of the week a number of Rules were made, and new officers were elected, shewing clearly that the visiting brethren (if I may so term them) acted as *founders* of a *new Speculative Lodge*, and were complimented for their services by being made honorary members, described by the Clerk, Nicholas Brown, as "made ffree Brothers."

Considering that nearly fifty years had elapsed since some brethren bearing the same christian and surnames as some of those taking part in the proceedings under notice had signed the rules of the Operative Lodge, I can only conclude they were Masons of a previous generation, most likely fathers or perhaps uncles: it being a well-known fact that in the north of England the eldest son takes his father's name, the second that of the uncle.

I cannot believe any members who signed the rules in 1701, or in 1708, could have assisted in 1748, although it is possible: consequently I am not surprised to find the meeting being held at the house of Thomas Harrison.

Bro. Rylands is to be congratulated upon the light he has thrown on these interesting minutes. Although we may regret the disappearance of so cherished a landmark as the existence of a Speculative Lodge document, dating from 1701, yet, as students of history and seekers after truth, we can all join in the hearty vote of thanks to our brother, who has by his able contribution to our *Transactions* placed the Alnwick Lodge Minutes in a sounder position for future reference than has hitherto been the case.

Edward Conder, Jun., W.M.

*From* Bro. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, *P.G.D. Ireland.*—

There seems no difficulty in accepting Bro. W. H. Rylands' interpretation of the Alnwick Records. The difficulty seems rather to be in providing some comforting explanation why nobody appreciated the evidence till now. For the printed version of the Alnwick MS. has been before us for five years.

When Cuthbert of the Ineffable Name and his comrades came to the assistance of the Lodge, they did no more than comply with the terms of their obligation as interpreted by the Grand Lodge of the Antients. We have grown so accustomed to restricting the appellation "Lodge Summons" to the notice sent round before every communication to each member of a Lodge, that we quite forget the difficulty, and in many cases the impossibility of serving such notices in the early days of Speculative Freemasonry. Nor was such a notice needed. The days of meeting were laid down in the Bylaws of each Lodge, and each member was bound to attend on the Lodge-night under penalty

of some small fine. What, then, was the summons to which the obligation bound the Freemason to attend? It was just such a summons as is implied in the present instance. The Brethren at Alnwick were unable to "work" for want of sufficient number and adequate knowledge. They required the assistance from Brethren at a distance, and under the terms of their obligation those Brethren were bound to come.

After the reorganization of the Lodge in 1748, the clerk scrupulously adheres to the phraseology of the older minutes. Although we know the Lodge to have been at work from 1749 to 1756, the Clerk makes no mention of "Master Mason or Fellow Craft." Nevertheless, the Brethren succeed to the post of Warden, and are promoted, or "chosen," Master in due course. It is inconceivable that the reorganized Lodge should not have been influenced by the development of the methods of the surrounding Lodges: else why the reorganization? This is confirmed by the presence of at least one visitor, who came from a Lodge known to have been working under the new system. It would follow, then, that the non-mention of Degrees must not be construed into their non-existence.

It is disheartening to reflect that in the year of grace 1895, the phrase, "The Lodge erected as follows" proved so unintelligible as to seem to require emendation. To erect a Lodge is the authorised and time-honoured formula to denote the foundation of a New Lodge of Freemasons. It is so employed in the earliest Lodge Charters (or Warrants, as they are styled nowadays) ever issued by any Grand Lodge. The very first of them opens as follows:

> "Whereas our Trusty and Well-beloved Brothers. . . . . . have besought Us that We would be pleas'd to Erect a Lodge of Free Masons," etc., etc.
>
> *Warrant of Lodge No.* 1, *G.L. Ireland*, 1*st February*, 1731-2.

Thus sanctioned by authority, and approved by usage, the phrase held the field among English-speaking Freemasons at home and abroad during the half-century that preceded the Union of 1813, and still remains a constitutional formula among the Grand Lodges that derived from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, or from its step-daughter, the Grand Lodge of the Antients. In view of such unfamiliarity with the documents that embody the history of our organisation, it is well to bear in mind that in 1748 there were no Lodge Charters in existence, save those issued under the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Several years had to elapse before the Irish practice, now universal, was followed by the Grand Lodge of England.

The feat accomplished by Bro. Rylands in restoring the records and establishing the reorganization of the Lodge at Alnwick reminds us of the Classical recensions that marked the Renaissance of Learning. If he could do these things without even seeing the original, is it not worth our while to induce the custodians to let him have a sight of the MS.?

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

*From* Bro. J. T. Thorp.—

All Masonic students should thank Bro. Rylands for calling attention to the minutes of the old Lodge at Alnwick, especially when he has such interesting information to bring forward. I quite agree with him, that a full facsimile of the MS. would have been far more useful than the letterpress reproduction published in 1895, but one has to be thankful for what one can get.

The manner in which the minutes are jumbled together in the original makes it very difficult to obtain a clear idea of them, so that Bro. Rylands' paper will be of considerable assistance in properly understanding and estimating the MS.

When the reproduction was published I spent some little time over its examination, and was quite under the impression that the minutes from December 27th, 1748, onwards, recorded a revival or resuscitation of the old Lodge. But after reading Bro. Rylands' paper I certainly incline to the opinion that there were two separate and distinct Lodges, the earlier portion of the MS. referring to the old operative Lodge, and the later portion, from 1748, being the minutes of one newly formed.

The word "erected,"—"elected" is certainly an error of transcription—is still commonly used in Scotland and elsewhere to describe the foundation of a new Lodge, and a very appropriate word it is. Its use in this instance seems to prove that these later minutes do not record a revival of the old Lodge, but the establishment of an entirely fresh organization.

The character of the 1748 Lodge, whether it was operative or speculative, is not so easy to determine. Bro. Rylands thinks it was speculative, and it is quite probable he is right. Several of the rules seem to confirm this view, viz.:—

"The Meetings to be held on the St. John's Days."

"No one to be admitted under the age of 21."

"The admission to the Lodge as Members, of 'other persons and strangers not serving a Due apprenticeship.'"

And also the reception as a visitor of a Brother who is known not to have been an operative.

There seems to be nothing in the MS. to show whether the later speculative (?) Lodge was held in connection with the older operative Lodge, or whether it was entirely distinct and separate. That the operative Lodge still existed may reasonably be inferred, from the reference to "apprentices that shall offer to be admitted into ye s^d^ Lodge after serving due apprenticeship." Is any information obtainable on this point?

Most of the minutes of the second Lodge, with the exception of the first two meetings, begin, "At a meeting of the Society of the said Lodge, etc., etc.," the use of both the words "Society" and "Lodge" in this opening sentence is peculiar, and I think very unusual. Is there in this case any particular significance in their use?

JNO. T. THORP.

*From* Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, *P.G.D.*—

I am exceedingly pleased with the interesting paper on the "Alnwick Lodge Minutes," by Bro. W. H. Rylands; and consider that his very suggestive remarks on these old Records will help us the better to rightly appreciate and value such important registers of early meetings of the Fraternity. It is vexatious to find that the typographical reproductions of these meetings, published in 1895, are not so accurate as we had been led to believe; but there is one thing to rejoice in, and that is the copy of the "Old Charges," with the "Orders" of 1701, and a number of signatures thereto, marks, etc., are all in facsimile.

It may interest the members to know how I first became acquainted with this valuable Minute Book, dating from 1701, the earliest of the kind preserved in England.

In 1870, several of us had a discussion in the *Freemason* as to the antiquity of the Craft, and in the number for November 12th appeared a short communication from "E.T.T., 1167," in support of my views, with an extract respecting the wearing of Aprons in 1708, from the "Minutes of the Warkworth and Alnwicke Lodge in his possession." Of course I wrote at once about this valuable find, and on November 26th, the owner (the late Bro. Edwin Thew Turnbull,) wrote from Alnwick thanking me for my interest in the matter, and saying "I prefer that Bro. Hughan should himself

examine the records, and give the Craft his valnable opinion thereon," which exactly suited me.

To my horror, however, the volnme was sent me by *book post*, with a piece of common brown paper wrapped round it! I need not say that, after fnll particnlars of its character were given by me in the *Freemason* for Jannary 21st, 1871, the precious docnment was returned in a different manner.

The snggestion of Bro. Rylands that the meeting of 27th December, 1748, was convened for the purpose of holding "a Lodge of Accepted or Specnlative Masons" does not wholly commend itself to me. The records of other Lodges of a similar character prove that unless for the conferring of the *degrees* of Specnlative Masonry, any ordinary assembly could be ntilized for Craft purposes, as with the *York* Lodge and others. There is no mention of Degrees, and nothing in the minntes to indicate any work differing from the nsual.

I believe the word is "erected" as Bro. Rylands states, and to my mind the entry means that there was a special Lodge held at the date mentioned, to preside over which Bro. Roger Robson was "chosen Master," and Snowdon and Atkinson acted as Wardens, the eight names at the right hand being those made "ffree Broth[rs]" and the others being members previonsly.

These Records never allnde to *degrees*, as they would likely do, had the modern ceremonies or additions been known to the members.

Following the lead of Bro. Rylands and remembering tbat on the 24th Jnne, 1749, Bro. Nich. Brown was paid a guinea for "writing the *Constitutions* and two attendances," it seems likely that some of the brethren admitted on the 27th December, 1748, or who attended, were foonders of another Lodge not far from Alnwick. Bro. Rylands' paper requires and deserves very careful consideration, as his suggestion may yet be proved to be correct, thongh at present I am nnable to fully accept it.

W. J. Hughan.

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Bro. G. W. Speth said:—Bro. Rylands has put an entirely new complexion on the meaning of the Alnwick Minntes. It is curious that wbat now appears so obvions should have escaped the attention of all of us for all these years, nntil hrought to onr notice in consequence of the more careful reading of tbe evidence by Bro. Rylands. Bnt once pointed ont to us, there can he no hesitation in asserting that a revolution of some sort did take place at Alnwick on the 27th December, 1748.

On that date certain individuals who bad never previonsly attended the Lodge, so far as we know, and who never attended again, were called in to the assistance of the Lodge, and even occupied the chairs: and certain hretbren who were already members under the former régime, together with still others wbo were not so, were "made free hrothers of this Lodge." This bare statement of the facts, divested of all detail, proves incontestably that the new organisation differed from the old one, the only donbt is as to wherein the difference lay.

A few remarks in snpplement of onr Brother's paper may he permitted me. The case of John Anderson is pnzzling. As Bro. Rylands points ont, he snbscribed the roll either in 1701, or very shortly after, his name being among the first. Of tbis roll we have a facsimile, and his signatnre is nndoubtedly an autograph. This is certainly the John Anderson who was Master in 1710. Near the end of the same roll appears a John Anderson, and he is bracketed with Allexander Gradon, and tbe date 17th July, 1713, is placed against their names. Now, if these last signatures are antographs, then the two Andersons are distinct, probably father and son, as Bro. Rylands assnmes.

But I doubt their being really signatures: both names appear to be written by the same clerkly hand. A possible reading is that this records the date of their once more serving as wardens. If it indicates, as Bro. Rylands thinks, the date of their admission, then we have father and son. In support of his reading there is the fact that in an enigmatical minute referring to the year 1735, the purport of which is impossible to explain, we meet for the first and only time two John Andersons in one entry, one without a date affixed, the other followed by "ye 13 [July] 1735." But it is quite conceivable that both entries refer to one and the same John. We meet the name of John Anderson in every minute, I think almost without exception, from 1701 to 1755, not only as member and Master of the old Lodge, but as one of the special members admitted the night of the great transformation, and later on as Master of the new organisation. It is not impossible that he was the John Anderson of 1701, who might then have been just out of his articles and about 21 years old, bringing him to 76 when we last meet him: and even if it were his son, who was admitted in 1713, also at the age of 21, he would be 63 years old. But I am not convinced that there were two John Andersons, although I admit the possibility. The case of John Bell, who appears in the same list with the date "May 22 1716" attached to his name, rather strengthens this view, because unless we have here again duplicate names, it cannot mean his admission, as he is given in a previous minute of 1703. I believe it means the date of serving the wardenship.

Longevity, but not of a phenominal nature, appears to have been the rule in this Lodge. Another instance is that of Patrick Mills, made free on December 27th, 1706, present at almost every recorded meeting, a participant in the Reformation of 1748, and last named in 1755.

In the roll, 1701-1722 appears a shockingly bad specimen of handwriting, which Bro. Rylands reads, correctly, as it seems to me, as Cuthbert Chrisp. If so, the final "p" is placed above the line, for want of room. But the editors of the transcript have suggested that the name is Young. The aforesaid "p" might easily be read as an initial "Y," it is true, but it would be important to know whether the editors had any other reason for their suggestion than the fact that the only other Cuthbert we meet is probably, but not certainly, named Young. They seem to think that the Chrisp is a distorted repetition of Cuthbert. Now Cuthbert Yenns (again the editors suggest Young, probably correctly this time) was one of the "Bros to the assistance of the said Lodge" in December 1748, and in June 1751 a Cuthbert Yonow is admitted a member on paying 5/- fee. In the same minute his name is transcribed Yonows, and in December Youns, and in December 1752, Cuthbert Youns is "declared off." I cannot help thinking that Yenns, Yonow, Youns, are all the same individual, and that his name was Young. Only an inspection of the original minutes, as we have no facsimile given us, could decide the question. If there is any connection with the earliest Cuthbert Chrisp or Young, this would explain why he only paid 5/- on admission in 1751, but it is my only reason for suspecting any such connection, as otherwise the reading Chrisp quite satisfies me.

The new rules made in 1748 fix fees for admission as follows: an apprentice who had served his time, 10s. (altered next year to 6s. 8d.); "all other persons and strangers" (which I take to mean non-masons and masons from elsewhere)[1] 17s. 6d., afterwards altered to 13s. 4d. Now from this time forth we find numerous admissions, always with the fee of 6s. 8d., or 13s. 4d., except in the following cases. S. Stokoe, G.

[1] The accounts show instances of new members, described as Masons, and charged the full 13s. 4d.

Lindsay, D. Cuthbertson, W. Balmborough, Thos. Stephenson, Robert Walker, Cuthbert Yonow (or Young), T. Muokell, Thos. Hudson and J. Armstrong, and these ten all paid 5s. You will see there is no provision for a 5/- fee in the rules. Cuthbertson was a musician, and received a fee for each attendance, and we can understand his being let off cheaply. Balmborough was an old member of the Operative Lodge, he signed before 1706. Thomas Hudson's name occurs in the memorandum of 1735, therefore another member. Rt. Walker does not previously occur, but a Walker was made free on the 20th January, 1708/9, and although he is subsequently cited as Ph. Walker, I incline to think that Rt. is a misreading for Ph., or *vice versa*. If so, here we have another old member. There was no George Lindsey, possibly another misreading, in the old organisation, but there was a John Lindsey in 1710. Without the actual MS. before us, or a facsimile of it, it is impossible to estimate how far the editors have been correct in their reading of signatures. So that we have certainly some of the former members here, and possibly others, in all six; add to this Cuthbertson, and it only leaves three at 5s. to account for; and I think we shall not risk much in assuming that they also were old members whose names do not happen to occur in the fragmentary minutes left to us.

It is interesting to note that we do not find all the old members joining the new Lodge, and that some of those who did join did not do so until several years afterwards, such as Balmborough. The circumstances as a whole remind me very much of the Masons' Company Lodge: there was a Speculative Lodge according to the newer methods, unconnected with trade, within an old Operative Lodge which was only slightly speculative, and existed principally for trade purposes. In the minutes after 1748 we find not a single operative entry, except once in 1751 and 1752, the entering of apprentices, and I suspect this belongs really to the Operative Lodge: we have merely the fact recorded here and there, that such and such a new member was an apprentice out of his indentures. But the old operative organisation must have existed side by side with the new, as its apprentices were being constantly admitted on completion of their time, and were more of the minutes preserved to us, we might have learnt much more.

am doubtful whether the Constitutions which the clerk was paid for writing out, are really a fresh copy of the Old Charges. I believe it to be rather the laws and regulations as agreed upon in 1748. His fee was to be 5s. each attendance, these minutes occupy two meetings, and he was paid 10s. for his trouble, which agrees. They still had the old copy, what did they want a new one for? By-laws were often called Constitutions, those of Grand Lodge are so-called to this day.

I have already occupied so much time that I am almost reluctant to call the attention of the brethren to the earlier or operative minutes. Yet there are some very curious points. We find that the apprentices must receive their charge from their Master within one year, and further that after they had served their seven years, they may be "admitted or accepted," but only on Michaelmas day. Surely this indicates two ceremonies of some sort, call them degrees or what you will. And the stipulation that their admission as fellows is only to be on the Feast of St. Michael, which from Rule No. 1 is evidently the head-meeting day of the Lodge, is in curious conformity with the earliest rules of the Grand Lodge of England. The apprentices at Alnwick were admitted at any time, the fellows only on the head-meeting day, or, as it was elsewhere called, the General Assembly. After 1717 in Grand Lodge, any Lodge could make an apprentice at any time, but according to Rule XIII., only Grand Lodge could make fellows. Now Grand Lodge admittedly stood in place of the former General Assemblies.

Rule 12 is hard to construe, but I am inclined to think it points to the difference between Free Masons and Guild or Company Masons to which I referred in a previous paper read before this Lodge. It reads: "Itm̃ Thatt noe Fellow or Fellowes within this Lodge shall att any time or times call or hold Assemblys to make any Mason or Masons free: Nott Acquainting the Mast$^r$ or Wardens therewith." This cannot apply to their own apprentices out of their time, as there was a special rule for that, just quoted: it can therefore only apply to Guild or Company Masons wandering from some other city who were not Free Masons. The Alnwick Lodge was evidently not a guild but as it styles itself in the preamble to these laws, "a Fellowship of Free Masons."

Rule 13 is also noteworthy. "Itm̃ Thatt noe Rough Layers or any other thatt has not served their time, or admitted Masons, shall work *within the Lodge* any work of Masonry whatsoever (Except under a Mast$^r$)." The italics are mine. It is evident that the Lodge was an actual building, where work could be carried on, but it was as evidently not the workshop of some particular building under construction, but from the very terms of the article, must have been a sort of joint workshop for any mason in Alnwick, where he could carry on his own special job, provided always that he was an admitted Freemason.

In conclusion I desire only to point out that external influence seems to have been felt very soon after these rules were drawn up in 1701, because as early as 1706 we find the head-meeting day of St. Michael allowed to lapse, and its place taken by the more usual feasts of St. John, in June and December, on which occasions the officers were elected and the sermon preached, etc.

If some Brother with time on his hands would do for Alnwick what Bro. Rylands accomplished for Chester and Warrington, *i.e.*, find out by wills and other documents the social position and standing of the names mentioned in these interesting records, our power of appreciating their importance might be considerably increased.

Bro. J. W. Horsley thought we were arguing very much in the dark about matters whereon it would be easy to shed light. Why should we remain in doubt about the true reading of names or sequence of minutes when it might be possible to obtain the loan of the actual manuscript and thus clear the road for reasoning based upon sound premisses?

Bro. Hamon le Strange asked whether the enigmatical Yonows, Younns, etc., might not be a misreading for "younger"?

Bro. Purdon Clarke expressed his appreciation of the labour involved in writing this paper: nothing was more perplexing than to co-ordinate matter which had been erratically bound up, or than to make sure of personalities whose very names had to be guessed at. He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Bro. Rylands.

The vote was seconded in a few words by Bro. Goldney, and carried by acclamation.

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In reply, Bro. W. H. Rylands said:—

Firstly, may I be allowed to state that having neither the time nor the opportunity, I made no attempt to edit this Ms., and only brought forward such notes as were required to call attention to various points connected with my suggestion as to the meaning of the minutes during and after the year 1748. I may mention also that my

notes were purposely kept very closely within certain limits, as I thought the subject was of sufficient importance to require full and free discussion.

It is a pleasure to me to express my thanks to those brethren who have so kindly added remarks and joined in the discussion. And I am happy to think that my notes have called forth a number of separate points which assist materially in the proper understanding of the *Ms. itself*.

It is impossible not to agree with Bro. Horsley, that we are arguing very much in the dark; this has been my feeling from the beginning: with so much confusion and so much uncertainty many questions cannot be decided without the light that would be given by the original Ms.

At the very entrance on the subject, we are met by the question, Is the Ms. the fragments of one book or two? One belonging to the operative body, and the other the records of a speculative Lodge. The size of the page, the quality and marks of the paper would probably help to decide this at once.

If it s the fragments of only one book, which I very much doubt, then one set of minutes was written at one end, and the other at the other end. This also could perhaps be decided by the paper. If it contains the fragments of two sets of minutes, at once several questions of importance arise: for example, the Constitutions are probably written by the same hand that penned the Operative Rules, and these rules are dated September, 1701. They are signed and agreed to by a number of those present: it is however impossible to fix the place where the names of those present end, and the later additions begin. The next date met with is a "freedom" on December, the 27th, 1706.

It may, therefore, be fairly concluded that the copy of the Constitutions belonged to the operative portion of the book.

If there were two books it is easy to understand that the Speculative Lodge would also require a copy of the Constitutions to be in their possession.

It has been suggested by Bro. Hughan that the copy for which Nicholas Brown, the Clerk, was paid might be required for still another Lodge in the neighbourhood of Alnwick. Also Bro. Speth suggests that the payment to Browne was not for copying out the "*Mason' Constitutions*," but for writing out records and minutes of the constitution or "erection" of the Lodge.

In the first place, it is more natural to suppose that the "Constitutions" were required by the newly-erected Lodge at Alnwick: Browne was paid one guinea, this included two attendances at five shillings each, and eleven shillings for writing the Constitutions. It must not be forgotten that the five shillings for attendance were paid no doubt for writing the minutes, and besides this he had "all perquisites for admittance," *i.e.*, for the admittance of new members. These were my reasons for contending that the eleven shillings were given to the Clerk for writing out the Masons' Constitutions.

One or two of the corrections in the copy that has survived are worth noting: the copyist did not at first read the words correctly from the Ms. he was transcribing. Page 7, "Beheast" (Land of Behest) has been wrongly corrected in the margin to "Bless": page 5, "take" has been corrected into "give," and page 10, "Statutes" into "faultes."

Bro. Speth opens up the very interesting question, what was the operative Lodge? In my opinion wherever minutes of meetings are found, they record the meetings of the general body of the Lodge who met together to transact business, and

not for operative purposes. The use of the words "the Lodge" is not uncommon in the Ms. copies of the Constitutions, and must, I think, be understood rather generally than particularly.

This naturally leads to the two operative rules which Bro. Speth has pointed out: and has printed in full, so I need not repeat them here. No. 12 is, I think, only an altered form of the rule in the Ms. Constitutions which orders, following the text of the Alnwick Constitutions, "that noe Master or ffellows take noe allowance to be made Master [Mason] without the Assent of his ffellows and thatt att the Least five or six." That is to say, that no authority or imagined permission was to be unlawfully used or seized upon to make a man a mason. This, the correct interpretation of the old phrase is substantiated by Harl. Ms. No. 1942, in which the 15th rule reads, "You shall not take upon you to make any one Mason without the privity and consent of five or six of your ffellowes." The Sloane Ms. No. 3848 reads: "5. Also that noe $M^r$ nor fellowe take allowance to he made Mason $w^{th}$out $y^e$ asent of his fellowes $y^t$ [that] at the least five or sixe." This is repeated in the Antiquity Ms. (Hughan's Old Charges, 1872, page 67.) In the ordinary copies of the Old Charges this Rule occurs among those headed, "Rehearse I will other Charges singular for Masters and Fellows." It is particularly to be noticed that "Robert Padgett, Clearke to the worshipfull Society of the ffree-Masons of the City of London," took the opportunity of slipping in at almost the only possible place a mention of the Accepted Masons, and altered the usual heading as follows, "Now will I Rehearse Other Charges Single ffor Masons Allowed or Accepted." In the twin copy called the Col. Clerke Ms. this interpolation does not occur.

Rule 5 (Alnwick) provides that all apprentices are to he properly "entered," and this Rule 12 provides that apprentices shall not be made and that they shall not receive their freedom unless formally done with the knowledge of the Master and Wardens. Perhaps the greatest difficulty the heads of such organisations had to contend against was, the clandestine employment of Apprentices, and the giving of their freedom. Whenever either was done, besides destroying the control over the trade, it was always a loss to the Company or Incorporation; that of granting the freedom being the heavier of the two, Masons like others did it, of course, in order to avoid paying the fees.

I cannot help thinking that Rules 5 and 12 were intended to prevent this, and to apply to any Apprentice.

Bro. Speth suggests that this cannot be so because the same Rule (12) is covered by No. 9, which provides for the freedom of an Apprentice being granted only on the Feast of St. Michael, but the Rule No. 9 only specifies the fee to be paid for properly giving the freedom, six shillings and eightpence; whereas Rule No. 12 states the amount of fine to be paid for breaking the Rule No. 9, viz., £3 6s. 8d.

I quite agree with Bro. Speth, there were two ceremonies, the first that of entering the Apprentice, when the Old Charges were read over to him: and the other that of freedom of the guild when it is perhaps natural to suppose that the attention of the Apprentice out of his time, was called at least to "The Charges which belong only to Masters and Fellows."

The other Rule to which Bro. Speth calls attention, is No. 13. I cannot quite agree that this Rule is intended to refer to a joint workshop, for any Mason to carry on work in. It seems to me that the Rule is an altered form of the Rule in the Old Charges (Alnwick Ms. page 14) "Alsoe that noe Mason sett any Layer within a Lodge or without to Hew or Mould stones, with no mould of his own makeing." The word

"the" being used in the Alnwick Rule in the place of "a," would not present any difficulty, as, to take one example, the Lansdowne Ms. Rule 13, reads, "nor Sett no Lowen [to] worke within the Lodge nor without to no Mould Stone."

One interesting point with regard to the minute (p. 32) entered under the date the 20th of January, 1708 [? 1709]: it states that the meeting was a true and perfect Lodge kept at Alnwick at the house of Mr. Thomas Davison, then one of the wardens of the same Lodge. Thomas Davidson signs the original Rules as Warden in 1701: was chosen Warden in 1707: he attended in December, 1708: was Warden as above in 1709, and was chosen the Master in 1710. This is the only reference beyond the place Alnwick, that occurs in the minutes. The Thomas Davidson, of Alnwick, who joined the Speculative Lodge in 1751, payed the fees (6s. 8d.) of an apprentice. This was forty-one years after Thomas Davidson (senior) was the master of the Operative Lodge.

I cannot but agree with Bro. Speth that the Rule of the Grand Lodge about the making of Masters or Fellows in the Grand Lodge, like some others, was distinctly a survival of the Operative Rules. It was a necessary rule among the Operative Masons, for the protection of both the Guild and the trade: it became useless however under the Speculative Government, and was, therefore, abandoned.

Bro. Thorp as well as Bro. Speth call attention to the heading of the minutes of the Speculative Lodge, "*At a Meeting of the Society of the said Lodge.*" It does present some little difficulty: and might perhaps be used as a proof that the Lodge erected in December, 1748, was held under the wing of the Operative Lodge: I think, however, that this is a very doubtful explanation.

In December, 1748, it is a "Lodge" that was erected: Brothers are called in to the assistance "of the said Lodge:" and in the Rules made afterwards "for the better regulating the ffree Masonry," the words, "said Society," "this Society" occur several times. On page 35 of the printed text it is "Ordered that the subscriptions shall be paid into the said Lodge:" and again, "Ordered that none shall be admitted into the said Lodge under the age of 21 or above 40." On page 36, in the Rule referring to the widows of deceased members the words "Society" and "Lodge" appear to be used indiscriminately. It seems to me therefore that the word Society in the sentence, "the Society of the said Lodge" means the society or company, referring to the members themselves collectively, and not to the Institution.

The weight of Bro. Hughan's opinion on matters connected with the minutes of Lodges compels me to consider his remarks very carefully. I fear however that he slightly misapprehends me: my contention is not that the meeting of December, 1748, was convened to hold a Lodge of Accepted Masons: but that it was held to erect or found one. And the use of the word "erected," the election of officers: the calling in of strangers, "to the assistance of the Lodge:" the fact that none of these appeared again: that as Bro. Conder points out, within the week, *i.e.*, on the Saturday following, new Officers were chosen from the members of the newly-erected Lodge: new Rules "for the better regulating the ffree Masonry were made at the same meeting:" all these to my mind point directly to the fact that it was not a revival or re-organisation: nor was it a simply a "Special Lodge" as Bro. Hughan contends, called for the purpose of making Masons.

The question of the meaning of the word "erected" has been so admirably and completely supported by Bro. Dr. Crawley, that it is quite unnecessary to write any more on the subject.

I confess I do not quite understand the sentence in Bro. Hughan's remarks, beginning "The records of other Lodges," etc., and can only say in reply, that to my knowledge there is no entry at all similar to this one found at Alnwick, in any other Lodge minutes, taking its place among the ordinary minutes of a Lodge, whether operative or speculative.

The minutes of Alnwick after and including the meeting of December the 27th, 1748, differ entirely, and in most essential particulars from those earlier minutes which I believe to be the minutes of the Operative Lodge. For example, except the one minute of the 20th of January, 1708, about going to church, the operative minutes do little more than record the election of the officers, and the fines for misdemeanors. There is no mention of any one having been apprenticed, no mention of freedoms, and no mention of any one having been admitted a member. Neither is there anything approaching to an account of money received and paid away.

The Speculative minutes on the contrary are full of the accounts of money both received and paid; they contain repeated mentions as I have already said of the admittance of members: in fact, they closely, nay almost exactly, resemble the minutes of well-known Speculative Lodges.

The various Rules or orders made in the Speculative Lodge, as well as the minutes, preclude the possibility of the "admission" of any one being interpreted as another mode of expressing the entering of an Apprentice, or of an Apprentice taking up his freedom, and becoming a fellow. The action of the 27th of December, 1748, could not, therefore, be either a revival or resusicitation of the Operative Lodge.

All this in my opinion, proves clearly the character of the Lodge erected in 1748, and if it was not, as Bro. Hughan suggests, what I am satisfied it was, then I would put the question, what was it?

Bro. Hughan also lays some stress on the fact that "degrees" are not mentioned in the minutes: it cannot however be overlooked that in the first meeting of the Lodge the entry occurs that a certain number of persons "were made free Brothers of this said Lodge:" as also that at almost every meeting, members were "admitted." There were fifty-three members on the list during the year 1748 and the first portion of 1756, twelve became free brothers at the first meeting, and it is almost incredible that the remaining forty-one were all Speculative Masons before they were admitted members of the Lodge.

I cannot help agreeing with Dr. Crawley that the absence of any more explicit mention of degrees proves nothing.

Again Bro. Hughan urges that the Lodge was already formed, and that only the eight names at the right hand were made Free Brothers,[1] and that the other were previously members. I hardly think this can be the case, because the entry is headed, "we whose names are hereunder subscribed," and it is to be noticed that Thomas Hoy, whose name is in the *left* hand column, among those names Bro. Hughan suggests were already members of the Lodge, and he evidently signed, as he made "his mark."

With regard to the duplication of certain names, I cannot help thinking that Bro. Speth raises an unnecessary difficulty in disputing the probable existence of two

[1] Bro. Gould, in his "History," takes another view (Vol. II., p. 267). "It must not escape our recollection, that the Alnwick Lodge never surrendered its independence, and, moreover, from first to last, was an operative rather than a speculative fraternity. Indeed, that it was speculative at all, in the sense either of possessing members who were not operative masons, or of discarding its ancient formulary, for the ceremonial of Grand Lodge, is very problematical." And again (*ib.*) "December 27, 1748.—Three persons subscribe their names as having been 'made free Brothers' of the Lodge, and their signatures are carefully distinguished from those of the Master, Wardens, and the twelve other members present, by the memorandum: 'Bros. to the assistance of the said Lodge.'"

men with the same name. There are two records, the first being the one I consider to be mainly the list of freedoms, and the other that dated the 15th of July, 1735. Both of these give two names John Anderson, and it is much easier and more natural to suppose that in both cases the entry is correct, and that as time went on there were two members of the same name, following as Bro. Conder points out, the ordinary custom of the northern counties. It seems to me also very unlikely, that in one single instance the names of the Wardens should be inserted among the list of members who on becoming Fellows gave in their adhesion to the Rules; and it must be noticed that even if the names of John Anderson and Alexander Gordon in the first record are not signatures, though I think they are, it is of little consequence who wrote them: they occur among the other names entered in exactly the same manner; first the date and then the name, the only difference being that two names in this instance are bracketed together.

Whatever difficulty exists in identifying each of the two members, it is clear that a full facsimile would most likely remove it at once.

I foresaw this difficulty, and one great reason that made me conclude that there must have been in many cases, two sets of men bearing the same name was the Rule, "that none shall be admitted into the said Lodge under the age of 21 and above 40." This, of course, might not apply to those who were admitted before the Rule was made, *i.e.*, the twelve who were made Free Brothers when the Lodge was "erected," but it would seriously affect many of the other individuals. Suppose a most unlikely thing, that a Mason became free at the age of twenty-one years in the year 1729, he would be forty in 1748, and it must be remarked that no freedom occurs in the Ms. after August the 31st, 1722. Unless the rule was broken, beyond perhaps the first twelve names, not one other member known to us from the Operative Minutes could have been admitted into the Speculative Lodge.

One word about the various sums of money paid for admission. On the 24th of June, 1749, the door of the Lodge seems to have been opened to the Apprentices:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Also notwithstanding the Orders made 31st Dec., 1748, | |
| "It is now ordered that an apprentice shall now pay ... ... | 6. 8 |
| "Every person not serving [their apprenticeship] or Stranger to pay .. | 13. 4" |

On the same day the following entries occur:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Received this day | |
| "Edw. Stokoe [either subscription or fine] ... ... | 5 |
| "Geo. Lindssey [do. do. do. ] ... ... | 5 |
| "Admitted this day—ffees | |
| "Geo. Thew [Stranger] .. ... ... ... | 13. 4 |
| "Danl. Cuthbertson [Mason and Musician] ... ... | 5 |
| "Robert Shepherd an Apprentice ... ... ... | 6. 8" |

It seemed to me that although the charge for the admittance of an Apprentice out of his articles, otherwise a Fellow, appears to have been fixed in the first instance at ten shillings, and no order made about the admittance of Apprentices, it was strange to find a charge for admittance of Fellows several times entered at five shillings. No Order was made fixing this amount.

I have said that the fee for a Fellow *appears* to have been fixed at ten shillings because the Order seems to me to be unnecessarily confused. It reads as follows:—

"Its ordered that all apprentices that shall offer to be admitted into ye s[d] Lodge after serving due apprenticeship shall pay for such admittance ... ... ... ... ... 10"

The order just quoted, that "an apprentice shall now pay 6. 8," may perhaps be taken not as opening the door of the Lodge to Apprentices, but as clearing the confusion from the previous order. I think the order of the 27th of December, 1748, was not intended to refer to Fellows, but to Apprentices, who could be admitted into the Speculative Lodge, and were not to pay any fee until after they had served due apprenticeship. This order being likely to lead to confusion and trouble another was made, that the Apprentices should now pay a smaller amount for their admission, and this is immediately followed by the admission of an Apprentice, who paid 6s. 8d.

There still remains the admission fee of five shillings called attention to by Bro. Speth. I do not think with him that this was the fee charged to old members of the Operative Lodge who were not eligible, according to the rule as to the age of candidates. It seems to me that it is the fee paid by Masons who had already served their articles and were Fellows at the time they were admitted into the Speculative Lodge.

The fact that no order was made for the admission fee of the Fellows seems to attach itself to another interesting point raised by Bro. Speth. How far the Speculative Lodge of Alnwick was carried on like the Masons' Company Lodge of London, under the wing of the Operative organization? One thing is clear at Alnwick, the money was kept quite distinct, and the Speculative Lodge was not financed, as in London, by the operative body. The Lodge in London seems to me not to have been what Dr. Anderson calls a "stated Lodge," but an "occasional" one; the Lodge at Alnwick met twice a year with great regularity on the two St. John's Days. There is very little doubt in my mind that the first members of the Alnwick Lodge, who were made ffree Brothers, belonged to the Operative body, and the fact that they admitted Masons whether Apprentices or Fellows at a lower fee than the non-Masons or strangers, seems to point to a possible connection, more or less intimate, between the two Lodges.

That the two Lodges were working at the same time is proved, besides the rule quoted by Bro. Thorp, by the admission of apprentices, and the second rule about their admission fees, as well as by the entry under the dates 1751 and 1752 of James Swan and Edward Robinson, being respectively bound apprentices to Patrick Mills and Michael Robinson.

In reply to Bro. le Strange's question about "Cuthbert of the Ineffable name," as Bro. Dr. Crawley so aptly calls him, Yonows, or Younns, might certainly be a mis-reading for younger. In the present case however, from a consideration of the minutes, I do not think it is so, but rather a mis-reading for Chrisp or Young, the latter being suggested by the editors of the Newcastle reprint.

This reply has run to much greater length than I intended; for an excuse I must plead the many interesting points raised in the discussion of my paper. I again thank those kind friends who have taken the trouble to consider the matter, and I can only regret that among them I do not find the name of Bro. Gould, who, when writing his history, considered the Alnwick Ms. of sufficient importance to devote several pages to its consideration.

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In the absence of the writer, the Secretary read the following paper:—

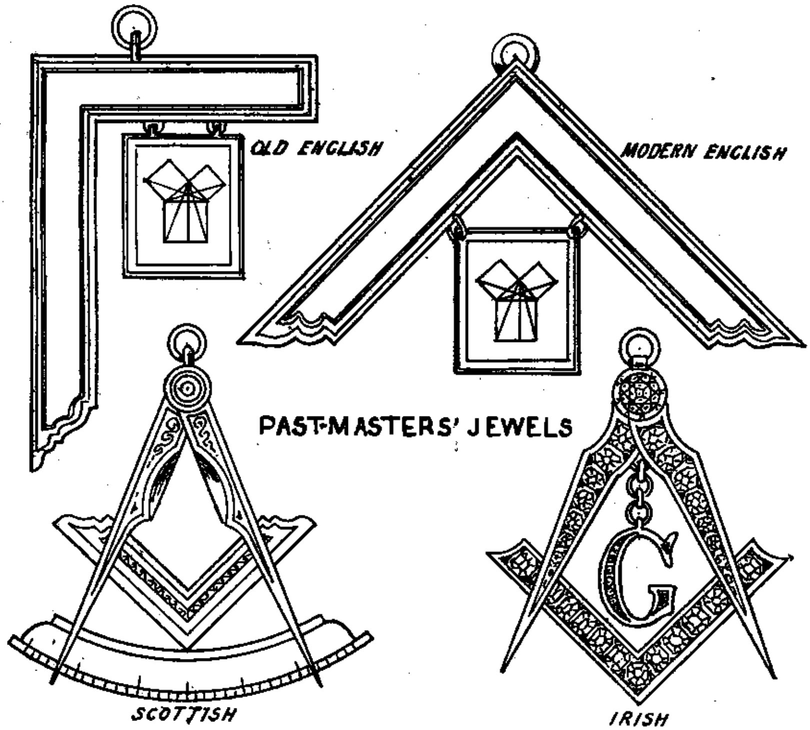
# THE 47TH PROPOSITION OF THE 1st BOOK OF EUCLID AS PART OF THE JEWEL OF A PAST MASTER.

*BY BRO. THOMAS GREENE, LL.D.*
*Magenny, Kildare.*

THE Jewel of the Past Master in Scotland consists of the Square, the Compasses, and an Arc of a Circle:—In Ireland of the Square and Compasses with the capital "G" in the centre:—In England for 85 years, at least, it has been the Square with the 47th Proposition of Euclid pendent within it.

An Irish poet wrote:—

"Truth is one, and so is light,
Yet how many shades of it."




Freemasonry itself might be looked on as exemplifying unity without monotony; so let it not be supposed that because they are different there is anything exclusively English, or Irish, or Scotch, about the Past Master's Jewel in each case; all are beautiful links in the chainwork of continuation from Operative to Speculative Masonry; all remind us that the master of an Operative Lodge worked out his plans by that branch of science to which we give the general name of "Geometry," and which is represented in the Irish Jewel by the Capital "G," which along with the 47th Proposition were in use both in England and in Ireland probably before 1723; and if we make a comparison at all, to my mind it should be in favour of the "G" as, primarily at least, standing for "Geometry," the basis of all Operative Masonic Work, and including that 47th Proposition with which I am about to deal.

The Square is introduced to the Entered Apprentice as one of the three Great Lights of Freemasonry, to the Fellow-craftsman as one of the working tools of his Degree. It is also one of the Jewels of the Lodge, and the special Jewel of the Master of the Lodge. It is probably the most important tool of a Mason, whether an Operative or a Speculative one, for it connects and more or less includes the Level and the Plumb Rule, and it is the only tool by which the rough Ashlar can be prepared and tested; and unless the ashlars are perfect the building cannot be built after any wise plan, or with strength, or with beauty. It is used to form the rude and to prove the perfect mass, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that an implement on which so much depends shall be itself perfectly correct.

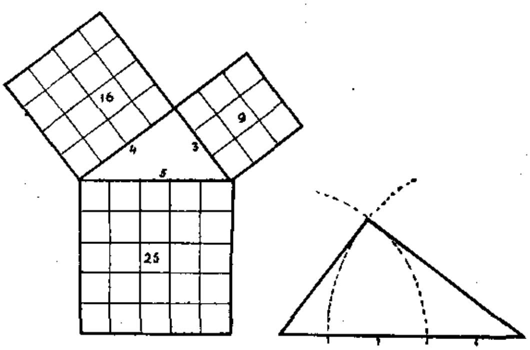
It is this last consideration especially which renders the 47th Proposition so appropriate an emblem of the P.M.

The artificer employs the square to form the rude mass; the Master to prove the work; but whose duty is it to see that this most important tool is itself correct? The most suitable person would seem to be the Past Master, he, having passed through the stages of using it and testing with it, would be most impressed with the necessity of its being correct. By what mode can he ensure the correctness of the Square? How can he ensure that the angle between the two limbs of the Square shall be truly a right or square angle?

There are many ways known to modern science whereby this can be done, but the most ancient, and perhaps the simplest, is by means of the 47th Proposition of the first book of Euclid: and therefore the Past-Master, one of whose chief duties it is to test the working tools, and who is supposed to have arrived at a complete skill in Freemasonry, wears it as part of his distinguishing Jewel: indeed the term Past Master is commonly used to describe anyone who is possessed of special knowledge in any particular department whatever.

This Proposition is known certainly for twenty-four centuries, and probably much longer, and by it we can prove that in a triangle, one of the angles of which is a right angle, the square of the side opposite the right angle is equal to both the squares on the sides containing the right angle: it follows then that if we make any triangle in which the square of one side is equal to both the squares of the two other sides, then the angle opposite that side must be a true right angle,—the angle of a correct square.

In the English Book of Constitutions of 1723 this Proposition appears on the Frontispiece, and it was spoken of then as, "That amazing Proposition which is the foundation of all Masonry."




The diagram shown represents it as used by English Masons nearly 100 years ago; you will see that in order to get a correct square angle it is only necessary to make a triangle the sides of which shall be in the proportion 3-4-5.

In connection with this it is of much interest to know that as the standard and symbol of perfection with Speculative Masons now is the Square, so this right angled triangle, which is almost identical, was with the Egyptians several thousand years ago the standard and symbol of perfection; and they made it also the basis of all their measurements; they looked on it as the symbol of Universal Nature, the side 4 being Osiris the male prin-

ciple, 3 the female principle Isis, and 5 Horus the son, the product of these two principles;—they said 3 was the first perfect odd number, that 4 was the square of 2 the first even number, and 5 was the result of 3 and 2.[1]

In Freemasonry the Square is the Symbol of moral perfection: it is the Master's duty to apply the perfect square of right and truth to the work of the subordinates; but the far higher and greater responsibility rests on the Past Master of setting out, pointing out, and in himself exemplifying what Right in itself is, and what Truth is,—of answering Pilate's question, "What is Truth?"

True Speculative Masonry teaches a man, by the industrious application of the principles of Eternal Truth and Right to the untaught material of humanity, to shape its thoughts and actions so as to erect from it a spiritual building, on sure foundations, with intelligent purpose, and admirable to contemplate.

The Past Master represents one who has erected such a building; but his having done so places him under the responsibility of ensuring that those who are working for the same end shall not fail through want of his affording them, by precept and example, principles which have been put to the test and found to be those of absolute truth and correctness.

It will be said, why then be a Past Master and incur all this responsibility? but it is what one who lives through a Masonic life must come to, and is symbolic of what man is born to, whether he be a Freemason or not.

There is no man but eats more or less of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and incurs the responsibility attached thereto; no man can escape being not only the keeper of his brother who is his equal, but also the far greater responsibility of being the keeper of those who are beginners and learners: and as they are influenced for good or evil, so will they be affected to the third and fourth generation. But it may be asked how it is that while in Masonry and in human life all the wear and tear and the responsibilities seem to attach to the workers of the different grades, and to the overseers of the work, yet that on the Past Master who has risen through all the grades, and who seems to have earned the calm of smooth waters, free from anxieties, lies the greatest responsibility of all? The answer, which is a serious one, is this, that while he was a learner his work was carried on in sight and hearing, and he was accountable for it to those above him who were themselves liable to err; but that now, as a Past Master, both for his own work and the correctness of the rules of Right which he supplies to the learners, he is accountable, not to Masons or to men, but to the Great Architect, the Grand Geometrician, the God of the Universe.

I may bring before you two instances of the Square being treated in a symbolic way, long before Speculative Masonry existed; especially as the suggestions were singularly like to ours.

Guillaume de Guileville, a Frenchman, who was born A.D. 1295 and died 1360, wrote a book called "Man's Pilgrimage" in which, in an imaginative "last will" of Jesus Christ, one clause contains a bequest to mankind of the "Pax Triplex," "Triple Tranquility," symbolized by P.A.X. so disposed on the stem and one limb of a Latin cross, which forms a right angle, as to indicate the whole duty of man—his love to God and to his neighbour, in this way,—A. stands for Anima, the soul; X. Kristos, Christ, firmly connected with the soul by love, but directly in the plumbline above it as superior; P. Proximus, a neighbour, properly on the same level, and also firmly connected by love, but not so nearly as to X., Christ, as indicated by the longer stem of the cross.[2]

[1] See the exhaustive paper on "The Great Symbol," by Bro. S. T. Klein, *A.Q.C.* x., p. 82 *et seqq.*
[2] See W. H. Rylands, "Symbolism of the Square," *A.Q.C.* xiii., p. 28.

The other instance came to light when, at the rebuilding of Baal's bridge, near Limerick, a brass square was found, inscribed with the date 1517, and with these words:

"I will strive to live with love and care
Upon the level, by the square."

This was the sentiment of a purely Operative Mason, and is still a fit sentiment for a Speculative one 400 years afterwards.

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Bro. G. W. Speth said:—I have often in former years asked some experienced Past Master to explain to me what the 47th Proposition was the symbol of. Invariably the answer has been, "It is the symbol of a Past Master." On my pointing out that it was nothing of the sort, that it was the *badge* of a Past Master, and asking what it *symbolised*, my elders have been puzzled. The fact is that the symbol has been with us from before 1723, it is figured on the frontispiece of Anderson's Constitutions of that date, that at some time or other it came to distinguish the P.M., and that nobody knows why. Bro. Greene has furnished a very plausible reason for the choice, but he has failed to show that it was the reason which actuated our predecessors. It may have been, it seems a very possible one, but nowhere shall we find any indication of it. But, whether it be the historical reason or not, we Past Masters can now at least furnish a plausible explanation of the use of the Proposition, and should be much obliged to our Brother for supplying it.

Bro. Greene might have gone much farther back than he has done to find uses of the Square analogous to that of Speculative Freemasonry. In 1880 Bro. Herbert A. Giles, W.M. of Ionic Lodge, No. 1781, Amoy, delivered an address on "Freemasonry in China," which has been twice subsequently printed. As the book is somewhat scarce, I will extract several passages of interest to us.

"From time immemorial we find the square and compasses used by Chinese writers to symbolise precisely the same phases of moral conduct as in our system of Freemasonry. The earliest passage known to me which bears upon the subject is to be found in the Book of History, embracing a period reaching from the 24th to the 7th century before Christ. There, in an account of a military expedition, we read,

'Ye officers of government, apply the compasses!'

and in another part of the same venerable record a magistrate is spoken of as 'the man of the level,' or 'the level man.'

"The published *Discourses* of Confucius provide us with several masonic allusions of a more or less definite character. For instance, when recounting his own degrees of moral progress in life, the Master tells us that only at seventy-five years of age could he venture to follow the inclinations of his heart without fear of 'transgressing the limits of the square.' This would be 481 B.C. But it is in the works of his great follower, Mencius, who flourished nearly two hundred years later, that we meet with a fuller and more expressive Masonic phraseology. In one chapter we are taught that just as the most highly skilled artificers are unable, without the aid of the square and compasses, to produce perfect rectangles or perfect circles, so must all men apply these tools figuratively to their lives, and the level and the marking-line besides, if they would walk in the straight and even paths of wisdom, and keep themselves within the bounds of honour and virtue.

"In Book iv. we read,

'The compasses and the sqnare are the embodiment of the rectangular and of the round, just as the prophets of old were tbe embodiment of the due relationships beeween man and man.'

"In Book vi. we find these words,

'A master mason, in teaching his apprentices, makes use of the compasses and the square. Ye who are engaged in the pursuit of wisdom must also make use of the compasses and the square.'

"In tbe *Great Learning*, admitted on all sides to date from between three and five hundred years before Christ, in chapter x., we read that a man should abstain from doing unto others what he would not they should do unto him; 'and this,' adds the writer, 'is called the principle of acting on the square.'"

Bro. Giles gives many more quotations from early and more recent writers, as also familiar expressions of everyday life in China, but the above will doubtless suffice to indicate the high antiquity of the ideas we Freemasons associate with the square and compasses.

It is somewhat curious that in the Bible, where so many metaphors are borrowed from the operation of building, more especially hy St. Paul, I have failed to find any symbolic allusion to the square, compasses, or level, but the line and plummet is thus employed. In that other standard of our English tongue, the works of William Shakespeare, there is ample evidence that at the date he wrote, our working tools, or some of them, were habitually used metaphorically in the sense with which we now employ them. There is one allusion to a trowel, which it might be straining the evidence to include, and there is one to a line and level, in which the humour consists in the fact that a couple of disreputable rascals are about to commit a dishonest action according to implements which palpably inculcate strict rectitude.

We steal hy line and level.—*Tempest*, iv., 1.

Such others as I have found all relate to the square, and all indicate that the square was looked upon as the very essence of rectitnde, correctness and honesty.

All have not offended,
For those that were, it is not square to take
On those that are, revenge: crimes, like lands,
Are not inherited.—*Timon of Athens*, v., 5.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her.
—*Ant. and Cleop.*, ii., 2.

My Octavia,
Read not my blemishes in the world's report;
I have not kept my square, but that to come
Shall all be done by rule.—*Ant. and Cleop*,, ii., 2.

Fie, fie! how franticly I square my talk.—*Titus And.*, iii., 2.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea, superstitiously,
I will be squar'd by this.—*Winter's Tale*, iii., 3.

O! that ever I
Had squared me to thy counsel.—*Ibid*, v., 1.

Thou art said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And sqnar'st thy life accordingly.—*Meas. for Meas.*, v., 1.

Bro. W. H. RYLANDS said that in his opinion no reason whatever was in anyone's mind when the 47th Proposition gradually came to be recognised as the distinguishing mark of a Past Master. Its use for this purpose was very recent, prints of the beginning of this century shewed the Past Masters with a compass attached to their collars. The compass had always been esteemed the highest emblem, as the real instrument was undoubtedly the most important. If he wished to manufacture a square he would certainly employ the compass, and not the 47th Proposition. Bro. Rylands intimated that he would put his views into writing at greater length than he could express them on the spur of the moment.

Bro. HUGH JAMES wished once more to recall to the memory of the brethren that the Proposition in question was not the discovery of Euclid: it was known ages before him.

Bro. SYDNEY T. KLEIN said I have already in my paper on "The Great Symbol," page 100, shown that the figure of the Pythagorean Theorem was looked upon during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as the Symbol of Highest Knowledge and suggested that it was eventually, on that account, allocated to those who were Past Masters in learning, they having passed through the Chair of King Solomon. There is nothing in the Ritual to suggest that the duty of a Past Master involved *proving* anything in a Lodge, on the contrary, the Ritual clearly shows that the duty of *proving* necessarily rested entirely with the Junior Warden. I made that discovery the moment I received my Collar of Office and found myself placed in that Chair for the first time (*vide A.Q.C.* ix., p. 165.) The Proof of the *Pythagorean Theorem* does not rest on the ratio of the sides of a Triangle, but entirely on the fact that the Square on the Hypothenuse is divided into two parts respectively equal to the Squares on the two sides, by a *plumb-line* let fall from the right angle; without that plumb-line the proving would be impossible and the badge of Office of the Junior Warden is therefore this plumb-line. The three pedestals form the right angled triangle and the duty of the Junior Warden, placed at the right angle with a plumb-line as his Badge of Office, is to make *proof* where necessary.

I agree with Bro. Rylands that the Compass is the most important instrument for making or proving a square. I have already shown in my paper on "The Great Symbol" that any number of right-angled triangles may be drawn on a given straight line and that the right angle of each of these triangles will be on the circumference of a circle of which that line is the diameter. As shown in my "reply to discussion on The Great Symbol," page 109, the German Masons in the fifteenth century made their Squares on this principle, the only instrument they required was a piece of string or a lath of wood of any convenient length, which was a much simpler process than having to measure three lengths along one side, four lengths on another, and five lengths along the remaining side of a triangle to make or prove a right angle.

The quotations given by Bro. Speth from Bro. Giles' Address on the Chinese are very interesting; in China the two most famous Temple Areas are laid out in the forms of a Circle and a Square, the Temple of Heaven being circular and the Temple of Earth being square.

There are some curious passages in the Old Testament which seem to refer symbolically to the plumb-line, namely:—Amos vii., verses 7 and 8; II. Kings xxi., 13; Isaiah xxviii., 17; Zech. iv., 10.

Bro. G. W. Speth said that in the absence of the writer of the paper he desired to say a few words of reply on his behalf. The object of the paper was to supply some sufficient reason why the Past Master was distinguished by a certain emblem. Such reason had been suggested by Bro. Klein. His paper on "The Great Symbol" was most exhaustive, dealt with it from every conceivable point of view, and was very insistent upon the importance to a Master Mason of a true knowledge of the square. But the reason assigned by him was not the one given by Bro. Greene, which was that the Past Master wore the emblem because his duty was to test the squares of the fellows and that this proposition, or at least the rule of 3, 4, 5, to be derived from it, would enable him to do so. That was the theory of Bro. Greene, and though it did not seem to be historically tenable, and herein Bro. Speth agreed with Bro. Rylands, and although it was not intrinsically better than Bro. Klein's, yet it was a plausible *post hoc propter hoc* reason.

Bro. Speth could not agree with either Bro. Rylands or Bro. Klein that the compasses were a better instrument wherewith either to make or to test a square. True, if it were desired to draw a right angle on a sheet of paper or a board, then the compasses would be decidedly the more convenient. But that was not the problem, which was to make a builder's square, the implement itself, or to test one already made. No builder with such a task before him would do otherwise than mark off along one side of the square three units, inches or feet or yards, according to its size, along the other side four units, and across the two, five units. Every bricklayer at the present day follows this course, and no other. If they agreed, the square, be it a tool, or a plot of land, or a corner of a building, was correct. The compasses would not help him in the least. Or if a workman desired to construct a square, he would take a lath of 3 feet, one of 4, and one of 5, and joining them altogether at the points, he had his square infallibly correct. It was well to keep the different operations of an architect or draughtsman at his drawing board and those of a workman on the ground, distinct in one's mind. In the first case a straight edge and a pair of compasses answered admirably, in the other without the rule of 3, 4, 5, deducible from the 47th Proposition, the operative would be at a sad loss.

Bro. Speth concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Bro. Greene which was heartily accorded.

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## ADDENDUM

*BY BRO. W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., P.A.G.D.C.*

I heard, and have now read with interest the paper by Brother Greene; we must all welcome papers of this kind, as it is just one of that class of communications which does much towards the proper understanding of our symbols and badges, because it calls attention to many points which as yet have not been satisfactorily explained. At the same time it forces a discussion and brings out statements of various views, which must add something to our general knowledge.

Personally I am glad to see the subject of the 47th Proposition in its connection with Freemasonry, again before the Lodge; as I very humbly claim the merit of having revived an interest in the matter, by calling special attention to Anderson's statement, that "it is the foundation of all Masonry if properly observed," in my paper on "Some Masonic Symbols," read before the Lodge in May, 1895. (*Trans.* vol. viii., p. 94).

It would occupy too much space to enter into the subject of the "Dominant Numbers" of buildings, which were touched upon in my Notes and seem to me to bear so directly on the subject. I then threw out the hint of the importance of this problem in the construction of buildings: and I am still convinced that it formed an essential part of the geometry employed in the planning of great buildings, both in the ground-plan and in the elevation.[1] Those who may wish to pursue this most interesting subject may be referred to the excellent papers by my late and much lamented friend Mr. E. W. Cox, who very thoroughly explained and discussed the matter in his communications to the following Societies. He also most kindly added some remarks to the "Notes" already mentioned.

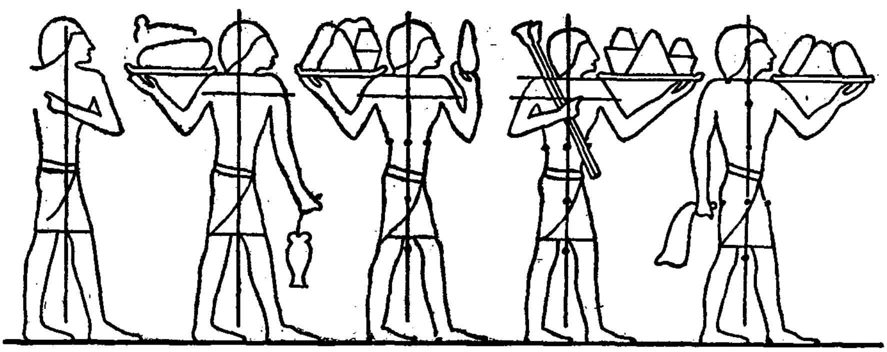
Mr. Cox's papers are as follows: Journal of the Architectural Archæological Society of Chester, vol. v., p. 239, Chester Castle: Trans. Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: New Series, iv., 121, Some account of Garston: vi., 195, The Castle at Liverpool: vii. and viii., 305, Overchurch: and 326: x., 123, Birkenhead Priory: xii., 95, Lancaster Castle: xiii., 47, Storeton in Wirrall: and 97, Bebbington Church.

Bro. Greene asks the question how the set square, *i.e.* a right angle is made: I should say, in geometry, certainly not from the 47th Proposition, but with the compasses. If it was desired to make a right angle, the common method, as pointed out by our W.M. Bro. Conder (vol. x., p. 105) would be employed, or the earlier Propositions of the first book of Euclid.

The first Proposition of the I. Book of Euclid is to describe an equilateral triangle on a given finite line. Prof. Cockerell (Arch. Inst. 1845) notices that the architectural writers throughout the sixteenth century recommend this figure, chiefly as that geometrical rule by which, "two lines may be drawn on the ground at right angles with each other in any scale, according to the conception of Euclid's mind."

In order to commence the 47th Proposition, it is necessary to construct a right-angled triangle, without which the Proposition could not be made: the 47th does not teach us how to make a right-angle, but is worked on one, when made: and the way to lay this foundation for the Proposition, geometrically, is shown in the earlier problems: and it is with the compasses. It is clear that the right-angle or set-square is not constructed by the 47th Proposition, but the proving of the Proposition is by the right-angle. The Proposition then demands a previous knowledge of how to make a right-angle.

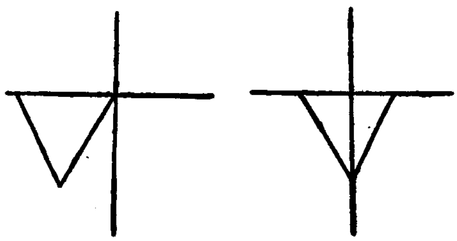
When Bro. Purdon Clarke read his most interesting and valuable paper on the Tracing Board, (*Trans.* 1893, vol. vi., p. 99), I produced some drawings many



[1] See Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, by W. Papworth (page 963 *seq.*), where Mr. E. Cresy's principles of proportion in ancient buildings are explained. They were published so far back as 1847.

thousands of years old, which bear on the present subject. The first is taken from the work by Prisse d'Avennes,"Histoire de l'Art Égyptien," of which the text was written by P. Marchandon de la Faye (1879): On page 123, is the wood-cut and the following description, "On voit à Sakkara, dans le tombeau inachevé de Manofré, qui vivait à l'époque de la V^e dynastie, une suite de petites figures tracées à la sanguine sur lesquelles sont indiqués les lignes et les points destinés à servir de guides au dessinateur; cependant ces diverses marques nous paraissent n'avoir aucun rapport direct avec les véritables échelles de proportion employées."

It is quite possible that the lines and dots are not connected with a regular canon of proportion: they clearly show, however, the use of the right-angle. Another still earlier instance may be given from "The Pyramids of Gizeh," by Colonel Howard Vyse, published in 1840, (vol. i., p. 278), of which the author writes: "There were many quarry-marks similar to those in the other chambers, and also several red lines crossing



each other at right-angles, with black equilateral triangles described near the intersections, in order probably to obtain a right-angle."

These marks were found in a chamber in the Great Pyramid which was opened by Colonel Vyse. The Great Pyramid as is well known was built by Khufu or Cheops, a king of the Second Dynasty.

I do not venture to touch upon the symbolism associated by the ancient Egyptians with the triangle: Greek and other influence brought in ideas, very foreign to the notions of the more ancient worship.

Truth with the Egyptians, as I pointed out in my Notes on Symbols, was that which never altered, it was a fixed immoveable law, and might well have been symbolised by the right angle or set square. The triangle having three sides may naturally be associated with the triads: but was it not the equilateral triangle, which unless bisected, does not contain a right-angle?

It is clear to me now, in the discussion following Bro. Greene's paper, that Bro. Speth and myself were looking at the subject of the 47th Proposition from different points of view: he had I think in his mind the ready method of constructing or proving the correctness of a set square, or right-angle, by the rule of 3, 4 and 5, one of the many points connected in a kind of way with the Proposition: I, on the contrary, was considering the 47th as only commencing as I have said, when the right-angle had been formed: and was thinking at the same time of the construction of a set-square by geometry, he by rule of thumb.

To pass from the geometrical portion of the 47th Proposition, and turn to the use of it in Freemasonry as the badge or jewel of a Past Master. I said in my remarks as above, that I considered this badge was given to the Past Master without any special reason: and that the use of the Proposition in this connection seemed to me to date from a very modern period. I said this because the badge in early times is not specially associated with that office in Freemasons' Lodges or, so far as is known, in those of the Operatives.

To return to the square, it was certainly the working tool of the fellow of craft in Operative Masonry, and the apprentice learnt how to use it: but the fellow of craft was out of his time and had served his apprenticeship, and was really a Master Mason.

The Master, or Past Master, of an Operative Lodge so far as I have been able to discover, had no badge or jewel: they had, however, certain working tools which their rank in the Craft allowed them to use.

When the office of Past Master became a well acknowledged position in Speculative Masonry it became necessary to find a suitable badge; and at a late period the 47th Proposition was added to the Master's square, which the Past Master already had had the right to wear. There is, however, no evidence of anything of the kind in any of the earliest jewels known.

As I attempted to show in my Notes on Masonic Symbols, the real old symbolism or secrets were all but lost at the break up of the guilds: only the ghost of them remained. Of course an apprentice had always to learn to square stones, even when only simple walls were to be built: but the Master Mason of old who ruled over the Operative Lodge had little to do with squaring stones: his was the Master Mind that planned and worked out the great construction of a building, according to the rules of Geometry, or as it was called, "Mason Craft."

The Master Mason's tools were the square and compasses, and it is only when the position of Master was reached, that he had the combination of the two instruments.

The Master of an Operative Lodge was a skilled Master Mason, who employed other Master Masons, Fellows, and under them Apprentices, to carry out the work he himself had planned. It was therefore a position, earned by some considerable study and skill: and in no sense was it anything approaching to a degree.

In the Notes, so often referred to, I brought forward some of the reasons why the letter G could only be considered as referring to Geometry: and I then figured a design from an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, printed in the year 1525. The combination of the square and compasses with the letter G in the centre, evidently referred to the art of Geometry, otherwise Masonry, and it may be pointed out these symbols are, in the original, appropriately placed in the panel of a column supporting the spring of an arch. It only requires the chain suspending the letter G, and the ring at the top of the compasses, to make it a perfect Irish Past Master's jewel.

The badge of the Master in the Speculative Lodges was a square, which he wore round his neck: and it will be observed that upon the pottery of the second half of the eighteenth century, he is so represented: and that he holds in his hands the compasses, the great instrument of his skill; and that the dial before him marks the hour of twelve.

It must be noted that in the engraved frontispiece of the 1723 Book of Constitutions, the Peer in the robes of the Garter, is handing to the figure in the robes of a Duke, not only the "Constitutions," but also *a pair of compasses.*

Again, in the frontispiece of Cole's engraved Constitutions of 1728-29, the centre figure, the Master, who wears the apron, is showing the compasses to his companions, one of whom, on his right hand, holds the set-square, and the figure on his left the plummet.

In the frontispiece of the Pocket Companion of 1736, the Master is asking information from the Spirit of Geometry, who is working on the tracing board with the compasses; the square, level and plumb lying at her feet.

In the well-known picture by Bartolozzi, representing Ruspini leading the procession of the girls' school down the Hall, it is interesting to notice that Ruspini, the

Prince of Wales and William Forssteen all three wear a pair of compasses hanging by a riband about their necks. The print was engraved in 1801, Sir John Eamer, whose name appears in the key, with the addition of "The Right Hon[ble]. The Lord Mayor of London," having been Lord Mayor in that year. The compasses which agree very well with the other engravings mentioned above may be indicative of the office of Master. It cannot be specially of the Grand Master, as the same instrument is worn by both Forssteen and Ruspini: the only difference in the three jewels being that the one worn by the Prince is of a slightly older form.

As Mackey says in his Cyclopædia, "In the earliest rituals of the last century, the compasses are described as a part of the furniture of the Lodge, and are said to belong to the Master."

One at least of the compasses intended to be worn has survived, in it the legs, which measure about four inches in length, are fixed at the usual turning place: the whole instrument is of silver, and the top is fitted with a silver ring for suspension. The date letter is 1806.

Another example, also in my possession, is the same plain fixed compasses, in this instance with a set-square fastened across the legs, as usually arranged: this bears the inscription "Lodge 520." The legs are about three and a half inches in length, and it is not so well finished as the one just mentioned. Unfortunately there is no date mark, it must, however, have been made between 1780 and 1813, I think somewhere about the year 1800.

The facts may be summed up as follows: the Apprentice learnt to use the square, level and plumb: the Fellow of Craft used the set-square: and to the Master specially belonged the instrument, which was the key to the secrets of Geometry, and by the use of which a right-angle, or the set-square, as well as much else was made. Thus the Old operative customs were continued in Speculative Lodges.

Bro. Sadler expresses the opinion in his "Masonic Facts and Fictions" (page 12) that in the early period of Freemasonry, no jewels were worn, even by the Grand Master himself: and points to the portrait of Anthony Sayer, the Grand Master in 1717, who is represented wearing a plain leather apron, but no jewel of any kind. The same may be said of Montgomery the Grand Guarder.

Bro. Sadler also quotes a most important minute of the Grand Lodge, as follows: 24th June, 1727. "Resolved *Nem. Con.* that in all private Lodges and Quarterly Communications and General Meetings the Ma[ste]r and Wardens do wear *the Jewells of Masonry* hanging to a White Ribbon (vizt.) That the Ma[ste]r wear the Square, the Senr. Warden the Levell, and the Junr. Warden the Plumb rule."

The italics are mine. This minute can only denote one of two things: either a diversity of jewels, i.e. that a different arrangement of the Jewels from that mentioned, was in use at the time: or it refers to the commencement of the use of collar jewels. I must confess that I agree with Bro. Sadler: and would add that the wording of the minute seems to me to point directly to his conclusion.

In the Operative Lodges, and the transitional period about the year 1716, the officers had the "Jewels of the Lodge" specially belonging to each. The minute of 1727 seems to point to the idea of wearing the Jewels instead of using them.

It seems to me also more than probable that the jewels worn by the Grand Officers were, in the first instance, of the same form as those worn in the ordinary Lodges: and so continued down to a fairly late period.

Of course difficulties always arise in such cases: and the question may be asked, what becomes of the old bronze jewel found at Corfu, and published in the *Transactions*

vol. iii., page 62: and the more peculiar jewel, found in the Lavant Caves (*Trans.*, vol. xi., page 171: which in my note on it, I ought to have mentioned, bears traces of having been gilded; both of these having been attributed to the seventeenth century.

It must not be overlooked that both of them are of small size, and would not be suitable for collar-jewels: and remembering the ornament in the edition of Ptolemy's Geography of 1525, and other examples of the square and compasses, the idea suggests itself, that there may have been badges of Freemasonry, although there were no collar-jewels.

It is certain, from the above minute, that the set-square became the collar-jewel of the Master in the year 1727. It is however, a question whether the Past Master was possessed of any special jewel at all. The 47th Proposition, which now forms a part of the Past Master's jewel, plays always a very minor part, and is placed with the ashlar and other emblems (See *Trans.*, vol. viii., 15, 28): and although among the objects sometimes found both on the early jewels, the aprons, and the pottery of a later period, the badges of some of the Officers of a Lodge are included[1], I do not feel satisfied that the 47th Proposition in these instances refers to the Past Master: indeed I think it cannot do so.

I have said that the 47th Proposition occupies a minor place on the old jewels and other designs, it is however only as regards the main design, for as an emblem or symbol it occupies one of the most important places. It is found on the tracing board, and on a partly unrolled scroll, which when blank I do not think is intended for the Roll of the "Constitutions," but is evidently intended to convey the idea of "draught or plan": the 47th Proposition though perhaps not fully understood, still had the credit of being "the foundation of all Masonry." It takes its place among other emblems on an engraving of 1797, of one of the "plates" said to have been worn by Freemasons, suspended by a riband round the neck. It is so represented as to be almost unrecognisable, and very like a letter Y: still the explanation must not be omitted.—"A machine used by Masons for forming triangles."

The 47th Proposition is first met with in Speculative Masonry, on the frontispiece of the 1723 edition of the Constitutions: and it is worthy of notice that it occurs on the pavement with the word *Heureka* in Greek characters immediately between the two figures in the centre of the picture, directly beneath the arch above. It cannot in this instance be connected with a badge of office, but, as I have said before, it is symbolical, and seems to refer to the idea contained in Anderson's statement that it is the foundation of all Masonry.

The Master Masons' jewels of the eighteenth century often contain a multitude of symbols and objects: the main characteristics of them are however, the compasses and the segment of a circle, marked with ninety degrees, or the fourth part of a circle. Sometimes the set-square is placed between the two: and at times the letter G seems to enfold them in its curves (See *Transactions*, vol. xiii., p. 76). At other times the letter G hangs from an arch (see the Scotch jewel, dated 1779, *Trans.*, vol. vii., p. 89), the arch being a triumph of geometrical building. The 47th Proposition, whenever it appears on these jewels, on the aprons, or on the pottery, never takes a rank, as I have said, equal to the compasses, segment, set-square, or the letter G.

The jewel of the Past Master of the period is to be seen on the base of the well-known bust of William Preston: it is the compasses distended on the segment of a circle marked with ninety degrees[2]; and between the two is the sun in its splendour.

[1] The Grand Secretary's jewel was the cross pens in a knot, in 1739: The Grand Sword Bearer had a jewel before 1745, and the Grand Treasurer's jewel was the cross keys in a knot, in 1755.

[2] If the compasses are distended at forty-five degrees, it is simply half the right angle.

In an engraving of John Cole, the same jewel is worn round the neck, with the exception that the sun is placed immediately above the compasses, on the riband: the portrait is dated April the 7th, 1809.

Another portrait of Cole, published in 1801, with the same jewel, bears the words "A Past Master," giving the numbers of four Lodges.

These may be compared with several jewels of earlier date that have been published in the *Transactions*: for instance, vol. vii., page 86, fig. 2, dated 1790: the same volume, page 144: vol. viii., page 52, dated 5775, upon this jewel the 47th Proposition does not appear. Two jewels, both belonging to a Scotch Lodge, are called, the former Master's Jewel, vol. viii., page 109: and the present Master's Jewel, something the same in form as the other, is given on page 110: Also the "W.M. Jewel," of the extinct Lodge of Kirkaldy (vol. viii., page 236).

One with the compasses and segment without the square is figured in volume ix., page 54. There is also the interesting jewel of the "Antients," with the compasses and segment: the square and the letter G, both of small size, being placed in the centre: there is no 47th Proposition to be seen. (*Transactions*, vol. x., page 160).

It is needless to multiply the examples: one thing however, appears quite clear, the 47th Proposition was not an essential characteristic of the jewel of a Past Master.

In the portrait of H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, as the Grand Master, published in 1802, and that of Dunckerley as a Provincial Grand Master, published in December, 1789, the collar jewel represented is a pair of compasses with the points upon a segment of a circle.

It matters little, and probably the maker cared less if the segment of the circle was really ninety degrees, so long as the necessary numerals were engraved upon it: the points of the compasses were intended to mark the segment of a circle, by which, when the lines were drawn from the circumference to the centre, *a right angle was made.* This is certainly the basis of a set square, but the arrangement rather points out the power of the compasses.

To follow for a moment the introduction of the 47th Proposition. Another arrangement of the badges or jewels of the Lodge is found, and it is to be noticed that the segment is here omitted. The jewel of the Immediate Past Master, now in the possession of the Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16, formerly belonging to the old Royal Lodge, made between 1764 and 1822, and probably nearer the earlier date than the later. It is a combination made of the square, the compasses points upwards, the level upon which is the letter G in a circle, and the plumb; the last of these divides the tilted 47th Proposition and the closed Bible. The Proposition is placed on a "plate,"[1] or it may be intended for the tracing board. "The foundation of all Masonry" is here brought into a prominent position, and associated with the Foundation of our Faith.

Another example of the same arrangement is figured in the *Transactions*, vol. xii., page 65, and with slight differences, in other jewels figured in the *Transactions*: a Scotch Jewel dated 1774 and given for service nine years as Master (vol. vii., page 89); another Scotch Jewel, vol. viii., page 32; another dated 5768, vol. vii., page 145; and an Irish Jewel dated 1763, figured in a very interesting communication from Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, on Irish Jewels (vol. viii., page 111).

It is to be noticed that in the example mentioned above (vol. vii., page 89), the open Bible is balanced by an open blank scroll, upon which is a pen, placed as if the work of drawing was to be commenced: in another example mentioned (vol. vii., page

[1] In some jewels the place of the 47th Proposition is occupied by the circle square and triangle. A very good example is in the Grand Lodge Museum.

145) there is no Bible represented, but the scroll is completed by having the 47th Proposition drawn upon it: just as in the other examples referred to above, where the scroll thus charged appears instead of the tracing board as one of the symbols.

In no instance that I can call to mind does the scroll appear on either jewel, apron or pottery, in such a manner that it can be taken as representing the Roll of the Constitutions; indeed, such a thing would be quite out of place. The scroll bore the plan, as in the frontispiece of Pine's Engraved List of 1725, where the Master Mason with the set-square in one hand, unfolds with the other the ground-plan of the Temple before Solomon the King. If the plan or draught was not upon the scroll, then it contains the problem, by the use of which the Master was enabled to produce his drawing.

Rightly perhaps the 47th Proposition should belong to the Master, and necessarily, therefore, to the Past Master. I cannot, however, think that the characteristic portion of the Jewel of a Past Master, was either the Bible or the Proposition. It would properly contain as the principal features, some or all of those working tools whose uses were so well known to the Master.

I have seen no earlier example of the Jewel of a Past Master with the 47th Proposition hanging within the angle of the set-square than about the year 1800. At first it was what has been called the "gallows square," but later, the fashion changed, and sometime a little before the year 1840, no doubt with the idea of six on one side and half-a-dozen on the other, it was made to balance. Thus the proper position of the square, with one arm vertical and the other at a right angle to it was destroyed. In the plates at the end of the "Constitutions" of 1841, it is thus represented. The two forms may be contrasted in the drawings at the beginning of Bro. Greene's paper.

The jewel of a Past Master under the Irish Constitution has preserved, as I have pointed out, one of the earliest combinations, to denote geometry or masonry: in the jewel of a Scotch Past Master is found, I believe, one of the early forms in use in England: and that of the English Past Master is a composition that can be dated, at the earliest, from the end of the eighteenth century.

In the above remarks I have confined myself, as nearly as possible, to the jewels which have been figured in the *Transactions.*

The subject of Masonic jewels, and the reasons why they were each adopted, as well as the gradual extension and development, has never yet been attempted. I fear many points can never be settled with any certainty until we have an illustrated catalogue of all the jewels known. This has often been the subject of conversation between Bro. Speth and myself; a kind of vision that we hoped, and still hope to see realised.

Thanks to the excellent draughtsmanship of Bro. Speth and his daughter, the Lodge has made a good start, by publishing as many jewels as have been submitted to its notice. This has naturally involved a considerable amount of labour, which must not be overlooked: but a great deal more has to be done. To add to this collection is in every way desirable, and I would therefore ask every Brother who has in his possession an old jewel to have an imprint taken from it, or take one himself: it is not a difficult thing to do after a little practice, or, better still, allow us to see the jewel itself.

In sending an imprint, it would be well to send two copies and in every instance where they exist to note the silver mark stamped upon the jewel, as this fixes the date at which it was made. By this means it will be possible, as time goes on, to collect the blocks necessary for the publication of the catalogue. I cannot urge this plan too strongly, for as I have said, it is only by the systematic arrangement of the old jewels, which have survived the temptation of the melting pot, that any definite conclusion becomes possible.

A few words from me in conclusion may not be out of place. Bro. Speth's enlargement on ancient views of the Square and others of our symbols is most interesting, and reminds us that the Chinese are "not all the bad" as we say in Ireland; but that we may hope yet to learn as much good of them as we now know of bad.

His remarks on the making or testing of a Square convey what I intended. I purposely put aside the paper and compass or other methods as I wished to take the symbolism from the actual mode that is, and I believe always has been, adopted by operative masons.

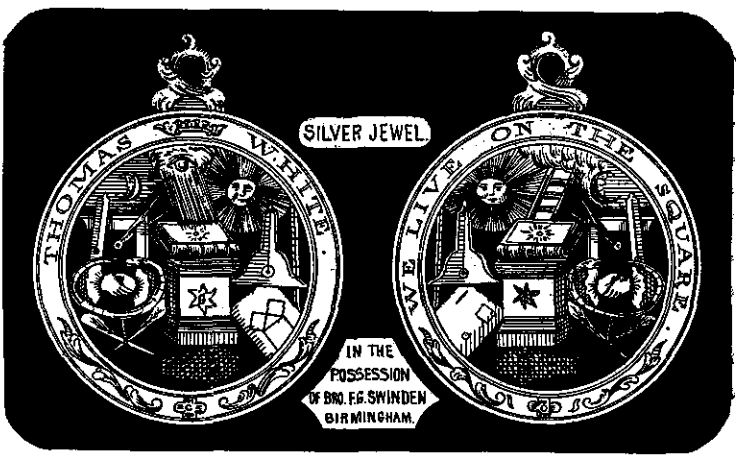
The remarks of Bros. S. T. Klein and W. H. Rylands are especially acceptable, both from the amount of valuable matter they include and from their references to former works and papers, enabling those who will to read up the whole subject.

Finally I tender my thanks to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge and to the brethren who have taken part in the discussion for the way in which they have received and dealt with a small Paper from a member of a Provincial Lodge in Ireland.

It was taken as intended, not as dogmatic or controversial, but rather as tentative.

Any success it has had I look on to have been that with so slight a stroke it has caused the waters of interesting information to flow so abundantly.

THOMAS GREENE.



# MILITARY MASONRY.

*BY BRO. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D.*

ALTHOUGH not desiring unduly to take up space by dwelling at any length on the very substantial merits of "French Prisoners' Lodges," which has been so favourably reviewed in the journals of our Society, I trust nevertheless to be allowed to mention in these columns the great pleasure it has afforded me to peruse the deeply interesting pages of the little work which has been so successfully launched by the much respected Secretary of the "Lodge of Research."

Among the Lodges established by Prisoners of War, which are noticed by Bro. John T. Thorp (in the publication referred to above) was *Les Amis en Captivité*, in the Island of Malta, and a fragment of its early history, related in the autobiography of a French Sergeant, may perhaps not be unacceptable to the readers of our *Transactions*.

This, however, will be introduced in its proper chronological sequence, as the entire personal Memoir of Robert Guillemard abounds with Masonic interest, from the date of his first joining the French Army as a conscript, in 1805, in which year the most illustrious of all the British Admirals who have belonged to the Fraternity, received a fatal wound at his hands, down to 1815, when he assisted Joachim Murat—King of Naples, and Marshal of France—a conspicuous Freemason, in escaping from Toulon to Corsica, and accompanied him on his expedition to the coast of Calabria, where Murat lost his life.

Guillemard's work, which purports to be a narrative of the Adventures of a French Sergeant, during his campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany and Russia, from 1805 to 1823, written by himself, was first published by Delaforest, at Paris, in 1825. An English edition issued by Henry Colburn, London, followed in 1826, and a year later a German translation appeared at Leipzic, bearing a discriminating but commendatory preface from the pen of Goethe. A reprint of the English edition was issued by Hutchinson and Co. in 1898.

Robert Guillemard—born at Sixfour, near Toulon—was drawn as a conscript in 1805, and soon after sent on board Admiral Villenneve's fleet. He was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and there can be little or any doubt that he was the man who shot Lord Nelson. According to his own narrative:—"On the poop of the English vessel was an officer covered with orders, and with only one arm. From what I had heard of Nelson, I had no doubt that it was he. As I had received no orders to go down, and saw myself forgotten in the tops, I thought it my duty to fire on the poop of the English vessel, which I saw quite exposed and close to me. All at once I saw great confusion on board the *Victory*, the men crowded round the officer whom I had taken for Nelson. He had jnst fallen, and was taken below, covered with a cloak. The agitation shewn at this moment left me no doubt that I had judged rightly, and that it really was the English Admiral . . . . At any rate, from the moment in which he received his wound, and from the position of the wonnd itself, I conld not doubt for a moment that I was the author; and I have ever since been fully oonvinced of it."

After the action, Guillemard became secretary to Villeneuve, accompanied him on his return to France, and saw him assassinated at Rennes. He then joined the Army in Germany, and was present with his regiment at the siege of Stralsund, in

1807, under the command of Marshal Brune (who was himself a member and Grand Officer of our Fraternity), and received his promotion to the rank of Corporal for conspicuous gallantry in the field, on the 6th of August in that year.

Shortly afterwards, and during the continuance of the siege, Robert Guillemard was made a Freemason, and the story of his initiation he thus relates:—

"Amidst all the confusion and noise, there still were moments occupied in pleasure and in sport, which Frenchmen seek and find in every situation. The *fête* of St. Napoleon was celebrated by races, games, dances, and extraordinary distributions. The same day I was the object of a ceremony that I cannot pass over without notice. In recompense of my conduct in the action of the 6th of August, I had been proposed to the Masonic Lodge of the regiment, and my reception was fixed for the day of St. Napoleon. It took place accordingly, with all the splendour circumstances admitted, in a hut about fifteen feet in length and six in breadth, where there was no room to stand up, but which served as the temple notwithstanding. After having made my journeys, which were not very long ones, undergone the trials by fire and water, and the usual tricks, received the signs, words, touches, and other forms, the adjutant, who was our orator, addressed me a very fine speech, in which he explained to me the sublimity of the character I had just obtained, by creating me a child of the true light, and all the happiness I should thereby derive. I was afterwards present at the dinner, and it may easily be imagined how delighted I was on hearing myself called *brother* by our Colonel and the rest of the officers. I retired, quite enchanted with Masonry, became a zealous partisan of the institution, and long believed that it had some meaning."

Two years later the young corporal, meeting with Sergeant Savournin, a former comrade, was induced by him to leave his old corps and join, with the rank of Quartermaster (*Fourrier*), a supplementary regiment called the *new ninth* of the line, under the command of the famous Colonel Oudet, whose private secretary he became.

A long and interesting account of Jacques Joseph Oudet will be found in the *Histoire des Sociétés Secrètes de l'Armée*, published at Paris, in 1815. An English translation appeared in the same year, and has been relied upon by Mr. C. W. Heckethorn, for his account of the "Philadelphians," in the new edition of his *Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries* (1897).

The *Histoire des Sociétés Secrètes de l'Armée* is an anonymous work, but the name of the writer, Jean Emmanuel Charles Nodier is given by Michaud in his edition of the *Biographie Universelle*, and also by Pierre Larousse, in the *Grand Dictionnaire Universel.* Many of the same details, moreover, relating to Colonel Oudet and the Philadelphians which appear in "Secret Societies of the Army," were printed by Nodier in the *Mémoires d'Un Contemporaire*, and the *Revue de Paris*, where, to quote from Michaud, he was in the habit of printing his "fantastic lucubrations."

According, indeed, to Michaud, Oudet was a "French Colonel, of whom Nodier has made a veritable hero of romance;" and a similar incredulity with respect to the Colonel and his alleged connection with any Secret Societies of the Army, is expressed by Larousse.

The story, however, as related by Nodier, is confirmed in some of its main features by Robert Guillemard; and the Comte le Couteulx le Canteleu in *Les Sectes et Sociétés Secrètes Politiques et Religieuses* (1863), alludes to "Secret Societies which had been extinguished by the skilful manner in which Napoleon had treated Freemasonry, having awoke for an instant under Oudet."

Nodier himself was born at Besançon, the "Philadelphia" of the Society, of which he afterwards became the historian, about the year 1780, and a similar date has been assigned as that of the origin of the Philadelphians, whose birth place was also at Besançon.

In the opinion of Nodier, all secret societies had their origin in a sort of *Compagnonnage,* and that of the Philadelphians he prononnces to have been the crowning superstructure of Ancient Masonry. We learn from him, however, that Ondet, who had been initiated into the mysteries of almost all the Secret Societies of Europe, "was astonished at the poverty of the Masonic Sciences."

Colonel Oudet is stated to have heen the first Censor, or absolute chief of the Philadelphians, a position which he afterwards resigned in favour of General Morean. But Oudet seems to have always remained the real head of the Society, until his death in 1809, when the office of Censor passed to General Mallet, whose two plots, together with the conspiracy of General Pichegru, and most of the efforts that finally led to the Restoration of the Bourbons, are ascribed hy Nodier to the far-reaching plans of the first Censor of the Philadelphians.

On the same authority we learn that Colonel Oudet was recalled from exile in 1809, and appointed General of Brigade, but ordered as a temporary measure to organise and command the new ninth regiment of the line, which he did, and with great success, his corps being particularly distinguished by its gallantry at the battle of Wagram in the same year. In the selection of his officers Oudet had been given a free hand, and it is suggested that the appointment was merely a crafty move on the part of the Emperor, in order to mark out those officers on whom his favour might fall, for the future vengeance of the Government.

On July 6th, 1809, the battle of Wagram was fought and won, and on the afternoon of that day Oudet (who had received three severe wounds) was ordered to leave his regiment nnder the command of a Major, and to repair with the rest of the officers to head-quarters. On the way thither he fell into an ambuscade, and thongh his brother officers made a rampart of their bodies to save him, all was in vain. At sunrise twenty-two bodies were heaped round the body of Oudet, which was the only one that gave signs of life.

In the official bulletin he was stated to have died on the field of battle, which was false, for though he was severely wounded in the battle, it was not there that he received his mortal hurt. Moreover, he survived for three days after the meeting with his final injuries.

"Oudet and the hand of heroes who fell by his side (continues Nodier), were deeply and bitterly regretted by the whole army. Some wounded officers who had been sent to the same hospital, tore off the bandages from their wounds when his body was removed to be buried. A young sergeant-major of his regiment rushed npon the point of his sword a few steps from the grave, while a lieutenant who had served with Oudet in the 68th demi-brigade, blew out his brains." (chap. x.).

The story is told in a slightly different manner by Robert Guillemard, but he informs us that Oudet was asked (in his hearing) by a deputation from the "Areopagus" of the Philadelphians, to resume the censor-ship of that Society. This, however, the Colonel refused to do. "Duties," he said, "change with times and circumstances, and resolutions with the progress of years, while an association of students does not bind a man for the whole of his life."

Guillemard, who was also cut down in the ambuscade, afterwards found himself in the same camp hospital with his chief, and when the Colonel's body was removed for

interment, he crawled to the window to see it carried by. "Whilst they were lowering him into the grave," he tells us, "the company crowded round; my eyes were fixed on the motionless group, when all at once some unforeseen event seemed to throw it into confusion. They rushed towards one spot, and I saw someone carried away." A few minutes afterwards he was informed that his old comrade, Sergeant-Major Savournin, rendered desperate by his sorrow at the Colonel's loss, and perhaps disgusted with a life in which all his best founded hopes vanished one after another, had thrown himself upon the point of his sword beside the grave of Oudet.

Nodier tells us that if Colonel Oudet had survived the battle of Wagram one year, the face of the world would have been changed, a statement with regard to which it would be difficult to offer any remark. But before passing from the subject I may observe, that the existence of what is sometimes described as the "Primitive Rite of Narbonne," and at others as the "Rite of the Philadelphians," was apparently unknown to the author of "Secret Societies of the Army." This Rite was formed at Narbonne, in France, in 1780, by pretended "Superiors of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons." The Narbonne Philadelphians survived the Revolution, and in 1806, affiliated with the Grand Orient of France.

A still earlier Society of Philadelphians was formed in London, about the year 1680, but though the members of the Narbonne Rite professed to derive their tenets from England, it will be impossible to suppose, unless by the exercise of a very lively imagination, that there was any connection between the two associations.

It appears to me, on the whole, highly probable that the Philadelphians of the French Army, were in some shape or form an offshoot of the Narbonne Rite. Oudet himself had been initiated into nearly every Secret Society in Europe.

From the customs of these associations he borrowed very freely, and notably from the "Illuminati," all of whose leading members adopted pseudonyms. The same practice was observed by the Philadelphians, who went so far as to use several of the same names (including those of Spartacus, Cato and Marius), which had previously been assumed by the "Illuminati."

If we may may believe Nodier, Lodges (or associations) of the Philadelphians were introduced by Oudet, almost simultaneously, into the 9th, 68th and 69th regiments of the line, the 15th Light Infantry, and the 20th Dragoons, and from thence they spread throughout the entire French Army.

After the battle of Wagram, Guillemard served in Spain, was taken prisoner and sent to the island of Cabrera, whence he escaped to the coast, joined the French Army before Tortosa, distinguished himself during the Siege, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and received the cross of the legion of honour, at the hands of Marshal Suchet.

In 1811, after an absence of four years, the Sergeant revisited his native village, Sixfour, where, "one evening, while at supper," he tells us, "we saw a sailor looking man come in, deeply sunburnt, and all in rags. It was my uncle Eyguier, whom I had not found at my arrival, and who, they told me, was a prisoner of war at Malta, whilst I was a prisoner at Cabrera.

About forty officers, of whom my uncle was one, almost all natives of Provence, and belonging to the navy, were prisoners of war at Citta Vecchia, a small town in the centre of Malta. They were destitute of any kind of amusement, yet they nevertheless succeeded in finding several means of killing time. The principal of these was the institution of a Masonic Lodge, which they entitled *Les Amis en Captivité.* They had received a great many members, and had given frequent dinners; and were preparing

to give a brilliant fête to some English Freemasons they had become acquainted with at La Valetta, the capital of the island; but they were ignorant of the fête that was preparing for themselves. Long before this time the priests and monks, who form at least a fourth part of the population of Malta, thundered forth their anathemas against these Masonic meetings, to which they ascribed a long drought which afflicted the country, and an epidemic disease that had just appeared. The day of the fête had been designated as the proper period to put an end to these calamities, by setting fire to the hall of the meeting while the members were at dinner, and by murdering those who should attempt to escape. Poignards and faggots, and other instruments of intolerance, were prepared; and the peasants of the neighbouring villages were duly convoked, and were to assemble at the spot on the day and at the hour appointed. Our unfortunate countrymen saw no company, and were not very attentive to their religious duties, so that they suspected nothing, and went on as usual. There are good people everywhere, say the Normans; some charitable soul informed the English Governor of what was going on, who gave immediate information of the fact to the Freemasons, and forbade them to hold their meeting, which they obeyed accordingly. But the peasants did not like to be called upon for no purpose, they drove in the doors of the Lodge, carried all the furniture and ornaments to the principal square, and there burned them with great ceremony, whilst the clergy were making a procession, and purifying, by their ablutions, the house that had been the theatre of the Masonic abominations. The French were hooted at and insulted by the populace, but they had the prudence to keep themselves out of sight for some days."

"My uncle Eygnier" (continues the Sergeant) "was known to be the Grand Master of the Lodge, and had been especially marked out for the brutality of the mob, as being the head of the infernal band. From that moment he could never appear without being exposed to the most imminent danger. After enduring this treatment patiently for a long time, he determined on making an attempt to leave this abominable country, and he fortunately succeeded."

The Sergeant afterwards fought in the Russian campaign, and was made an Ensign by Napoleon on the field of Borodino, but the same evening he was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia. Returning to France in 1814, he fell back into his old position as a non-commissioned officer, and in 1815 he assisted a Royal Freemason, Joachim Murat (King of Naples) in escaping from Toulon to Corsica, and accompanied him on his expedition to the coast of Calabria. By the grateful Murat he was made a Captain, and at the moment he had received the rank which, without doubt, he was qualified to adorn, he saw that Prince (and Marshal) perish miserably, and he again became the Sergeant of 1810.

I began this article with an allusion to the excellent work of Bro. J. T. Thorp, and shall now proceed with the remark, that "Military Masonry" is also engaging at the present moment, the attention of advanced students in other jurisdictions.

The subject has been referred to on several occasions, and, it is wholly unnecessary to say, with singular profit to the reader, by Bro. Chetwode Crawley in his *Caementaria Hibernica* and other writings.

Still more recently, the Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York—Bro. Peter Ross—in his Annual Report for 1899, communicated to that Grand Body, a first instalment of what promises to be of great value to all students of Masonry in the Sea and Land Services. The information he had thus gained was being classified (in 1899) under various heads, one being, "Brethren in the Revolutionary War;" another, "Brethren in the War of 1812;" and a third, "Brethren in the Civil War."

Incomplete as the data then at hand was, we learn, however, from returns furnished by "Dundee Lodge," No. 123, that Bro. Isaac Andrews, Private Secretary to General Washington, was, like his immortal chief, a member of our Fraternity, while in those supplied by "Union Lodge," No. 95, we find an instance of patriotic sentiment running through three generations. Isaac Baldwin served in the War of the Revolution, his son, Lathrop Baldwin, was in the War of 1812, and his grandson, Lathrop Baldwin, fought throughout the Civil War.

The Special Report of the Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York (1899), concludes with an interesting list of names alphabetically arranged, under the heading of

CIVIL WAR ROSTER.

The particulars afforded extend from p. 101 to p. 140 of the printed *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge, and about 2,400 names are given, including among them those of the following brethren, who are all more or less known outside the jurisdiction of the Empire State:—Chauncey M. Depew (Senator and Orator), Adjutant 18th State Militia; Edward M. L. Ehlers (Grand Secretary), Colonel 52nd Volunteers; Admiral A. K. Hughes; Commodores John E. Hart and Francis Roe; Generals Eli S. Parker (Do-ne-ho-ga-wa, Chief of the Six Nations); Charles Roome (Past Grand Master); Stewart L. Woodford (afterwards American Minister in Madrid), and many others of the same military rank.

In the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York* (pp. 294-316) for the past year, there appears a further report from the historian, who tells us that "the story of the introduction of the Craft into the United States—or what is now the United States—is involved in doubt; which seems probably certain that it was mainly brought across the sea by people who were connected in some capacity or other with the military forces. Such outbreaks in Great Britain as the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 had many officers on both sides who belonged to the Fraternity, and it is safe to say that many a 'Brother' carried a trooper's sword, or trailed a musket in the ranks. Hundreds of those who were on the losing side in these outbreaks were transported to this side of the Atlantic, or came here voluntarily, to escape persecution, and to establish a new home for the one they had lost fighting for the King they believed it their duty to support. That Masonry existed among some of these there need be no question."

Bro. Peter Ross then proceeds with a summary of the progress of Masonry in the State of New York, up to and inclusive of the period commencing with the outbreak of hostilities between the Mother Country and certain of her North American Colonies, in 1775.

A list is next presented of the Lodges in New York State from 1775 to 1783, and the names and numbers are given of all the Military Lodges—on either side—which there is reason to suppose were in existence in the said State during the above period.

Then follows what must be pronounced the main feature, and also the most interesting portion of the report. It has the following heading:—

ROSTER.

*Names of Brethren belonging to Lodges in New York State who fought on the side of Liberty and Independence in the War of the Revolution.*

No less than one hundred and eighty-three names figure in this list, and in connection with them many anecdotes are related. For example, Bro. Joseph Burnham, a prisoner of war, who had made his escape, in order to pass the night, laid himself down to rest on some planks that formed the ceiling of a closet, that opened directly to the centre

of St. John's Lodge room (New York). The boards not being nailed, naturally slipped from their places, and the whole gave way, the Lodge thus receiving an unexpected visitor, for the poor prisoner stood aghast in the middle of the room. It speaks well for the humanising influence of the "mystic tie," that the brethren who were chiefly British Officers, made a generous contribution for Bro. Burnham, who was afterwards transported with secrecy and expedition to the Jersey shore.

It is recorded for the first time in this "Roster," at least so far as I am aware, that Alexander Hamilton, "The Statesman of the Revolution," and who figures in the history of the War of Independence as second only to Washington, was a Freemason. Before he was nineteen he entered the army as Captain of Artillery, and within a year had become aide-de-camp to Washington, whose inseparable companion he continued until the end of the war. On the death of Washington in 1799, Hamilton became Commander-in-chief, holding that position till the army was disbanded.

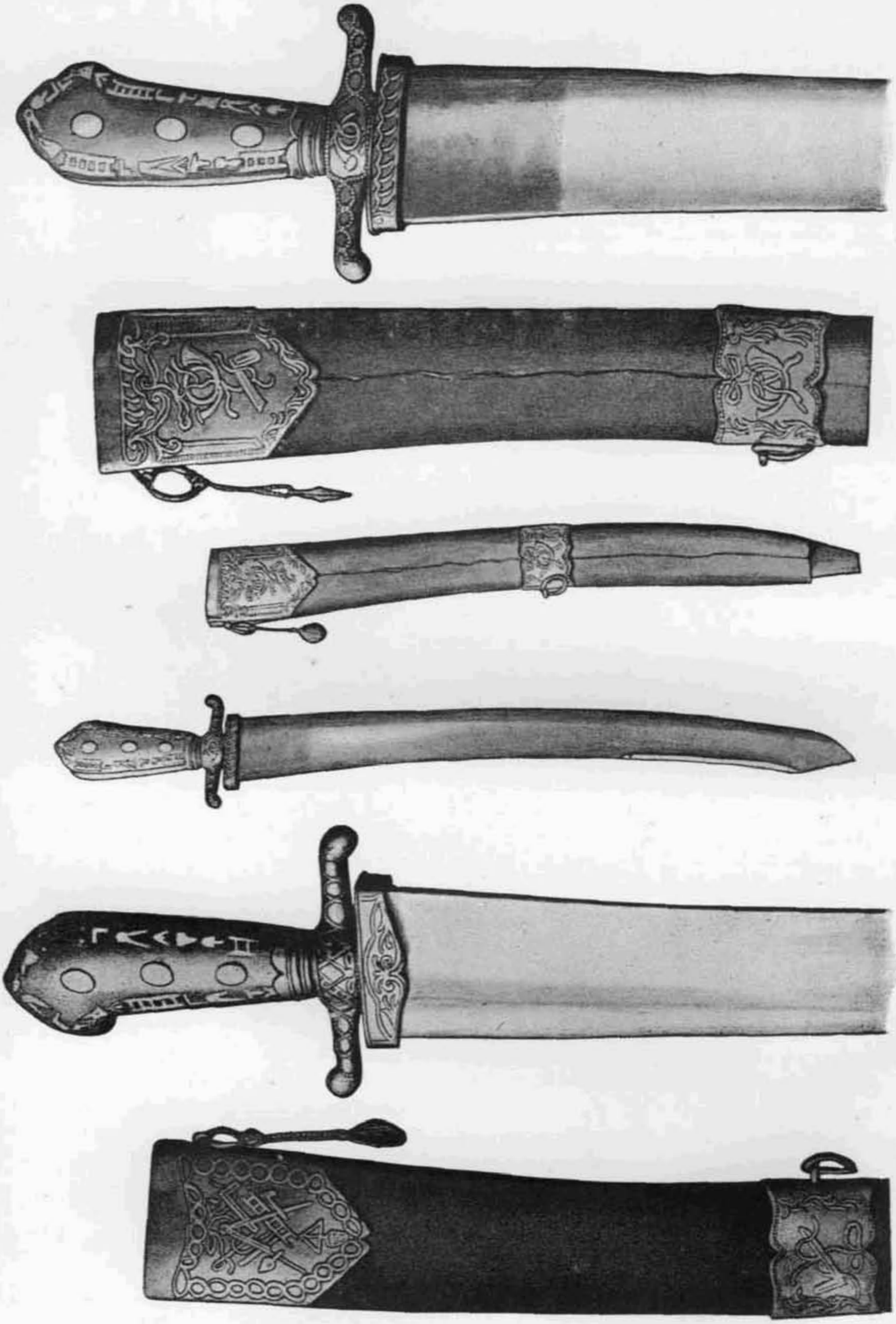
Among the other names on the "Roster" are those of Colonel John McKinstry, who was saved from a cruel death by the communication of a Masonic sign; General Rufus Putman, the first Grand Master of Ohio; General Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony"; and Colonel Seth Warner, one of the popular heroes of the Revolution.

Passing to another American Masonic Jurisdiction, reference will lastly be made in the present article to the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey*, for the past year, where in "Appendix A" will be found some interesting memoranda relating to the Masonic Convention at Morristown, N.J., during the Revolutionary War, at which General Washington was present. These are a transcript of some rough notes which were discovered among the literary remains of the late Edmund D. Halsey, of Morristown. Mr. Halsey did not live to complete his account of the Convention, but the notes on the subject which were found among the papers left by him on his decease, have been rightly deemed worthy of preservation in the archives of New Jersey Masonry.

No records of the American Field Lodges have been preserved, except a portion of the minutes of American Union, and some returns of the Washington Lodge. The former, which are of a highly interesting character, were first printed at any length, by E. G. Storer in his *Freemasonry in Connecticut*, 1859. They were subsequently re-printed by the late Charles T. McClenachan, in his *History of Freemasonry in New York* (vol. i., 1888).

An Entered Apprentices' Lodge was held at Morristown, on December 27th, 1779, for the celebration of the Festival of St. John.

At this meeting there were present thirty-six members of the Lodge, and sixty-eight visitors, one of whom was General Washington. The other visitors, owing to the absence of either Christian names or initials, have not yet been all satisfactorily identified, but the presence of Alexander Hamilton on the occasion is placed beyond doubt by the second Report of the Historian of New York—Bro. Peter Ross—and a surmise of my own (recently advanced in the columns of the *American Tyler*) that "Brother Schuyler"—another visitor—may have been the General of that name, is shown to be a visionary one, in the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey* (1900), where, on the authority of the Halsey paper, the Freemason referred to, is pronounced to be Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, Surgeon of Hazen's Canadian (N.Y.) Regiment, the son of Harmanus Schuyler, and a cousin of Philip Schuyler, the American General. The particulars given in Appendix A. (*Proc. G.L. New Jersey*, 1900), with respect to the Morristown Convention extend over many pages (pp. 187-206), and constitute a most valuable addition to our knowledge on the subject of Army Masonry in North America.



Sword with Masonic Emblems, in the Royal Armoury, Turin.

# AN INTERESTING MASONIC SWORD.

*BY BRO. W. HARRY RYLANDS, F.S.A.*

THE Armeria or Royal Collection of Arms now preserved at Turin, was made by Charles Albert King of Sardinia, who was born on the 2nd October, 1798, and died on the 28th of July, 1849; having previously abdicated in favour of his son the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. The collection, which is a large one, contains many valuable and rare specimens of both ancient and modern arms, and among them is this sword bearing Masonic ornaments.

The sheath is also decorated, and it is to be regretted that it has lost the tip or heel. The ornaments on one side of the hilt include the compasses, trowel, ladder, plumb, level and rule; and the square finds a place on the upper metal ornament of the sheath. On the other side much the same symbols occur on the handle, with others on the boss between the quillons; on the sheath, on this side is a group composed of the compasses, square, ladder, rule, mallet and plumb, with what is apparently intended for a very large weight attached. There are one or two of the figures on the handle which I cannot easily determine.

The catalogue[1] states that the sword blade is 0,540 long and 0,066 broad, with black mountings, partly wood, partly iron, and also Masonic emblems inlaid of lead and silver both on the hilt, and the ornaments of the black velvet sheath.

An explanation is then added: "Storta" means a weapon with a curved blade, with the edge and rib carried up to the base, whence it starts gradually widening towards the point, which is sometimes cut slantwise, obliquely, something like a scimetar, but not so large. Bando, Jan., 1552.

It is told of Cantissi, a Tuscan Legislator (II., 296) that he was seen one day in the public square with a "storta" under his cloak, which bore some likeness to the Turkish swords, his adversaries to insult him, nicknamed him "The Knight of the Scimetar."

This note describing the "storta" has no doubt given rise to the belief that this sword belonged to a terrible chieftain; and that it itself was of an age corresponding with, or earlier than the edict of 1552.

It seems to me that it is an error to call the sword a "storta," as that weapon evidently resembled a scimetar, and this one has few of the scimetar's peculiarities. The shortness of the blade, as well as the hunting-horn which is several times repeated in the ornaments on both the hilt and the sheath, lead me to think that it is really a hunting-sword or dagger.

[1] Storta massonica con lama lunga 0.540, larga 0.066 con fornimento nero, parte di legno, parte di ferro con gli emblemi massonici di piombo e di argento intarsiati tanto su questa che sul guernimento del fodere che è di velluto nero. (1)

(1) [*note*] *Storta significa arma con lama curva a filo e costola stretta al tallone onde procede* slargandosi a mano a mano sino alla punta che talvolta è tagliata a schiancio, un po somigliante alla scimitarra ma di minor largezza. Bando, 2 Gennajo 1552.

Si narra di Cantissi, legislatore Toscano, II. 296, che fu una volta veduto in piazza con una storta sotto il mantello, laquale ha qualche somiglianza colle spade Turchesche, gli avversarii per ingiuriarlo gli posero sopranome, chiamandolo "Ser Scimitarra."

Masonic swords, that is swords of the eighteenth century bearing Masonic emblems, are far from common. There are daggers of a later date, but these are more for ornament than nse; indeed, some have the blades of silver laid over a core of iron.

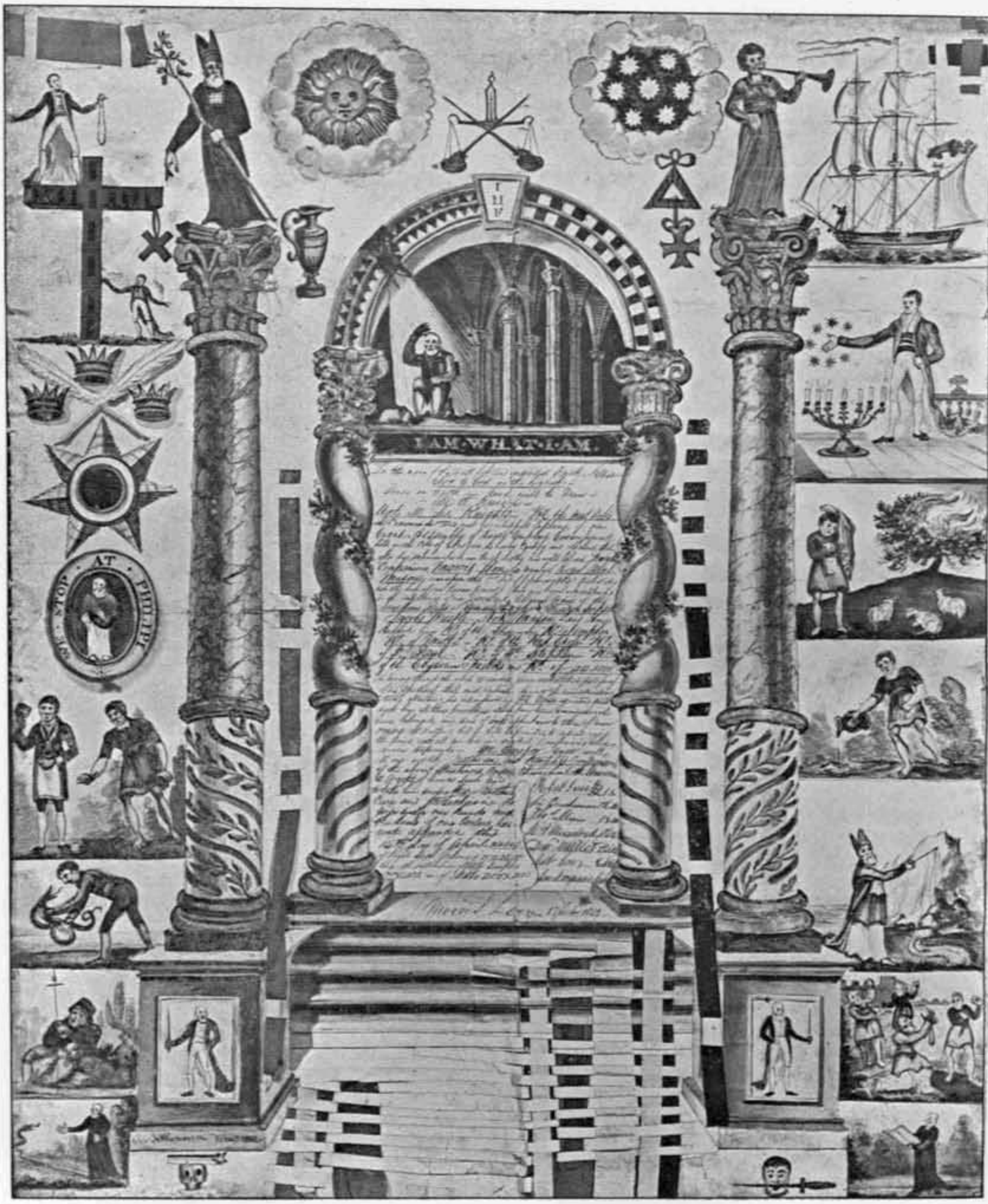
An interesting example of a masonic sword, 1811-1814, in the possession of the Shakespeare Lodge, Spilsby, co. Lincoln, will be found figured in the *Transactions*, 1897, vol. x., p. 44.

The Turin sword is not a Masonic sword, but a real weapon made for use by a Mason, and ornamented with Masonic emblems. It is therefore an interesting specimen and so far, I have not met with another example of the kind.

It seems to me from the ornaments, shape, and other peculiarities, to date from about 1750, two hundred years later than the description of the "storta."

I must not omit to thank those friends to whose kindly interest I owe not only the knowledge, but the means of publishing this interesting Masonic relic. My attention was called to it some years ago by the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A.; Miss Gonino, when at Turin, with some tronble obtained permission for her nephew to take the photographs, and very kindly gave me the negatives, these in the skilled hands of Bro. Walter L. Nash, F.S.A., prodnced the pictures from which the blocks were made.




I AM WHAT I AM
WE STOP AT PHILIPI

# A CURIOUS CERTIFICATE.

*BY BRO. F. J. W. CROWE.*

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IN connection with Bro. Sir Charles Cameron's recent paper on Chivalric Masonry, the description of a very rare and curious certificate I have just received from my friend, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, the Emeritus Grand Secretary of Scotland, will prove of considerable interest, as it enumerates most of the degrees worked under K. T. Encampments during the first half of the nineteenth century. The size of the document is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 22 inches, and it is literally covered with a most elaborate series of decorations in colour. Commencing at the top left-hand corner, a piece of blue ribbon is inserted. Beneath this is a crimson Passion Cross, charged with what look like fourteen pointed windows. On the left arm of this stands a gentleman in a crimson cloak and white knee breeches, holding a rope in his left hand. From the right arm of the cross, a smaller square red cross is suspended, beneath which is another gentleman similarly attired, but with his cloak lined with blue. Next below are crossed pens between three golden crowns. Then a decorative star of seven points. Then an oval, bearing the legend "We stop at Philipi," with the saint standing in the centre. Next a brother dressed as a W.M., with jewel suspended from a green collar, and an apron edged with red and green; whilst beside him is what I take to be one of the three murderers, as his hands are gory. Then comes a man grasping a green snake. Next is a man lying against a rock with a suggestive black bottle in one hand, and a loaf (?) in the other, whilst in front of him is a thin cross stuck in the ground. At the bottom is a bald-headed saint in a black robe, probably meant for Moses, with a rod turning into a serpent. On the other side, at the top, are small crossed ribbons of red and black. Then a ship in full sail flying the English Merchant flag, with a man in the bow blowing a trumpet. I do not know whether this refers to the Ark Mariner degree, but if so it is certainly modernised. Next comes one of the best drawn of the series, on a balcony stands a man in crimson, yellow-lined cloak, with seven stars surrounding his right hand, and in front of him a seven-branched candlestick. Then comes a picture of Moses and the Burning Bush. Next, a man in a blue tunic pouring some red liquid, presumably wine, on the ground. Then Moses striking the rock; the stoning of Stephen; and, finally, another black robed saint, with a large book. The colouring of all these is bold, but effective, and the designs refer to the various degrees enumerated. In the centre of the top is a pair of scales in which rest two crossed swords; and on either side are a blazing sun, and seven stars respectively. Beneath the sun is a golden flagon, and beneath the stars a red triangle from which a golden cross is suspended by a green ribbon. The two great pillars at the sides are "marbled" very effectively, and the Corinthian capitals are gilded. On the summits are figures of Aaron with his budding rod, and a youth, in crimson and black, blowing a trumpet, whilst on the base of each column is represented a Tyler with drawn sword. Beneath the left pillar is a skull with a saw removing the top, and beneath the right a head with a sword resting on its tongue. The left pillar is inscribed "D. McLennon Pinx$^{t}$ 1819," which is strange, as the certificate itself is dated 1843. Probably Bro. McLennon occupied his leisure in designing some of these forms for future use. Inside these two columns are inserted red and black ribbons respectively, and within them again two spiral colums wreathed

with flowers, and surmounted by an arch, the keystone of which bears the letters "I H F." One would naturally expect the upper letter to be "C," but the "I" may refer to the K.T. degree.

The arch is filled by a very effective design of a vaulted chamber, with an opening in the roof from which light streams down on a kneeling black gloved figure with a book under his arm. Beneath is the inscription "I · AM · WHAT · I · AM." These smaller pillars rest on five steps, in which are inserted six bunches of ribbon relating to the various grades, being blue and white, green, crimson and white, crimson and purple, white, and black and white respectively. The wording runs thus:—

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In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Amen

Glory to God in the highest.

Peace on Earth — Good will to Men —

— Be it known —

Unto all Sir Knights —— We the most Noble. the Commander and most worshipful Captains of our Grand Assembly of Knight Templars Encampment held in the city of Glasgow, do hereby certify and declare that after due examination our trustworthy, and well-beloved Knight Companion Morris Leon; a regular, Royal Arch Mason; was upon the 17th day of February 1843 initiated into the body of our Encampment, duly and regularly instructed in the mysteries of our excellent religious Orders, of the Jourdan Pass —— Roman Eagle —— Brazen Serpent —— Jacobs Wrestle —— Ark Mason —— and have dubbed him K^t^ of the Blue —— Sir K^t^ Templar —— K^t^ of Malta —— K^t^ of the Red Cross —— K^t^ of S^t^. Paul —— K^t^ of S^t^. Stephen —— K^t^ of the Elysian Fields and K^t^ of  he having through the whole ceremony given us the strongest proof of his steadiness skill and valour, during the many amazing trials attending his admission. We also —— give and grant unto him all those privileges, which from time immemorial have belonged, and now of right appertain to those of our Orders, not doubting but he will be permitted to reap and enjoy the same, with all our dear and excellent Companions, wheresoever dispersed. —— We therefor greet well all our worthy Bretheren and Knights Companions of the above illustrious Order, throughout the Universe

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| to accept of him as such and<br>to take him under their Brotherly<br>care and protection — as<br>given under our hands and<br>the Seals of our Orders here-<br>unto appended this<br>14th day of April MDCC43<br>of Royal Arch Masonry MMMCC<br>since the institution of K$^{ts}$.Templars<br>DCXLIII and of Malta DCCXLIII | Robert Smith<br>Jn$^{o}$. Buchanan<br>Tho$^{s}$. Muir<br>R. A. Murdoch<br>Dav$^{d}$. Miller<br>Walter Gow<br>Jno. Ferguson | C.G<br>1$^{st}$ G.M$^{r}$.<br>2$^{nd}$ G.M$^{r}$.<br>1$^{st}$ S.B.<br>2$^{nd}$ S.B.<br>G.S.G.<br>Scribe. |

Morris Leon . 17 feb$^{r}$ 1843

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The last date is apparently an error as the certificate is dated above "14th April."

The whole document is extremely interesting and curious, and the list of degrees is very much the same as those included in the set of Irish certificates I noticed on page 173 of vol. xiii., of the *Transactions*. It is the most completely illustrated diploma I have seen, and the good brother who designed and executed it must have possessed more than the normal stock of patience in its delineation.

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IV CC. MUS.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**MASTER'S BREASTPLATE.**—Very few Masonic Lodges have made such progress as the reponed Sanquhar Kilwinning, No. 194, Dumfriesshire. For some little time, it is true, it hung fire a bit, but during the past two years there has been plenty of enthusiasm and lots of new members. Last Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable ever spent by the brethren, and an unexpected treat was afforded when Mr. Wilson, the secretary and treasurer, presented to the Lodge the Master's Breastplate, the Senior Warden's Jewel, and the mallet which belonged to the original Sanquhar Lodge founded in 1738. The Breastplate is a curious hammered copper affair, engraved with all the signs, but the Warden's Jewel is of the same pattern as those still in use. The Mallet is simply a wooden sphere, with a stick stuck into it for a handle, and does not appear to be in order. It is rumoured that some more of the old Jewels are in existence, and an effort is to be made to get hold of them. *Dumfries and Galloway Herald and Courier*, 5th January, 1901.

What is this Breastplate? Can any Brother oblige us with a drawing and description of it?

G. W. Speth.

**Knights of Malta.**—In his highly interesting essay Bro. Sir Charles A. Cameron says (*A.Q.C.* xiii., p. 157, line 13,) of the Knights of Malta. "In 1798, the French captured Malta, and soon after the order became extinct." This is not so, the Order has never ceased to exist, it still flourishes in Rome, and Knights of Malta may yet be seen at the grand Papal ceremonies.

Their Encampment is a large palace, 68, Via Condotti, close by my house; and their Priory exists on the Aventine, at S. Maria del Priorato e S. Giovanni, since the 16th century.

S. Maria in Aventino is mentioned as prior et præceptor in an old parchment of 1237; at the end of 1320 it belonged to the Knights of Jerusalem, passing in the 16th century to the Knights of Malta, who still own it. It was restored in 1765 by Piranesi. The chapters are held in a fine hall of the Priory which contains many portraits of the Grand Masters, several of whom are buried in the church, and a very fine large model of a Maltese galley. The Knights are bachelors, Sir George Henry Bowyer (if still living) is one of the brotherhood. (I have some sort of an idea that he was a widower when knighted, (exalted) but I am not sure of this, or if he was a benedict).

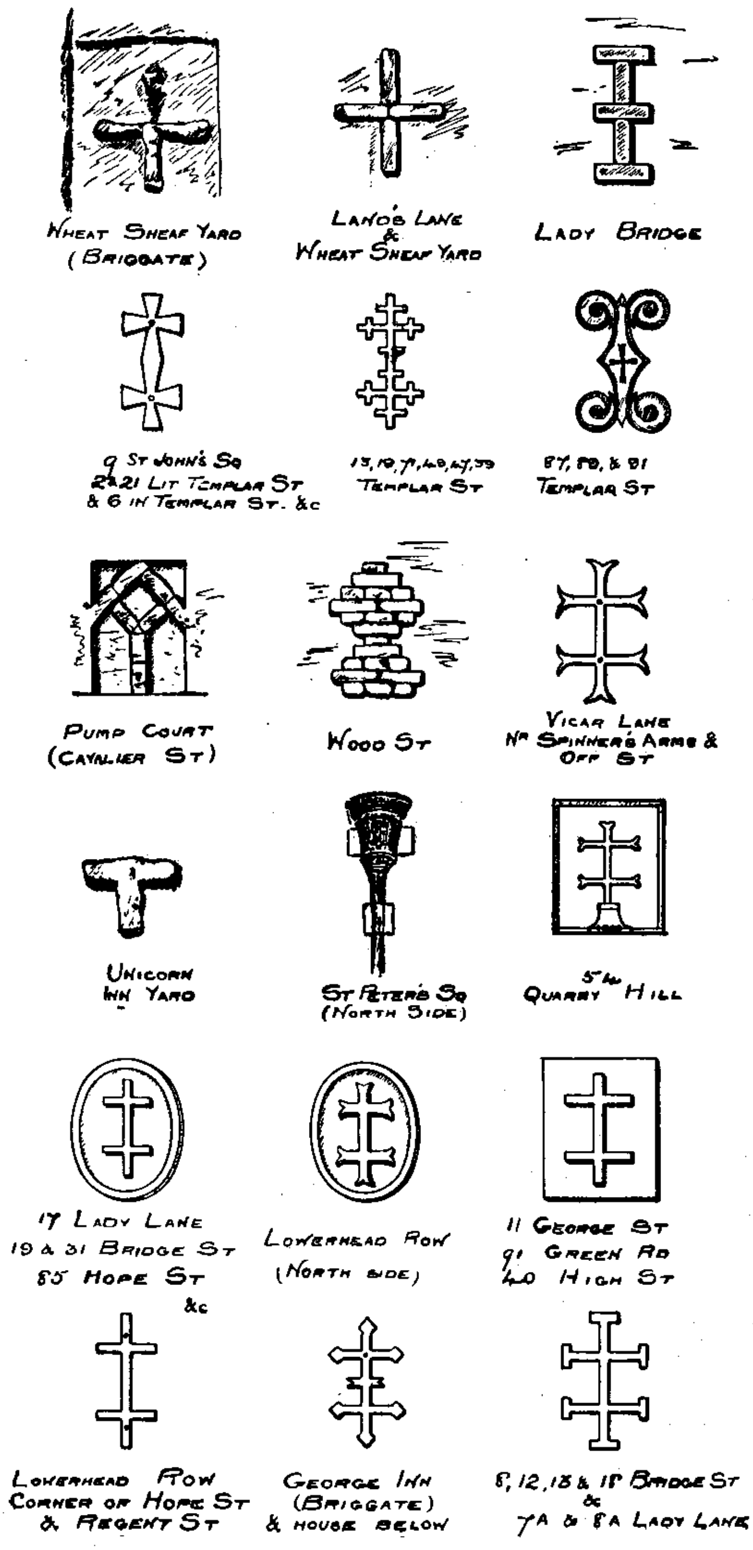
I remember Prince Barberini, duca di Castle Vecchio, dying in the days of Pius IX., and the Knights attending his funeral; he was Grand or Deputy Grand Master. At the election of Leo. XIII. there was no Grand Master, and so H.H. appointed S.A. Em. Gio. Battista Ceschi a Santa Croce Grand Master; and he still rules the order. I think he is an Austrian. They have a red cross branch for war purposes, not confined to the Knights.

S. Russell Forbes.

**Templar Crosses.**—On the 28th June, 1897, Mr. W. H. Broadhead conducted the members of the Thoresby Society round Leeds in order to point out to them the numerous Templar Crosses and Marks still existing upon houses belonging to the Manor of Whitkirk. Templenewsam, which is in the parish of Whitkirk, was a preceptory of the Knights-Templars. Altogether 84 marks were shown, without counting some doubtful ones, and Mr. Broadhead states that he knows of 126. In the *Transactions*

of the Society for 1898 is given a sketch plan of Leeds showing the positions of these houses and a selection of the marks themselves with indication of the exact spot where they are to he found. These latter are here reproduced.

W. J. SONGHURST.



**"The Meason-Word."**—I extract the following from a rare Scotch tract in case it has not been noticed before. The Tract itself is entitled:—A True Relation of an Apparition, Expressions, and Actings, of a Spirit, which infested the House of Andrew Mackie, in Ring-Croft of Stocking, in the Paroch of Rerrick, in the Stewarty of Kirkendbright, in Scotland, 1695. By Mr. Alexander Telfair, Minister of that Paroch; and attested by many other Persons, who were also Eye and Ear Witnesses. [Scriptural Quotation], Edinburgh: Printed by George Mosman, and are to be sold at his shop in the Parliament Close, 1696.

The paragraph is as follows:—"The said Andrew Mackie being a meason to his employment, 'tis given out, that when he took the Meason-word, he devonted his first child to the Devil; but I am certainly informed he never took the same, and knows not what that word is."

E. J. Barron.

**Sackville and Martin Folkes.**—Some years since a member of the Florence Lodge told me that it was Lionell Cranfield Sackville who founded the Lodge, and that it was recognised by a bull of Clement XII, dated April 1738. He was Lorenzo Corsini of Florence. A branch of this Lodge was founded in Rome by Martin Folkes, in 1742, and named after Fabius Maximus, the Lodge here of that name claims, I have been told, to represent it. Folkes had a medal struck at the Papal mint, engraved by Hamerain. On the obverse is his bust, and on the reverse a Sphinx in the fore-ground, on the side of which is the crescent moon. Behind is the Pyramid tomb of Caius Cestius, thus a rectangle is introduced twice, as two sides of the tomb are shown. At the north-east and north-west corners of the pyramid are two columns, so the tomb and columns might suggest the temple. In the south the sun shines in full splendour, above all is the motto Sua sidera norunt. At the base is Romæ, A.L., 5742. Both medals seem to be founder's medals. There is an analogy between the Harpocrates of Sackville's and the Sphinx of Folkes'.

I do not know how true it is, but I am informed that this Lodge was recogized by a bull of Benedict XIV., in 1751. He was of the Lambertini family of Bologna.

S. Russell Forbes.

**The Chivalric Orders.**—There is an item which I desire to point out, which confirms the suggestion of Bro. Cameron's interesting paper as regards the Irish origin of the "Early Grands" in England; some of these Early Grand bodies existed in Lancashire until about 1840, or later. An Early Grand Encampment existed at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, during the latter part of the 18th century, and another practising various side degrees, met at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

A body calling itself the Early Grand Encampment of England possessed a minute book, which is said to have passed into the hands of the Duke of Sussex, and which contained a copy of a document derived from Ireland, and alleged to be written in the ancient characters of 1312, and discovered in 1540 in an oak box under the altar of the Temple Church, London. It passed into the possession of Jacob Ulric St. Clair, of Roslyn, whose descendant, Wm. St. Clair, the 1736 G.M. of Scotland, gave it to his nephew, John St. Clair, M.D., of Old Castle, co. Meath, by whose assistance, and translation, this copy was recorded in 1784. Full particulars of the original will be found in the *Freemasons' Quarterly* for 1846; and I suppose we may accept as fact the 1784 existence of such a document with its ostensible marks of extreme antiquity.

I have often thought that the social state of Ireland should give early evidence of Templary, and that the degree was likely to have a much earlier origin than that

usually attributed to it. There seems even a reference to it in the clothing of a brother who was present at the Installation of Earl Rosse, as described by Dr. Chetwode Crawley, and this may be compared with Swift's allusion, mentioned by Bro. Cameron. There are points in the paper which may admit of criticism, though we ought first to make sure that Irish Masonry, say 1686 or 1688, was in all respects that of the English. I think it is now pretty well accepted that, 1717-22, its English degrees were the Freedom of the Apprentice and the Passed Fellow, whilst the Master Mason was the Master in the Chair, or, as the late Bro. Woodford held, that is in the old operative times, the Master of the work, with the Arch (or what afterwards became the Arch) secrets as his proofs. This also tends to aid our judgment as to Ramsay, and one confirms the other. We must also remember that the Master had a seat in the Incorporation or Masters Fraternity.

Much nonsense has been written about Ramsay's speech of 1737 and Bro. R. F. Gould sometime since cleared the ground for us. What he was advocating was the Craft and Harodim then, and before 1737, practised in the co. of Durham. In London it was termed H.R.D.M., R.S.Y.C.S. of Kilwinning, and apparently had adopted the three degrees of Grand Lodge. To anyone acquainted with old Rituals there can be no question as to what Ramsay is speaking about, he alludes to the Apprentice and Passed Fellow, and then comments upon the Harodim, or Harodim Rosy Cross then in practice in co. Durham, and adds his comments on the sword and trowel, as did Joseph Laycock, in 1735, at Gateshead.

The Durham Court of Harodim had no relation to the Templars; in 1794 it is spoken of as an "ancient and mysterious degree in Masonry, the Passage of the Bridge"; it is also termed the "Mysterious Red Cross of Babylon." In the Rite *Ancien*, two of its three points are Knight of the Sword and Prince of Jerusalem. The London Lectures of Harodim-Rosy Cross, imported to Edinburgh in 1767, have the following references to points in the Red Cross: (1) Passing the Bridge, (2) the dungeon, (3) the relative force of wine, women and the ring, (4) sword and trowel. It is a curious fact that for 150 years, or nearly so, the Scotch have been in doubt how to work these lectures. One cannot write freely upon these points, and if one could do so it would not be generally comprehended. The old Stirling plates prove, at the time they were engraved, that there was an understood relation between the Red Cross and the Arch. There can be no question that the basis of the High-grades was of Jacobite introduction into France, but the later developments were French. The Mizraim Lecture of the Rose Croix, 46°, is the unchanged Lecture of Harodim-Rosycross.

The existence of non-Masonic bodies attached to the E. G. of Ireland is an important point. Some forty years ago, the Masonic Templars of Stockport informed me that a body of non-Masonic Templars had existed in that town, but I should feel inclined to believe that the early connection of Templars and Freemasons was long before the date to which Bro. Cameron credits it. I believe I have a photograph of the old York Charter of 1786, which is at your service if you choose to reproduce it, and I have also photos of their four old banners. About 1869 I made a collection of various old Certificates, such as you have given us, together with Minutes of Meetings, etc., and deposited them in the muniment room of Freemasons' Hall; but it is alleged that they were taken away, and cannot now be traced, by a brother who made an inglorious end. Some of the documents of the Priestly Order gave era "Year of Revival" worked out to 1686, and I found a scrap of Bro. Jesse Lee, who wrote a history of the Stanleys, etc., saying, "enquire what important event occurred in 1686." There was evidence that in 1813 the work of the old York Conclave had been influenced by a regiment of Irish Dragoons stationed in Manchester.

JOHN YARKER.

**Ignatius von Born.**—I see by the *A.Q.C.* xiii., p. 72, that Mr. Bennett Brough has dilated on my old acquaintance Ignace von Born. The article is rich upon the contemporaries of von Born, but omits some interesting features of the main figure; for instance:—Von Born as a satirist. His attacks on the genus "Monk" are very strong and diverting (Monachologia 1783), wherein he represents the Monk as not only a wolf in sheep's clothing but as being invariably attended by the goat. And a satire on "Father Hell, the Astronomer"—a long Latin advertisement, full of irony, announcing a book written against the Freemasons in the name of this learned Jesuit. Probably von Born was set to work, or at any rate did work, with the approval of the Emperor Joseph II., or so severe a satire would hardly have been permitted? Von B.'s collection of minerals now forms part of the Greville Collection at South Kensington Museum.

F. Compton Price.

**French Prisoners' Lodges.**—It is not correct that all remembrance of French Prisoners at Ashburton has died out, for, having lived there myself, I have often heard of them, and seen small ornaments, models of guillotines in bone, etc., made by them. No one has any recollection of a Masonic Lodge, and researches I have made in neighbouring towns have failed to throw light on the matter masonically. Officers were allowed to reside on parole at Ashburton, Tavistock, Moretonhampstead, Oakhampton, Tiverton, and Launceston, between the years 1803 and 1815, and in the churchyard and church at Moretonhampstead are many tombstones of the exiles, descendents of whom still survive in the town. Before 1803 prisoners were generally kept at seaport towns, from which they frequently escaped. Colonel Amery informs me that Capt. Renaudin of the ship *Le Vengeur*, with the survivors of his crew, were at Tavistock in 1794; also that the *Plymouth Magazine*, No. 1, October 23rd, 1758, speaks of a meeting of prisoners at Bideford. There are records of French, American and Danish prisoners having been at Ashburton.

Fred. J. W. Crowe.




IV CC. MUS.

# FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1901.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. Conder, jun., W.M.; G. Greiner, S.W.; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, J.W.; G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. Armitage and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., Stewards; Col. S. C. Pratt, E. Macbean, W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*; Sydney T. Klein, C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., Past Masters, and J. T. Thorp.

Also the following 50 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. C. J. R. Tijou, P.G.Pt.; T. Cohu, A. Howell, W. G. Aspland, F. A. Powell, W. Chambers, A. L. Vibert, E. Conder, F. W. Mitchell, Rev. H. Cart, W. W. Mangles, F. W. Levander, H. Eahorn, W. A. Bowser, A. Oliver, W. J. Songhurst, H. Griffiths, J. Barker, H. F. Hall, Dr. T. Charters White, Thomas Taylor, Dr. C. Wells, R. B. Lewis, L. Danielsson, C. W. Cooke, H. White, Dr. G. Michael, W. J. Moulder, R. Hovenden, W. Hancock, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, G. E. P. Hertslet, T. G. L. Miller, E. Gauntlett, W. Busbridge, C. Isler, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, W. H. Brown, D. J. Hewitt, C. H. Bestow, F. Samuelson, S. W. Furze-Morrish, H. James, J. N. Noakes, R. Orttewell, Dr. S. Walsh Owen, Dr. S. Mugford, E. C. Stimson, V. J. Moulder, and C. H. Mead.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. H. V. Elder, Humphrey Chetham Lodge No. 645; C. E. Collins, Past Grand Steward; F. R. Ridley, Surrey Masonic Hall Lodge No. 1539; J. S. Kingston, P.M., Earl Spencer Lodge No. 1420; F. W. Golby, P.M., Neptune Lodge No. 22; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; Keeble Smith, Burrell Lodge No. 1829; P. Callingham, Skelsmerdale Lodge No. 1599; and C. A. Thompson, Thistle Lodge No. 833 (S.C.)

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Two Lodges and sixty-nine brethren were elected to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary read a letter from Bro. the Rev. C. H. Malden, of Ootacamund, Madras, resigning his membership with regret, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. The Secretary was directed to convey to Bro. Malden the regret of the brethren, together with their fervent wishes for his continued health and prosperity.

Letters of thanks were received from Bros. S. Jones and C. F. Silberbauer for the resolutions passed in their favour in January and the engrossed parchments sent to them.

A letter was received from H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Ordens-Meister of the National Grand Lodge at Berlin and P.G.M. of England, thanking the brethren for the honour done him in electing him an honorary member of their Lodge, a distinction which he highly appreciated.

Letters and telegrams of apology for unavoidable absence were received from Bros. R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta; Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk; G. L. Shackles, Rev. J. W. Horsley, W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., and Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland.

The Secretary called attention to a set of seven coloured and framed prints displayed by Bro. Pavitt in the ante-room, professing to illustrate Masonic ceremonies, which were published by T. Palser in 1812, and taken from French originals of about 1745. Also to an album of photographs taken by the brethren at Gloucester last July, which he intended to send to Bro. Vassar-Smith as some slight token of their appreciation of his kindness to them on that occasion.

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The Worshipful Master read the following paper:—

# THE MIRACLE PLAY.

*BY BRO. EDWARD CONDER, JUN., F.S.A.*

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A.D. 1532.

The Proclamation[1] for Whitsone Playes made by W$^{m}$ Newall, Clarke of the Pendice
24. Hen 8. [1532-3] W$^{m}$ Snead 2$^{nd}$ yere Maior

For as much as ould tyme, not only for the augmentation and increese of the holy and Catholick faith of our Saviour Jesu Christ, and to exort the mindes of comon people to good devotion and holsome doctrine therof, but also for the comenwelth and prosperity of this Citty, a play and declaration of divers storyes of the Bible, beginning with the Creation and fall of Lucifer, and ending with the generall Judgment of the world, to be declared and played in the Whitsonne weeke, was devised and made by one S$^{r}$ Henry Frances, somtyme moonck of this monastrey disolved, who obtayning and gat of Clemant, then bushop of Rome, a 100 dayes of pardon, and of the bushop of Chester at that tyme 40 dayes of pardon graunted from thensforth to every person resorting, in peaceble maner with good devotion, to heare and see the sayd playes from tyme to tyme, as oft as the shall be played within the sayd Citty (and that every person or persons disturbing the sayd playes in any maner wise to be accused by the authority of the sayd pope Clemants bulls, untill such tyme as he or they be absolved therof), which playes were devised to the honor of god by John Arnway[2] then maior of this Citty of Chester, his bretheren and whole cominalty therof, to be brought forth, declared, and played, at the cost and charges of the craftsmen and occupations of the sayd citty, which hitherunto have from tyme to tyme used and performed the same accordingly.

Wherefore M$^{r}$ maior, in the kings name, stratly chargeth and comandeth that every person and persons, of what estate, degree or condition soever he or they be resorting to the sayd playes, do use themselves peaciblie, without making any asault, affray, or other disturbance, whereby the same playes shall be disturbed, and that no maner of person or persons, whiche so ever he or they be, do use or weare any unlawfull weapons within the precinct of the sayd citty during the tyme of the sayd playes (not only upon payn of cursing by authority of the sayd pope Clemants bulls, but also) upon payne of enprisonment of their bodyes, and making fine to the king at M$^{r}$ maiors pleasure

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IN the discussion which followed Bro. Prof. S. P. Johnston's valuable paper on "The Seventeenth Century Description of Solomon's Temple,"[3] some remarks of Bro. Rylands brought the subject of the Miracle Plays once again to the notice of the members of our Lodge. Bro. Count Goblet d'Alviella followed later on with a paper on the "Quatuor Coronati in Belgium,"[4] still keeping before him the faint glimmer of light which many of us have anxiously noted when the Miracle Plays have been alluded to.

Interest having evidently been awakened, I venture to think the first opportunity may be taken without apology for the purpose of investigating the claims of the Miracle Play as being a possible source for some of the essential portions in the ritual of the craft at the present day.

In other words, are we indebted to the Mediæval Miracle Play for any part of our ritual, and can we trace in any part of the Mystery Plays, Moralities, or Interludes any

[1] The Proclamation given as a Preface is the earliest of its kind existing. The MS. is in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 2013.

[2] John Arnway, Mayor of Chester, 1327-1328.

[3] *Transactions, A.Q.C.*, vol. xii., p. 135.

[4] *Transactions, A.Q.C.*, vol. xiii., p. 78.

scrap of tradition or reference to any occurrence upon which the Hiramic Legend may have been built up, or superimposed, without greatly altering the general import of the original.

Before we can discuss the question we must carefully examine the history and nature of these early sacred dramas which were known on the Continent respectively as Mysteries, or Plays dealing with Biblical events; Miracle Plays, those devoted to illustrating the legends of Saints and Martyrs; Interludes, or short plays introduced into the service of the Church, being in fact short "Mysteries" or "Miracles"; and Moralities, which last were of a more secular nature inculcating a higher tone of daily life. In England these representations were all included under the generic title of Miracle Plays.

This is not the time or occasion for tracing the rise and progress of dramatic literature from the ancient Greek profane drama to the period of the Christian sacred play, the early history of which may be studied with advantage in the works of Collier and Ward. Rather let us accept their deductions and start upon our investigations at the introduction of the Miracle Play into England.

As we acknowledge the well established fact that religion has been the first cause of exciting dramatic representation in all countries, so do we acknowledge the fact that it was due to the religious activity of the Christian Church, which at first so severely condemned the Roman drama and brought about its suppression, that the art of representing human emotions by the means of the stage was re-introduced at a period when dramatic poetry had fallen into decay.

From the 4th to the 10th century profane art was not encouraged, and the religious world and the saintly life reigned supreme as the only cult worthy the attention of the non-military portion of the population of Western Europe. It has been pointed out, by students of the above period, that as trade increased by means of the fairs which were greatly augmented during the eighth and ninth centuries, the professions of the Minstrels, Jugglers, and Buffoons became very lucrative and acquired considerable importance in the eyes of the multitude.

The Church, ever mindful of the difficulty of teaching doctrinal truths to the ignorant and unlettered people, gladly seized upon this growing demand for recreation, and representations of saintly legend and Biblical Truth, known as Miracle and Mystery Plays, became common in the Churches of France and Germany.

**Introduction of the Miracle Play into England by Norman Monks.**

The Conquest of England, in 1066, saw the introduction of numbers of alien clergy to English lands and manors, in consequence of gifts to Norman Abbeys by the followers of the Conqueror.

To this immigration we are able to trace the germ of the English Miracle Play. At first in the form of an "Interlude," given during the service in the Priory or Parish Church (in the Latin tongue), representations of the chief incidents in the life of Jesus Christ, or the Patron Saint, paved the way for public exhibition on the Village Green or Market Place.

The first recorded Miracle Play was, according to Matthew Paris, produced at Dunstable, in the year 1110. It was the life of Saint Catherine, written by Geoffrey, a monk and schoolmaster there, for his scholars use. Geoffrey afterwards became Abbot of S. Albans, in 1119.

The next reference to the plays in chronological order is that recorded by William Fitz-Stephan who, about 1182, wrote the *Vita Sancti Thomæ Archiepiscopi et Martyris.* At the end of this work Fitz-Stephan gives an account of London and says:—

*Londonia pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenicis, ludos habet sanctiores, repræsentationes Miraculorum quæ sancti Confessores operati sunt, seu repræsentationes Passionum quibus claruit constantia martyrum.*

In Stow's "Survey of London," 1633 Ed., is the following passage in translation of the above:—

"But LONDON, for the shewes upon Theaters and Comicall Pastimes, hath holy playes, representations of Miracles, which holy Confessors have wrought, or representations of Torments, wherein the constancie of Martyrs appeared."

In the thirteenth century the plays produced by the clergy on Holy days, which were as we know also the dates fixed for the fairs, were somewhat neglected for unwarranted representations of the Bible story produced by the wandering minstrels and professional story tellers of the day, who doubtless provided a more boisterous and lively entertainment.

To meet this opposition from these "strolling players" and other irresponsible "rag-a-muffins," the Church promptly excommunicated these gentry and also those good folks who assisted by looking on; also putting a stop to the open air performances by restricting all future representation once again to the interior of the Parish or Monastic Church.

In 1378, the scholars or choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, presented a petition to Richard II., praying him "to prohibit some inexpert people from presenting the History of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expense to represent it publicly at Christmas." This petition did not apply to the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks or Fraternity of S^t^ Nicholas, who were incorporated in 1233, and had the liberty of performing religious plays at Skinners' Well Fields, Smithfield. Stow states that in 1391 their play was graced by the attendance of the King and Queen and many Nobles of the realm. In 1409 the Parish Clerks' play lasted eight days, and was known as the Creation Miracle.

The popularity of these plays induced the clergy to greatly increase the number of texts, until at length plays representing the Biblical narratives from the creation to the apostolic writings were of frequent occurrence. These complete plays, with the minor ones dealing with the saints are all included in the term Miracle Play.

With the return of the play to the Church, great difficulty was soon experienced in providing adequate accommodation for the crowd of spectators, and before long it was found necessary to again revert to the Market Place and Village Green. The increased length of the Creation-Doomsday or Biblical play and the number required to represent the characters in the huge drama necessitated the clergy calling to their assistance members of the laity. This was accomplished by means of the Gilds.

**The Craft Gilds and the Miracle Play.**

The majority of the trading companies and the incorporated crafts in all the principal towns of England had developed from religious Gilds or had attached to them such attributes. Nothing was easier for the Church than to call in the aid of these Gilds seeing that according to the returns made to the Parliament of Richard II. in 1385, there was hardly a town in the country without one or more of the religious or secular associations, and we may accept it as certain that before the Reformation there was no Gild without its Patron Saint. By handing over to them what was practically a monopoly the Church was relieved of the expense of "mounting the play," yet it retained some control over the text which paraphrased the sacred writings.

By the end of the thirteenth century many of the chief towns were in possession of a complete cycle of plays illustrating the chief scenes in the Bible, but more particularly the New Testament.

Norman French having taken the place of Latin in the twelfth century the early Gild plays were in that tongue. This was found to be a serious drawback for the general public, and Ralph Higden, the Chester Monk, author of the Polychronicon, is said to have made a special journey to Rome in order to obtain leave from the Pope to enact the Plays in English at Chester. Permission was granted to him in 1338. With the Plays now acted in the vulgar tongue, their popularity was greatly increased, and by the end of the fourteenth century we find representations of the sacred drama given over the whole of England, from Newcastle to Penairth, in Corwall, wherever the Craft Gilds had their centres.

**The MSS. Extant.** Fortunately for an enquiry we have the plays themselves in MS., written at various times and arranged in their proper sequence for representation.

The earliest MS. play extant is found in the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 2253, and dates from the early part of the reign of Edward III., *circa* 1340. It is founded upon the 16th chapter of the apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, and relates to the descent of Christ into Hell to liberate Adam, Eve, John the Baptist and the Prophets.

Another early MS. is the sole relic of a cycle of plays that is lost, it is known as the Skryveners play, and doubtless formed part of the Corpus Christi Play at York, as it was discovered in the Archives of the Guild Hall, York. It dates from the reign of Edward III., if not earlier.

Besides one or two other single specimen plays we have four complete sets of the popular Creation-Doomsday Play. In two cases they are arranged for the Craft Gilds of York and Chester. These MSS. are known as The York Plays; The Chester Whitsone Plays; The Townley or Wakefield Collection; and The Ludus Coventriæ or Coventry Mysteries. We also have the Cornish Guary Miracle, a fragment, and a small collection of plays known as The Digby Miracles.

**The York Plays.** The unique and valuable MS. containing the York Plays from the Ashburnham Library has been made accessible by the labours of Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, who published a transcript in 1885. The MS. consists of 270 leaves of parchment, of which 48 are blank.

It is bound in the original wooden boards once covered with leather; and on the first blank leaf is written Corpus Cristi Playe.

The handwriting is good, and dates from about 1430-40. The plays themselves are much earlier, their composition being probably the work of some unknown author living about 1350. This collection contains the texts of forty-eight complete plays each with the name of the particular craft or company responsible for the production.

They are as follows:

## THE YORK PLAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | The Barkers[1] | ... | The Creation and the fall of Lucifer. |
| II. | The Playsterers | ... | The Creation. To the fifth day. |
| III. | The Cardmakers | ... | God creates Adam and Eve. |
| IV. | The Fullers | ... | Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. |
| V. | The Cowpers[2] | ... | Man's disobedience and fall. |

[1] Tanners. [2] Coopers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VI. | The Armourers | ... | Adam and Eve driven out of Eden. |
| VII. | The Gloueres[1] | ... | Cain and Able. |
| VIII. | The Shipwrites | ... | The Building of the Ark. |
| IX. | The Fysshers and Marynars | ... | Noah and the Flood. |
| X. | The Parchemyners and Bokebynders | ... | Abraham and Isaac. |
| XI. | The Hoseers[2] | ... | The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. |
| XII. | The Spicers | ... | The Annunciation. |
| XIII. | The Pewterers and Founders | ... | Joseph's trouble about Mary. |
| XIV. | The Tylers | ... | The Journey to Bethlehem. |
| XV. | The Chaundelers | ... | The Angels and the Shepherds. |
| XVI. | The Masonns | ... | The Coming of the three Kings to Herod. |
| | (Mynstrells is written after Masonns in a 16th cent. hand.) | | |
| XVII. | The Golde Smythis | ... | The Adoration of the three Kings. |
| XVIII. | The Marchallis[3] | .. | The Flight into Egypt. |
| XIX. | The Gyrdillers and Naylers | ... | The Massacre of the Innocents. |
| XX. | The Sporiers and Lorimers[4] | ... | Christ with the Doctors in the Temple. |
| XXI. | The Barbours | ... | The Baptism of Jesus. |
| XXII. | The Smythis | ... | The Temptation of Jesus. |
| XXIII. | The Conours[5] | ... | The Transfiguration. |
| XXIV. | The Cappe Makers and Hatters | ... | The Woman taken in Adultry and the Raising of Lazarus. |
| XXV. | The Skynners | ... | The Entry into Jerusalem. |
| XXVI. | The Cuttelers | ... | The Conspiracy to take Jesus. |
| XXVII. | The Baxters[6] | ... | The Last Supper. |
| XXVIII. | The Cordewaners | ... | The Agony and the Betrayal. |
| XXIX. | The Bowers and Fleechers | ... | Peter denies Jesus and Jesus before Caiaphas. |
| XXX. | The Tapiters and Couchers[7] | ... | The Dream of Pilate's Wife and Jesus before Pilate. |
| XXXI. | The Lytsteres[8] | ... | The Trial before Herod. |
| XXXII. | The Cokis[9] and Watirlederes | ... | Second Accusation before Pilate. Remorse of Judas. |
| XXXIII. | The Mylners[10] | ... | The Judgment of Pilate. |
| XXXIV. | The Sherman[11] | ... | Christ led up to Calvary. |
| XXXV. | The Pynners and Payntors | ... | The Crucifixion. |
| XXXVI. | The Bocheres | ... | The Burial of Jesus. |
| XXXVII. | The Sadilleres | ... | The Harrowing of Hell. |
| XXXVIII. | The Carpenters | ... | The Resurrection. |
| XXXIX. | The Wynedrawers | ... | Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene. |
| XL. | The Sledmen[12] | ... | The Travellers to Emmaus meet Jesus. |

[1] Glovers. [2] Stocking Makers. [3] Men who shod and cured horses.
[4] Spur Makers and Bitmakers. [5] Curriers of Leather. [6] Bakers.
[7] Makers of Hangings and Coverlid Makers. [8] Dyers. [9] Cooks.
[10] Millers. [11] Those who shore the nap of cloth. [12] Porters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| XLI. | The Hatmakers, Maysons, and Labourers | ... | The Purification of Mary. |

(This play is written in a 16th century hand, it should have been placed before the flight into Egypt.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| XLII. | The Escrueneres | ... | The Incredulity of Thomas. |
| XLIII. | The Tailoures | ... | The Ascension. |
| XLIV. | The Potteres | ... | The Descent of the Holy Spirit. |
| XLV. | The Draperes | ... | The Death of Mary. |
| XLVI. | The Wefferes[1] | ... | The Appearance of our Lady to Thomas. |
| XLVII. | The Osteleres[2] | ... | The Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin Mary. |
| XLVIII. | The Merceres | ... | The Judgment Day. |

In one of the oldest books in the possession of the City of York earlier information still is obtained of the Craft Gilds and the Miracle Play. The volume is entitled, "Liber Diversorum Memorandum Civitatem Ebor," and dates from the year 1376, [51 Edw. III.]

In this book are enrolled the ordinances of the York Craft and trade Gilds. In 1415 Roger Burton, the Town Clerk, entered a detailed list of the Plays to which each Craft had been assigned. A later list also appears in this same book.

From these two memoranda it is evident that as new Crafts became incorporated, and others fell into poverty or disappeared, the city authorities were obliged from time to time to alter and re-arrange the number and disposition of the plays, but keeping them as much as possible to one sequence.

In the Ashburnham MS. the play No. XVI., "The Coming of the Three Kings to Herod," is called "The Masonns Play," but at a later period an alteration was made giving this play to the Mynstrells, and joining the "Maysons and Laborers" to the Hatmakers, giving them the play No. XLI., "The Purification of Mary." No reason for this is noted in the MS., but as the change is made in a 16th century hand-writing it may be traced to the fact that in 1561 a new Gild of Musicians, commonly called the Mynstrells, was formed at York. The Masonns play was evidently handed over to them and their name written over it; the Masons being classed with the Laborers and Hatmakers.

It was probably due to the fact that the Craft Gild of the Masons in York having fallen into low water in consequence of the Reformation and the stoppage of all Church building, that there only remained in York a few journeymen masons for doing odd jobs. The following extract from the City's Corporation Book practically proves the case.

York Records.

[Book marked B/Y folio 231.] "Fynally it is further ordeyned and by consent of all the good men of the said *mystery or craft* fully aggreed *that* the said fellawship of Mynstrelles of their proper chardges shall yerely from hensfurth bryng forth and cause to be played the pageant of Corpus Christi viz the herold his sone twoo counselars and the messynger inquyryng the three kyngs of the Childe Jesu, sometyme accustomed to be brought forth at chardges of the late Masons of this Cittie on Corpus Christi day, in suche like semely wise and order as other occupacions of this Cittie doo their pageante."

In Burton's second list in the old corporation ordinance Book already referred to. The Masons were given the apocryphal legend connected with the death of Mary, known as the "Fergus legend." The entry in the book runs "Masons Portacio

[1] Weavers. [2] Innholders.

Corporis Marie." At a later date the play was handed over to the Lynweners, *i.e.* Linenweavers who played the same until 1485, when it was decided that "thy padgeant called Fergus late brought furth by the Lynwevers be laid apart." We do not hear of it again until 1518 when there is an arbitration between the Linenweavers and the Woollen-weavers on the subject should it be required to be represented again.

In Burton's first list of 1415 the Masons are put down with the Goldsmiths to represent the play of the "Three Kings coming to Herod," which play they have assigned to them in the Ashburnham MSS. Burton's list also shews that the play of the "Purification of Mary" formally played by the Masons (*i.e., before* 1415) had been handed to the Monks of St. Leonard's Hospital.[1] This is interesting as we find in the 16th century, when the few Masons remaining in the City of York had been classed with the Laborers and Hatmakers, it was the "Purification," their old play, which was given them once more. Miss L. Toulmin Smith is of opinion that the Masons were not to be relied upon, hence the Goldsmiths were united to them at an early date in order that the play should not be allowed to fall through, should at any time the Masons Gild or Company have fallen below its average number.

Besides this cycle of Biblical plays given on Corpus Christi day at York, we read of the play of St. George and The Dragon[2] annually given on Midsummer day. No particulars however exist of this composition. There was also a special Gild of both sexes founded for the purpose of performing a special play setting forth the goodness of the Lord's Prayer. This was a very early play, and records exist shewing that in 1399 the Gild had over one hundred members.

Wickliff, who died in 1384, refers to this Gild and Play in the following words: "Ye Paternoster in Englisch tunge as men seng in ye play at York."

Another Gild at York, known as the Gild of Corpus Christi, was founded in 1408, for the special purpose of regulating the procession, and other matters connected with the plays given by the Crafts on that day.

**The Chester MS. Plays.**

No less than five MS. transcripts of the Chester plays are known to exist. One is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire dated 1591; three are in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 10305, dated 1592,[3] Harl. MSS. 2013, dated 1600, and Harl. MSS. 2124, written in 1607; the fifth is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Bod. MSS. 175. All these are late transcripts each made by someone not well acquainted with the language or the writing he was copying, they are therefore full of errors. The original is lost.

The Chester Plays claim our attention from the fact that here the Miracle Play was first given in English, and also from the curious proclamation given by me as a preface to this paper, it being the earliest of its kind preserved in any civic record.

The late date of the transcripts of the Chester Plays and their number has for a long while remained a puzzle to the antiquary.

The date of the original MS. has been placed at the end of the fourteenth century, 1380-90; in any case, they are not the plays of Sir Henry Frances, monck,[4] or of the time of the Mayoralty of Sir John Arnway, mentioned in the Proclamation, as his year of office was 1327-28, and it has been stated that the Pope had not been applied to for leave to give the play in English until 1338. Of course the original of these transcripts

[1] A very unusual proceeding.

[2] I have not overlooked the Mummers Play of King, sometimes St., George, which has been printed in different versions. An imperfect account of it will be found in our *Transactions*, 1890, vol. iii., p. 81. The play is still presented to us in Gloucestershire at Christmas by the village lads. It may be the survival of the old play of St. George.

[3] Ed. by Thos. Wright, F.S.A., for the Shakespeare Society, 1843.

[4] See Proclamation at the commencement of paper.

may itself have been a copy of an earlier MS., with the older words altered to suit the date of the copy, the original being Higden's version.

The Chester Plays number 25, and were presented on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun Week by the twenty-five Craft Gilds of the city from the year 1268 to 1577. The following is their order:—

THE CHESTER PLAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Proemium ... ... | The readinge of the Banes. |
| I. | The Tanners... ... | The fall of Lucifer. |
| II. | The Drapers... ... | The Creation and fall; death of Abel. |
| III. | The Watter Leaders of Dee | Noah's Flood. |
| IV. | The Barbers and Wax Chaundlers ... | Histories of Lot and Abraham. |
| V. | Cappers and Lynman Drapers ... ... | Balaam and the Ass. |
| VI. | The Wryghtes and Sklaters | The Salutation and Nativity. |
| VII. | The Paynters and Glasiors | The Shepherds. |
| VIII. | The Vintners ... | The Three Kings. |
| IX. | The Mercers... ... | The Offering and return of the Three Kings. |
| X. | The Gouldsmythes and Massons ... ... | The Slaughter of the Innocents. |
| XI. | The Blackesmythes ... | The Purification. |
| XII. | The Bowchers[1] ... | The Temptation and the Woman taken in Adultery. |
| XIII. | The Glovers ... ... | Lazarus. |
| XIV. | The Corvysors[2] ... | Christ's entry into Jerusalem. |
| XV. | The Bakers ... ... | Christ Betrayed, Last Supper. |
| XVI. | The Flechars, Bowyers, Coopers and Stringers... | The Passion. |
| XVII. | The Iremongeres ... | The Crucifixion. |
| XVIII. | The Cookes ... ... | The Harrowing of Hell. |
| XIX. | The Skynners ... | The Resurrection. |
| XX. | The Saddlers ... | The Pilgrims of Emaus. |
| XXI. | The Taylors... ... | The Ascension. |
| XXII. | The Fishemongers ... | The Emission of the Holy Ghost. |
| XXIII. | The Clothe Workers ... | Ezechiel. |
| XXIV. | The Dyers ... ... | Antichrist. |
| XXV. | The Websters[3] ... | Doomsday. |

It will be noticed that a preface or proemium termed "Banes" appears at the head of the list. These Banes were short verses addressed to each craft giving also a short introduction to the outline of the plays. The 10th play is thus heralded:

"You Gouldsymths and Masons make comely shew  
Howe Herode did rage at the returne of those Kings  
And how he slewe the small tender male babes  
Being under two yeares of age."

It is interesting to notice that the Masons are again placed with the Goldsmiths at Chester; perhaps for the same reason that they were at York?

[1] Butchers [2] Shoemakers. [3] Weavers.

**The Coventry Mysteries.**

From a very early date the Craft and trading companies of Coventry acted the Miracle Plays, and continued to do so until 1584 when they were suppressed. Once or twice afterwards they re-appeared only to finally cease in 1591. The text of these plays, with one exception, as represented by the Trade Gilds has unfortunately been lost.

In the Cottonian Library in the British Museum is a quarto volume of Plays [Vespas D. viii.] This MS. is known as the *Ludus Coventriæ*, and according to the Librarian to Sir Robert Cotton, the plays are considered to have belonged to the Monastery of The Grey Friars at Coventry. There is however little foundation for this surmise. The MS.[1] dates from the year 1468. It is a poor transcript, and evidently the work of a scribe unequal to the task, many passages shewing that he was not well acquainted with his copy.

From internal evidence the late Mr. Collier was of opinion that the plays had erroneously been ascribed to the Grey Friars, rather would he accept the conclusion that the collection was one suited to a company of strolling players, or perhaps a series of plays for the use of Craft Gilds generally, when they had no original text. At the end of the prologue is the following:

"A Sunday next if that we may,
At VI. of the bell we gynne our play
In N—— Town, wherfor we pray
That God now be your spede. Amen."

The letter N is placed for the *nomen* of the town, which was to be filled up as occasion required by the person who made the proclamation.

The plays number 42, some of which were acted one year the others the next. At the commencement of the 29th play, the prologue speaker says:

"We intendyn to procede the matere
That we lefte the last zere."

This proves that the remaining plays were not to be acted the same year as the preceding twenty-eight.

The following comprise the set:

THE COVENTRY PLAYS.

Prologue.
I. The Creation.
II. The fall of Man.
III. Cain and Abel.
IV. Noah's Flood.
V. Abraham's Sacrifice.
VI. Moses and the two tables.
VII. The Prophets.
VIII. The Barrenness of Anna.
IX. Mary in the Temple.
X. Mary's Betrothment.
XI. The Salutation and Conception.
XII. Joseph's return.
XIII. The Visit of Elizabeth.
XIV. Trial of Joseph and Mary.

[1] Ed. by J. O. Halliwell for the Shakespeare Society, 1841.

XV. The Birth of Christ.
XVI. The Adoration of the Shepherds.
XVII. The Adoration of the Magi.
XVIII. The Purification.
XIX. The Slaughter of the Innocents.
XX. Christ in the Temple.
XXI. Baptism of Christ.
XXII. The Temptation.
XXIII. The Woman taken in Adultry.
XXIV. The Raising of Lazarus.
XXV. The Council of the Jews.
XXVI. The Entry into Jerusalem.
XXVII. The Last Supper.
XXVIII. The Betraying of Christ.
XXIX. King Herod.
XXX. The Trial of Christ.
XXXI. Dream of Pilate's Wife.
XXXII. The Crucifixion.
XXXIII. The Descent into Hell.
XXXIV. The Burial of Christ.
XXXV. The Resurrection.
XXXVI. The Three Maries.
XXXVII. Christ appears to Mary.
XXXVIII. Pilgrims of Emaus.
XXXIX. Descent of the Holy Ghost.
XLI. The Assumption of the B.V.M.
XLII. Doomsday.

**The Townley MS. Plays.** The plays, known as the Townley, Wakefield, or Widkirk Miracles, derive the first title from the fact that the MS. volume containing the text was for a long time in the Library at Townley Hall, Lancashire. The second and third titles are due to a tradition that they were written by a monk of Woodkirk, or Widkirk Abbey, for the use of the town or district of Wakefield. The men of Wakefield are known to have had some reputation as actors so early as 1446, in which year some of them are found at York assisting the Craft Gilds in their Corpus Christi play. The date of the MS. is about 1425, and may be looked upon rather as a collection of plays than an acting edition, as no particnlars of any Gild or Craft is appended to them. They number 30, and are in the following order:

THE WAKEFIELD PLAYS, TOWNLEY MS.

I. The Creation of the World, Adam, Eve and the Fall.
II. Cain and Abel.
III. The Building of the Ark and the Flood.
IV. The Sacrifice of Isaac.
V. Jacob and Esau.
VI. Processus Prophetarum.
VII. Israel in Egypt.
VIII. Cæsar Augustus orders the World to be taxed.
IX. The Annunciation.
X. The Salntation.

XI. The first and second Shepherds Plays.
XII. The Visit of the Wise Men of the East.
XIII. The Flight into Egypt.
XIV. The Massacre of the Innocents.
XV. The Purification.
XVI. Jesus in the Temple.
XVII. John the Baptist.
XVIII. The Last Supper and the Betrayal.
XIX. The Trial before Caiaphas.
XX. The Trial before Pilate.
XXI. The Crucifixion.
XXII. Processus Talentorum.
XXIII. The Harrowing of Hell.
XXIV. The Resurrection.
XXV. The Appearance of Christ on the Road to Emaus.
XXVI. The Appearance to Thomas.
XXVII. The Ascension.
XXVIII. The Day of Judgment.
XXIX. The Raising of Lazarus [evidently misplaced].
XXX. The Hanging of Judas. [Added to the MS. in the 16th cent.]

With this MS. we finish the complete sets of the Biblical Plays.

**The Digby MS. Plays.**

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, among the Digby MSS., is preserved a volume containing several Miracle Plays of the time of Henry VII., or immediately preceding the Reformation. Three Plays are devoted to the Conversion of St. Paul, which, from the stage directions, could hardly have been written for a Craft Gild pageant, but rather for some purpose where ample accommodation was provided for the stage, as St. Paul first enters upon horseback. The Devils at the finish, dismayed at the conversion of Paul, all "Vanyse" away with a "fyrye, flame and a tempest," thunder is also directed to be heard!! A Play called "*Oreginale de Sancta Maria Magdalena*" follows in this collection, and is of a similar elaborate character, no less than four stages or scaffolds being required. In this play we have Lazarus raised, but the mixture of fable with Scripture and the introduction of personages such as "Luxuria" and "Curiosity," places this play among the moralities rather than the Bible Plays. To this drama succeeds a MS. of a later date, yet bound up with the preceding play. It is entitled "Childermas Day," and deals with the slaughter of the Innocents. Although the MS. bears the date of 1512, it is evidently a transcript of an older original, and the date given is that of the transcription.

The last play in this curious collection is another "Morality," being a MS. copy of the old Moral Play of "Mind, Will and Understanding."

**The Cornish MSS.**

As before stated, no sooner was the Miracle Play produced at Chester in the current English of the fourteenth century, than from Newcastle to Cornwall, Miracle Plays sprang into popularity with surprising rapidity.

As the York Plays would have been unintelligible to a west country audience, we find in the Cornish "Guary Miracle," a translation of the English Play into Celtic-Saxon of that part of the kingdom. Several specimens of the "Guary" have been translated back into English, and may be found in the British Museum. [Harl. MSS., 1867.]

Richard Carew, who wrote the Survey of Cornwall, dated 1602, describes the Guary Miracle, and states "That for representing it they raise an amphitheatre in

some open field, having the diameter of this enclosed plain, some 40 or 50 foot. The connty people flock from all sides many miles off, to see and hear it; for they have therein devils and devices to delight the eye and ear." From this it is evident that in the west country the method of representing the plays was totally different to the northern and midland counties.

**The Newcastle MS. and Plays.** Although there is ample evidence that the Craft Gilds at Newcastle had a cycle of Plays beginning with the Creation and ending with Doomsday, which were annually represented on Corpus Christi day, from 1426 to 1589, yet there remains only one MS. Play for our enqniry. It is the ever popular one of Noah and the Flood, played by the Shipwrights. From the books of the various incorporated companies we are able to gather a few crumbs of evidence, shewing that the Newcastle Play was in no way inferior to those at Chester or York. The following is a list of the Newcastle Trading Companies and Craft Gilds, with the date of incorporation, and the particulars I can gather with regard to the Miracle Plays.

I. **The Merchant Adventurers.**—A.D. 1285. The ordinance book, dated 1480, provides that every man of the fellowship within the town shonld take part in the annnal procession on Corpus Christi. The Play they acted was termed "Hogmagog." Many entries occur in their books concerning the expenses of this Play.

II. **The Skinners and Glovers.**—1437. The ordinary of the Glovers states that they must attend in a Livery on Corpus Christi day and play their Play.

III. **The Taylors.**—1536. They acted the Play of "The Descent into Hell."

IV. **The Bakers and Brewers.**—Incorporated before 1446, but archives before 1661 lost.

V. **The Tanners and Barkers.**—In their ordinary dated 1532 they are enjoined to set forth their pageant at the Feast of Corpus Christi, etc., etc.

VI. **The Cordwainers.**—17th Henry VI. No particulars.

VII. **The Butchers.**—1621. No particulars of an earlier incorporation.

VIII. **The Smiths.**—Ordinary dated January 14th, 1436, states they shall play their Play at Corpus Christi at their own expense on pain of forfeiting a pound of wax. Their Play was "The Purification."

IX. **Fullers and Dyers.**—1477. They have many entries in their books concerning the expense of their Play, but the title is not given.

X. **Master Mariners.**—1492. Anciently the Gild of the Blessed Trinity. There are no particulars of any play assigned them, although they probably had one.

XI. **The Weavers.**—1527. Their Play was "The Bearing of the Cross."

XII. **Barber Chirurgeons and Chandelers.**—1442. Played "The Baptizing of Christ."

XIII. **Shipwrights.**—The Play of Noah's Flood. [Published in Brand's History of Newcastle.]

XIV. **The Coopers.**—1426. Their ordinary dated January 20th, 1426, contains the earliest mention of the Miracle Plays at Newcastle.

XV. **Carpenters or Wrights.**—1579. Their Play was "The Burial of Christ."

XVI. **The Masons.**—Their ordinary dated September 1st, 1581, states, "At all times hereafter for ever whensoever the general plaies of the Towne of Newcastle, antiently called the Corpus Christi Plays, shall be plaied, they shall

cause to be set forth and played among other plays of the said town the plaie antientlye named The Buriall of our Lady Saint Mary the Virgin. Every absent brother to forfeit IIs. VId." (2s. 6d.)

XVII. **The Joiners.**—1589. They are enjoined to perform such play as may be respectively assigned them.

XVIII. **The Millers.**—1578. The Play of "The Deliverance of the Children of Isrell out of Bondage and Servitude of King Pharo."

XIX. **Felt-Makers, Curriers and Armourers.** Their ordinary dated October 1st, 1546, joins them in a play on Corpus Christi day not specified.

XX. **The Colliers, Paviors and Carriage Men.**—1656.

XXI. **The Slaters.**—1451. A Play, "The Offering of Isaac by Abraham," to be acted on Corpus Christi day.

XXII. **Hoastmen** (Shippers of Coal).—1600. To act one play, to be given them by the Merchant Adventurers.

XXIII. **Bricklayers and Plasterers.**—1450. Two plays, "The Creation of Adam" and "The Flying of our Lady into Egype."

XXIV. **The Ropemakers.**—1648. The old ordinary lost.

XXV. **The Sailmakers.**—1663. Of late date.

XXVI. **Upholsterers, Tinplate Workers and Stationers.**—1675. Of a late date.

XXVII. **Goldsmiths** (and others).—1536. Played "The Three Kings of Coleyn."

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Mr. Brand, the Historian of Newcastle, says that he sought in vain in all the archives of the several societies of that town for the text of the plays, and concludes they were probably industriously destroyed as reliques of Popish superstition.

**Other MS. Texts of Plays, &c.** Besides the fragments at Newcastle, there exist a few plays in MS. connected with the following places:—

Croxton (Norfolk ?) 1461.—The play of the Sacrament, MS. at Trinity College, Dublin. F. IV. 20. Edited by Prof. W. Stokes, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1860-1. Berlin.

Penairth, Cornwall, 1504.—MS. in Cornish, Life of St. Meriasek. Edited also by Prof. W. Stokes. London, 1872.

Cornwall.—The Creation of the World. MS. in Cornish; a transcript dated 1611. Edited by Prof. W. Stokes for the Philological Society. Berlin, 1863.

Norfolk and Suffolk.—15th century MS. transcript. The play of Abraham and Isaac. MS. at Broome Hall.

Dublin.—15th century; a cycle of 14 plays known, but only one exists, the play of Isaac and Abraham. Trinity College, Dublin. MS.D IV. 18. Printed by Collier, 1836.

British Museum.—Harl. MS. 2253, is the Harrowing of Hell: temp. Edw. III.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.—MS. E mus. 160. Two plays, The Burial of Christ, and the Resurrection. 16th century transcript.

The following is a list of towns, among many others, where the plays were known to have been represented but no texts remain.

London—12th century. Miracle Plays: see *Stow's Survey*.

„ Skinners Well, Clerkenwell, 1391. The Passion of Our Lord and the Creation of the World; lasted three days. *Stow.*

„ Clerkenwell, 1409. The Creation; lasted eight days. *Stow.*

„ Grey Friars, 1557. The Passion of Christ. *Strype.*

London—14th and 15th centuries. The Holy Trinity Gild of St. Botolph without Aldersgate Street. Pageants of the Holy Trinity, S[t] Fabyan, S[t] Sebastian, S[t] Botolph, and "the Terement." [The Burial of Christ.] *Hone's Ancient Mysteries*, etc.

I have shown elsewhere[1] that the Masons' Company of London before the Reformation were closely connected with the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, and possessed one of the banners of the Holy Trinity so late as 1665.

Canterbury.—temp. Hen. VI. The play of Corpus Christi by the Crafts: Burgmote Orders for the City, A.D. 1500. MS. in Cathedral Library.

" —1501. The Three Kings of Coleyn. *Hist. MS. Commission*, 9th Report, p. 147.

Beverley—1407-1604. A cycle of 36 plays. See Beverlac, by G. Poulson; also Lansdowne MS. 896, British Museum.

Winchester—1487. Christi Descensus ad infernos. MS. Wolvesey. *Ecclesiastical Commission.*

Worcester—1467. Five plays among the Crafts. *Municipal Records.*

Sleaford—1477. The Three Kings of Cologne and the Ascension. *British Museum, Add. MSS.*, 28533.

Leicester—1477. The Passion Play. *Leicester Records.*

Aberdeen—1442-1531. Offerand of our Lady. *Council Registers.*

Edinburgh—1503. *Records of the City.*

Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire—1511. Play of St. George. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

Bethersden, Kent—1522. Ludi Beatæ Christinæ. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

Heybridge, Essex—1532. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

Wymondham, Norfolk—1549. *Holinshed*, 1587.

Reading—1499-1557. The Three Kings, The Resurrection and Passion Play. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

Lincoln—1564. Old Tobit. *Gent's Mag.*, vol. liv., p. 103.

Shrewsbury—1574. *Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Tewkesbury—1578-1585. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

Witney—16th century. The Resurrection. *W. Lambarde, Dictionarium Angliæ, etc.*

Preston, Lancaster, Kendal } Corpus Christi plays; temp. James I. *Weever's Funeral Monuments.*

Hull—*Trinity House Books.*

**Moralities and Interludes.** Although of minor importance, yet we must not neglect to lance at those dramas known as Moralities and Interludes, which were quite independent of any sequence, and which from an early date were very popular with the multitude. As in the case of the Biblical Creation-Domsday Play, Interludes originated at first in the Church. The Image of St. Nicholas and the Raising of Lazarus are among the early works of Hilarius, an English monk who flourished in France under Abelard. These short plays were termed Interludes, as they were performed during service in the Church. We may imagine the enthusiasm of an awe-struck congregation when in the Raising of Lazarus, the officiating Priest, who represented Lazarus, rises from the tomb and admonishes the people. Stories of the Saints were commonly represented in this way.

[1] See my History of the Masons' Company, pp. 79, 80, 81, etc.

The Moralities are of a different construction, and as many were printed in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, there is no difficulty in forming an opinion about them.

They were of a general moral nature, written by many authors, for the purpose of enforcing suitable lessons for gentle and humane conduct in an age that was only gradually beading off the roughness of feudalism. They do not apply to the Gilds in any way.

Yet these Moralities have their interest; they may be regarded as the connecting links which joined the miracle play to the legitimate drama. They were the forerunners of those early comedies, Ralph Roister Doister and Gammer Gurton's Needle, plays which made possible the works of the Elizabethan Dramatists, who in their turn were succeeded by the immortal bard, William Shakespere.

**The Plays and the Players.** Having reviewed the MS. evidences concerning the various texts of the Plays, we may now turn our attention to their nature and representation by the Craft Gilds. In a general way the plays were not long, perhaps occupying about twenty minutes to half an hour for each, some much less. The characters in each play were comparatively few, at least the speaking parts; doubtless there was a considerable number of assistants to make up the scene, but the dialogue is usually restricted to not more than four or five.

That our ancestors were not easily shocked by the necessary realism of some of the acts, may be gathered from the following lines in the Creation Play.

"The Fall of Man."

*Adam dicet, sic.*—Alas! alas! ffor this fals dede
My fleshy frend my fo I fynde
Schameful synne doth us unhende
I see us nakyd before and behynde
Our Lordes wurd wold we not drede
Therefore we be now caytyvys unkynde
Our pore prevytés ffor to hede
Summe ffygg-levys fayn wolde I fynde
ffor to hyde oure schame.—[*Ex. the Coventry MS.*]

The popular appreciation of the humourous in nature was considered in the Deluge Play, the domestic troubles of Noah being received with delight. The Play opens with God's announcement of the coming deluge, and commands Noah to build the Ark.

The play proceeds with the building of the "Shippe," which, when finished, Noah is anxious to enter with all his family. Noah's wife, a lady with a difficult temper, has no faith in her husband's story of the coming flood, and refuses to sail with him, and roundly abuses him for being a fool. Noah, who laments the "crabbed nature" of womankind, enters the Ark, leaving his wife outside. In reply to her husband's appeal to follow him, she gives vent to a volley of strong language, and says that unless be will take certain of her lady friends (gossips) with him he may "row where he lists and get a new wife," as "she will not out of this towne." At last one of her sons, Japhet, induces her to come on board, which at length she does, and salutes Noah with a box on the ears, etc., etc. At York, towards the end of the play, Noah wishing to find out if the waters are abating, "casts the lead" in regular sailor fashion. This Play was usually the property of the Shipwrights.

NOTES WIFFE.

Yea Sir sette up youer saile
And rowe fourth with evil haile,
For withouten fayle
I will not out of this towne;
But I have my gossippes everyechone,
One foote further I will not gone;
The shall not drowne, by Sante John!
And I maye save ther life.
The loven me full wel, by Christe!
But thou lett them into thy Cheiste (ark)
Elles rowe nowe wher thy leiste
And gette thee a newe wiffe.—*Chester Plays.*

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Besides the ridiculous, the pathetic chord was also struck. In the Play of Abraham offering up Isaac, we read, when the latter is bound and on the altar.

*Isaac*—A mercye, father why tarye you soe?
Smyte of my head, and let me goe:
I pray you rid me of my woe.
For nowe I take my leve.
*Abraham*—Ah! sonne my harte will break in three
To heare thee speake such words to me
Jesu! on me Thou have pittye
That I have moste in mynde.—*Chester Plays.*

The New Testament incidents, with the exception of the Play of "The Three Shepherds watching their Flocks by Night," are all treated in a very reverent manner, and the language used sometimes rises even to eloquence. The Shepherds' Play, however, includes a comic sheep stealer, and the shepherds appeal to the laughter-loving public by first complaining of the heavy taxes they pay, of their shrewish wives and the disadvantages of matrimony, besides expressing the usual discontent at the lowness of their wages.

In the play dealing with the Birth of Christ at Coventry, which play is the only one of the Gild plays of that town extant, the character of Herod was most imposing and considerable licence seems to have been allowed him.

The following curious stage direction, "Here Erode ragis in the pagond and in the strete alsoe," would imply that after expressing his fury and rage on being informed that the Wise Men from the East had escaped from his messengers, he descends from the stage in his passion and continues his violence in the crowd of spectators.

Shakespeare, who may easily have been present at the last representation of the Coventry plays in 1591, probably had them in mind when he wrote the Second Scene of Act III. in Hamlet:

*Hamlet:* I would have such a fellow whipped for o'er-doing Termagant: it out-herods Herod: pray you avoid it.

Compare also *Antony and Cleopatra*, Act III., Scene 3, and *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II., Scene 1.

On the other hand, the touching scenes in the Life of Christ leave nothing to be desired, and the terrible nature of the Crucifixion, although crudely graphic in every detail, loses nothing of its sanctity in the treatment it receives in the Play.

We may sum up the dialogue generally very favourably and admit that these Plays must have exercised a beneficial effect upon the populace whenever and wherever a representation took place.

From the ordinances and other documents remaining among civic and corporate archives, we are able to form a very clear idea as to the manner in which the plays were given by the various Craft Gilds in corporate towns.

At Newcastle the ordinaries of the Crafts all shew that upon incorporation it was generally enjoined that they should bear part of the expense and labour in producing a play or pageant annually on Corpus Christi day.

At York we gather from the city records that so early as 1399 the positions to be taken up by the various Gilds in and about the city were carefully arranged so that after the Creation Play No. I. had ended, it moved to another place, and gave way for Play No. II., which, at its finish, moved after No. I., giving place for Play No. III., and so on in a regular specified round.

From the books of these companies and other sources it is clear that each Gild or Craft had to provide a movable stage on which to give its play. This scaffold was draped and mounted on wheels, so that after having taken up its allotted place in the pageant it could move on in its turn and act its play in the proper sequence without much difficulty.

Archdeacon Rogers, who died in 1595, was an eyewitness of the Miracle Plays at Chester, and has left the following account,[1] which is of considerable interest as describing the *modus operandi* in that city.

"The time of the yeare they weare played was Monday, Tuesday and Wensedaye in Whitson weeke. The maner of these playes weare, every company had his pagiant, or parte, which pagiants weare a high scafolde with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheeles. In the lower they apparelled them selves, and in the higher rowme they played, being all open on the tope, that all behoulders mighte heare and see them. The places where they played them was in every streete. They begane first at the abay gates, and when the firste pagiante was played, it was wheeled to the high crosse before the mayor, and so to every streete: and soe every streete had a pagiante playinge before them at one time, till all the pagiantes for the daye appoynted weare played: and when one pagiant was neere ended, worde was broughte from streete to streete, that soe the mighte come in place thereof, exceedinge orderlye, and all the streetes have theire pagiantes afore them all at one time playeinge togeather; to se which playes was greate resorte, and also scafoldes and stages made in the streetes in those places where they determined to playe theire pagiantes."

Chaucer, writing two hundred years earlier (1375), evidently saw these Miracle Plays performed much in the same manner. In the *Miller's Tale* we read of "Jolly Absolon," who

"Sometimes to shew his lightness and maistrie,
He plaieth Herode on a skaffold hie."—[*Canterbury Tales.*]

From civic and corporation records, as well as the account books of certain companies, it is evident that it was customary to provide professional actors to take some of the principal parts in the drama, their own responsibility being in the production of their play, and not in the training of amateur actors, to the possible neglect of their Craft. In 1591 all the Coventry Companies contracted with a "Universal Provider" to produce all the dramas in their Corpus Christi Play.

[1] Brit. Mus., Harl. MS. No. 1948, fol. 48.

To meet the expenses of these plays the members of the companies were rated accordingly. At York, the Shipmen, or Mariners, paid, if a Master, twopence yearly, if a fellow (i.e., a common sailor) only a penny, towards their Play of "Noah and the Flood," and it is probable that other Crafts had similar rules. This "pageant money" as it was called, became a source of income long after the plays had ceased, and the payment of it in some cases continued at York so late as 1771. From Coventry we gather the following remuneration to actors in 1490.

| | |
|---|---|
| Itm to Pilatte is sonne ... ... | IIIId. |
| " to Peter and to Malchus ... | XVId. |
| " to the devyll and to Judas ... | XVIIId. |
| " to Anna ... ... ... | IIs. IId. |

At Hull in 1447, the character representing God received 6d.; in 1484, 8d.; in 1487, 10d.; and in 1520 his salary reached 1s. In 1485 Noah received 8d. and his wife 1s. At Coventry, in 1585, we find the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Item payd to John Hopper for playing of Jesus and Zacharyas | IIIs. |
| 1573.—Payd to Fawston for hanging Judas ... | IIIId. |
| " to Fawston for Coc-croyng ... | IIIId. |
| 1578.—Payd for a new hoke to hang Judas .. | VId. |

At Newcastle the following interesting items occur in the Fullers and Dyer's Company's accounts.

1561.

| The Chargs of the play this yere. | S | D |
|---|---|---|
| First for the rehearsal of the playe before the Crafte | 10 | 0 |
| Item to a Mynstrell yt Nyght ... ... | 0 | 3 |
| " for Salmone Troute ... ... ... | 0 | 15 |
| " " Wyn ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| " " Maundy loves and caks ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| " " 3 yerds and a lyn cloth for God's Coot ... | 3 | 2 |
| " " the carynge of the tront and wyn about the towne ... ... .. | 0 | 12 |
| " " drynk and thayr suppers that waited of the pajent ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Summa Totalis | | |

At Coventry the account books of the Company of Smiths show the expenses of keeping the moveable stage in order.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1462—Item—expended at the fest of Corpus Christi yn reparacion of the pagent, that ys to say, a peyre of new whelys the pryce ... ... | viiis. |
| Item—for naylys and ii hokys for the sayd pagient | iiiid. |
| 1470—Item—ii clampys of iron for the pagent ... | viid. |
| Item—ii legges to the pagent and the workmanship withall ... ... ... ... ... | vid. |
| 1480—Item—paid for ii peyre newe whelis ... ... | viiis. |
| Item—expenses at the settyng of hem... ... | viid. |
| Item—for byndyng of tham ... ... ... | viiid. |
| Item—payd for a Carpenter for the pagent rowf | vid. |

The stages when not in use were kept by the Crafts in pagent houses or sheds. The Smiths' Company have frequent entries in their accounts concerning them :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Item—paide to James Bradshawe for mendyng the pagent-howse doores ... ... | iiiid. |
| Item—paide to Baylyffe Emerzon for halfe-yeres rent of the pagent howse ... ... | iis. vid. |
| Item—gyven to Bryan, a sharman, for his good wyll of the pagent-house ... ... | xd. |

These few extracts will, I think, shew how heartily the Crafts entered into the work of producing their respective Plays. Their responsibility was not light. Once having had a play assigned them, they were bound under various penalties to worthily and regularly sustain the same. We can therefore account for the fact that with a Craft such as the Masons, it was necessary to join them to a rich company, as the Goldsmiths, in order that their play should not fall through, by reason of the fluctuation in their numbers, caused by the constant alteration of their field of labour.

With regard to the stationary Crafts we find them allotted, as far as possible, such plays as the nature of their occupations would select. For example, near the sea ports the Mariners or Shipwrights played "Noah and the Flood." At Chester, in the absence of Mariners, this play was given to the Watermen, who drew water from the river Dee. To the Ironmongers and Ropers was given "The Crucifixion;" to the Tanners and Barkers of York was given "The Creation;" to the Marshalls, or Shippers, was assigned "The Setting Out and Flight of Mary with the Child and Joseph into Egypt;" to the Cooks, "The Harrowing in Hell!" and to the Mercers, "The Offering of Gifts by the Three Kings at the Nativity."

Where the occupations of the Crafts could not be fitted in with the scenes in the drama, we do not find any particular reason for the distribution of the plays. However, once assigned, the custom of the Gilds was to keep to them, and very little change is to be observed. In the case of the Masons they were associated, as we know, with the Goldsmiths of Chester in producing "The Massacre of the Innocents." At York they were also classed with the Goldsmiths in the plays of "The Coming of the Three Kings" and "The Adoration." At a later period they were included with the Laborers and Hatmakers in the play of "The Purification," and at Newcastle they were given "The Burial of our Lady Saint Mary the Virgin." It is evident therefore that there was no special play with which the Masons were generally connected.

We must not overlook the fact that the New Testament received more attention than the Old, and we find in no case any mention of King Solomon, or the Temple being treated in the Corpus Christi or other play, and it is useless to speculate on the probability of one having existed.

Of the popularity of the miracle plays there is no question. For three hundred years they were the chief form of gratuitous amusement provided for the multitude, and doubtless influenced for the better the moral and social life of the country folk who gathered together to witness the representations.

Although the Reformation greatly altered the religious opinions of the clerical party, yet the love for the Biblical drama was so deeply planted in the hearts of the people that these plays survived the general change brought about in the services of the church and continued to be acted up to the close of the Elizabethan Age; being finally suppressed by James I.

**Conclusion.** Having now reached the end of our investigations, so far as this short paper will allow, we may again put the original questions. First, are we indebted to the Miracle Plays for any part of our present ritual? Secondly, can we trace in any of the Plays, Moralities or Interludes, any scrap of tradition that can account for the *Hiramic Legend?*

To the first question I think we may reply, that as dramatic representation was evidently a great factor in the hands of the clergy in bringing home to an unlettered people the truths of the Scripture, such a means of procedure must have forced itself upon the pre-reformation Masons as a suitable channel for instilling any special tradition they may have thought necessary to keep alive in their Craft; and further, such realistic plays as "The Burial of Christ," and "The Raising of Lazarus," so well known to them as part of their Corpus Christi and Whitsuntide Plays, although never assigned to them, may have had considerable effect in the formation of any private Craft Play, mystery or legend, they wished to perpetuate, always supposing that at that date such legend existed.

With regard to the second question I am unable to trace any foundation for the Hiramio Legend in any of the MS. Plays or Interludes that exist. A legend of undoubted Eastern origin such as that of the Three Kings of Cologne, was we know long forgotten until the MS. turned up *in the British Museum* [Harl. MS. 1704, fo. 49]. And it is possible that the origin of the Hiramic legend may also one day be found in some Hebrew or Arabic MS. Indeed, so far back in the history of our Lodge as 1886, Brother the late Professor T. Hayter Lewis read a remarkable paper on "An Early Version of the Hiramic Legend." This early notice was found by Professor Marks (a non-mason) in an Arabic MS. of the 14th century written in Hebrew at Cambridge. Unfortunately the particulars were not carefully noted down by him at the time, and the press mark of the MS. was not preserved, so that our Brother was unable to follow up the subject. According to Dr. Marks the word Mach formed a key word, the letters forming the beginning of other words. The note made by Dr. Marks was

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| מאח | = | MOCH |
| מָצָאנוּ | = | We have found |
| אֲדֹנֵנוּ | = | Our Master |
| חִירָם | = | Hiram. |

For further details of this rebus or square, I refer to Bro. Hayter Lewis' paper in our *Transactions*, vol. i., p. 34-35-36.

In any case I consider we have in our ritual the dry bones of an interesting Craft Drama, containing a legend that was easily applied by the Masons to one or more of the existing well known plays, but that in the present state of our knowledge we are unable to resuscitate these dry bones and clothe the body in its proper garments; beyond this I have nothing further to offer for your consideration, and I leave the subject of the Miracle Play with regret at not having made a discovery that would have thrown light upon an occult portion of our traditions.

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Bro. C. J. Castle desired to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the Worshipful Master for the paper which he had brought before them that evening. It displayed much learning, great research, and admirable fulness of detail, and would be very useful to every student.

BRO. C. PURDON CLARKE seconded the vote, and gave some interesting details respecting recent discoveries in connection with the old masques, showing that in the matter of scenery, staging and dress, they were much more advanced than had previously been supposed.

After a few remarks from DR. T. BERKS HUTCHINSON,

*The Secretary read the following notes from Bros. Hughan and Rylands:—*

I consider that our esteemed W.M. has done good and interesting work in his paper on "The Miracle Play," and though he has failed to discover any facts that throw any light on the Hiramic Legend in relation to Freemasonry, he has so ably arranged a number of particulars, concerning Miracle Plays generally, that the subject is made attractive, and the data supplied will enable Students so desirous, to continue their researches.

The Masons, apparently for the reasons named, did not enjoy any prominence as caterers of Miracle Plays, and being associated, more or less, with another Craft, suggests that so far as the evidence goes, there is nothing to indicate that the Masonic Ritual is at all indebted to the Miracle Play for its legends or traditions.

The Hebrew reference was quite familiar to me, in a slightly altered form, long before the reading of the paper by the lamented Professor T. Hayter Lewis, and was supposed to explain the esoteric portion of the Third Degree, but to my mind entirely failed to do so.

However, so long as we keep to facts in our investigations, only good can come of such researches.

W. J. HUGHAN.

The Mystery Plays having by myself and others, been suggested as a possible source from which certain of the legends of Freemasonry have been obtained, we must all welcome and express our satisfaction at receiving the W.M's. paper, in which he has gathered together and arranged many scattered notes on this interesting subject. The list of plays found in the various MSS. arranged by the W.M. in this convenient form enables us to see at once what subjects were contained in each cycle, and to recognise immediately the attribution of each subject to the several trades.

Although our legends might some of them have had their origin in one or more of the Miracle Plays, there is one point which seems to me to do away with the possibility of anything more than a very slight resemblance between the two.

It must be remembered that the Plays were for public view: the legends of Freemasonry, on the contrary, must have been secret, if they formed a portion of any of the ceremonies; to believe otherwise seems impossible.

It has often been said that in assigning the Plays to the various trades some care seems to have been taken to make the arrangement appropriate. In some instances this is quite evident, but with regard to many of the trades, and the Masons, particularly when they were joined with the Goldsmiths, for example, it would be very difficult to find a Play which would in any definite point suit the two trades. It seems to me more than likely that the arrangement of the trades was probably ruled to a large extent by their order of precedence: or by the cost of producing each particular play.

W. H. RYLANDS.

The REV. W. E. SCOTT-HALL said:—With regard to the quotation from Matthew of Paris, Geoffrey de Gorham was a member of the University of Paris, and while yet a secular person, was invited to come from Paris to take the mastership of the Abbey School, St. Albans. His arrival was delayed and the school given to another. He therefore settled

for awhile at Dunstable, and while there borrowed from the Sacristan of St. Albans copes (capœ chorales) in which to array the performers of a miracle play in honour of St. Katherine. During the performance these copes were destroyed by fire and Geoffrey took this disaster so much to heart, that he abandoned the world and entered the Abbey of St. Albans as a monk. By 1119 he had risen to be its Abbot, and it is by reckoning back from this year that we arrive at the *end of the eleventh century* as the probable date of the performance of his unlucky play. He died 1146, and was succeeded the same year by Rodulph Gobyon. I am indebted to Pollard for these facts and I think they prove that Geoffrey was not a monk when he wrote the "Ludus de Sancta Katharina."

Writing of the Chester plays in the introduction to his book on "English Miracle Plays" Pollard says:—According to statements made at the end of the 16th century in the "Banes," or proclamation of the Chester plays, this great cycle dates in some form from the mayoralty of John Arneway (1268-1276). Its composition is attributed to "Randall Higgenet, a monk of Chester Abbey," and the story is confused by the assignment of Arneway's term of office to the years 1327-28. An attempt has been made to reconcile these statements by supposing that the plays were originally acted in French at the earlier of the two dates, and that "Randall Higgenett," who has been somewhat rashly identified with Ralph Higden, the chronicler, subsequently translated them into English. The theory is supported by some minor evidence, but is discredited by the language of the plays, and by the relations in which they stood to other cycles.

C. L. Kingsford, writing in the Dictionary of National Biography, goes into the question of Higden's supposed identification with Randall Higgenet, the alleged author of the "Chester Plays," and on the authority of Warton (History of English Poetry, ii, 224, Ed. Hazlitt) states that the identification of the author of the "Chester Plays," with Higden is out of the question. Higden took monastic vows at Chester in 1299, and died 12th March, 1363. Supposing therefore that the Pope granted permission for the plays to be acted in English in 1338, Higden would then be 25 years of age, and allowing that he visited Rome three times before this permission was granted (as stated in the British Museum MSS.) he must have made his first visit to Rome before he was 20, which seems rather improbable, as also that so young a man should be entrusted with so important a mission.

Again, William Marriott, in his book entitled "A Collection of English Miracle Plays," printed at Bâle, 1838, says:—"About the year 1268 Miracle Plays were performed in Chester, and continued to be acted there for many successive centuries."

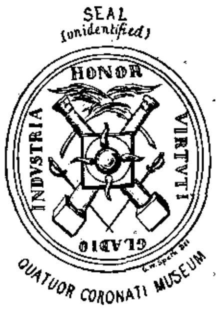
It was probably not in the West, but in the East Midlands that Miracle Plays were first acted in English, though we may assign the probable date of their first performance to a period very little later than the Mayoralty of Sir John Arneway. This opinion is confirmed by Professor Ten Brink (Gesch. der alt. eng. Lit. 251.)

In 1264 Pope Urban IV. instituted the Feast of Corpus Christi, and this, no doubt, gave an impetus to the performance of miracle plays, for shortly afterwards we read in the British Museum MS. of the Chester Plays that the author "was thrice at Rome endeavouring to obtain leave of the Pope to have them in the English tongue." But it was the Council of Vienna (1311) which gave an even greater impetus to the plays, for the celebration of Corpus Christi on the Thursday immediately following Trinity Sunday was strictly enjoined by a decree of this Council, and was adopted by the trade gilds in many towns as their chief festival of the year.

Bro. G. W. Speth said: Our thanks are due to our W.M. not only for the interesting paper he has brought before us, but for its usefulness in spite of the negative conclusion at which he has arrived, with which we must all agree. Although this is disappointing in a Masonic sense, the service to the Masonic student is none the less. The wayworn traveller, arriving at cross roads undecided which to pursue, can have nothing but gratitude for the benevolent individual who had set up the warning at one or other of them "No thoroughfare." It saves him trouble and vexation and possibly many a weary league. Bro. Conder has labelled the Miracle Play "no thoroughfare," and thereby saved many of us from pursuing the road he has traversed with the certainty of disappointment before us. But setting aside the Masonic view, the paper must be of value to all as giving an excellent summary of an intensely interesting subject. The main facts are now at our disposal, and if we desire further details, the paper points out to us where we can find them. I desire to add my personal thanks to those which I am sure the Brethren will heartily accord on the motion of Bros. Castle and Purdon Clarke.

The S.W. put the motion which was carried by acclamation.

Bro. E. Conder, jun., briefly replied, thanking the brethren for their hearty vote of thanks and for the kindly attention which they had accorded him during the reading of the paper.



# THE "SETTEGAST" GRAND LODGE OF GERMANY.

*BY BRO. G. W. SPETH, P.A.G.D.C.*

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A SOURCE of friction between our Brethren in Germany has lately been removed.

In 1892, Bro. Professor Settegast, Privy Councillor, at the venerable age of 73 years, having previously resigned his position as Grand Master of the "Royal York" Grand Lodge at Berlin, and subsequently his membership under that jurisdiction, and joined Lodge "Ferdinande Caroline," at Hamburg, under the Grand Lodge at Hamburg, set up a new Grand Lodge in Berlin, called "Kaiser Frederick of Masonic Fidelity." One of the reasons alleged was that under the sway of the three Grand Lodges of Berlin, which divided among them the allegiance of all Prussian Lodges, it was impossible for a Jew to obtain initiation. Furthermore, Bro. Settegast objected to all degrees going beyond the third. The events will be found in fuller detail in *A.Q.C.*, v. 192, *et seq.*

There are eight Grand Lodges in all Germany, and the recognition of a foreign or of a new Grand Lodge depends upon the resolutions formed at the annual Diet of the eight Grand Masters. In this case it was refused and the refusal has been maintained up to the present.

But further than this, it was a question whether the new Grand Lodge could exist according to the laws of the kingdom of Prussia, totally irrespective of Masonic feeling. In 1798 a Royal Edict was issued forbidding all secret societies throughout the Prussian dominions, but excepting the Freemasons on condition that the Lodges depended from one of the then and still existing three Grand Lodges in Berlin. It was very doubtful whether the lapse of time had so modified this decree as to render it obsolete, although owing to the aggrandisement of Prussia, in latter years a fourth Grand Lodge, formerly outside the limits of the kingdom, was now within it, and had not been suppressed, but allowed to work undisturbed. The Grand Lodge of Hanover had been suppressed, but that was for political reasons well understood. On the other hand, that of Frankfort, the Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Union, had not been interfered with. But it seems to have been tactitly understood that the 1798 edict would debar the Frankfort or any other Grand Lodge from erecting daughters in Prussia proper. Previous to the Settegast events the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in conformity with the Masonic laws regulating the establishment of Lodges in Germany, had notified to the three Grand Lodges of Berlin its intention to found a Hamburg Lodge in that city, and the Grand Lodges in question replied that it was not for them to accord or withhold permission, but for the police under the said edict. Whereupon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, having at that time no footing in Prussia, had to abandon the idea. But Bro. Settegast and his friends, all of them Prussian subjects, and regular masons domiciled in Berlin, decided to try issues with the judicial authorities and founded a Lodge of their own.

The Settegast Lodge was thereupon brought before the Upper Police Court, in August, 1893, the Berlin Grand Lodges thinking that thus they would attain their end

and suppress the new organisation. But they were defeated, the law declared that the edict was now inoperative, and that all Lodges in Prussia stood under the same general law, that applying to clubs in general. Fuller details will be found in *A.Q.C.*, vi., p. 124.

The political legality of the Kaiser Frederick Grand Lodge, being thus assured, there only remained for it to prove its vitality and power of resistance in face of passive opposition and non-recognition by the Masonic Brotherhood in Germany. I am unaware how many Lodges it founded altogether, but I think there were at least six or seven distributed in the old Prussian territories, at various times. I believe two of them were of short duration, but others flourished remarkably until the present time, the more so if we remember that their members were debarred from affiliation or Masonic communion with the recognised regular Lodges.

But the decision of the Berlin Police Court, or rather the superior court (Oberverwaltungs Gericht at Potsdam) had more far reaching results. Hitherto no lodge could be founded in Prussia proper, except under the jurisdiction of the three Berlin Grand Lodges, although there was nothing to prevent the Berlin Grand Lodges erecting Lodges in any other jurisdiction in Germany, a state of things of which they took full advantage, so that in Hamburg and many other cities there were Berlin Lodges existing side by side with those of the local Grand Lodge. The arrangement was rather one-sided, but our German brothers never held the territorial sovereignty doctrine, and I am not aware that any friction was ever caused hereby. But now that the road was clear, the Grand Lodges of Hamburg and Frankfort began to found Lodges of their own in Prussia. Darmstadt also attempted it, but did not succeed. As these admit Jews and confine themselves to three degrees, the raison d'être of the Settegast revolt ceased, and its object might be considered as attained. Again I am not aware how many there were, I think there were four, but one of them, the Hamburg Lodge "Victoria" in Berlin, has been the means of reconciling all parties and regularising the Settegast brethren.

The Settegast Grand Lodge was always viewed with favour by the Hamburg authorities, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that their object of providing admission to our rites for all creeds in Prussia, won the sympathy of the Hamburg brethren. As a consequence Bro. Wiebe, the Grand Master of Hamburg, has been in communication with the Settegast organisation for some years, to find a means of reconciliation. Bro. Settegast himself, an old man even at the commencement of the proceedings, soon resigned his Grand Mastership, but his successors felt it incumbent upon them to hold out for some years, in order to prove their right to exist, and as a protest against the opposition they had met. Having done this for eight years successfully, and sufficiently vindicated their position, the time had now arrived for all parties courageously and unselfishly to take steps to end all friction.

During the last few months some 200 of members of the Lodges under Grand Lodge Frederick, belonging apparently to three Lodges in Berlin and one in Charlottenburg, were successively initiated, on ballot, by the Hamburg Lodge "Victoria," in Berlin, thus "healing" any irregularity in their previous initiation. There are several hundred members of the Settegast Lodges who for one reason or another could not be initiated yet. Then on the 18th of October, 1900, the Victoria Lodge held a meeting which will be memorable in German Freemasonry. The Lodge being opened, the visitors from the sister Lodges of the other jurisdictions were admitted, and finally the Senior Grand Warden of Hamburg, as representing the Grand Master, who was detained in the latter city owing to a meeting of his own Grand Lodge. The W.M., Bro. Philippsohn (probably a Jew, to judge by his name) announced the initiation of the 200 Settegast Brethren,

and Bro. Rosenberg (another Jew evidently), W.M. of one of the former Settegast Lodges, returned thanks on behalf of all. Much to their own very natural sorrow, but in the interests of the German craft as a whole, they had resolved to allow their own cherished organisation to lapse, and now promised single-hearted fidelity to their new mother, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Bro. Meissner, S.G.W., as representing the G.M., then assnmed the chair, welcomed the new hrethren and ordered Bros. Möller and Katz, hitherto Grand and Past-Depnty Grand Masters of Grand Lodge Frederick to be admitted, who were then affiliated to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Bro. Settegast himself was prevented from attending by indisposition and old age. The day being the birthday of the late Kaiser Frederick, the memory of our deceased illustrious brother was honoured in solemn silence. Truly an auspicious date for the occasion. A banquet followed, of course, at which Bro. Meissner was able to inform tbe brethren that he had received a telegram from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, then in session, that Bro. Settegast had just been elected an hon. member of that body. Thus was initiated the grand reconciliation, and it will be observed that not only were the chiefs of tbe Grand Lodge of Hamhurg, and of the Grand Lodge Frederick present, but that the ceremony was also graced by the presence of the latter's chief opponents, brethren from the sister Lodges of Berlin.

The concluding scene took place ten days later, on Sunday, the 28th October. At 5.30 a Grand Lodge of Hamburg was opened in the rooms hitherto used by Grand Lodge Frederick. Assistant Deputy Grand Master C. W. Meyer presided, assisted by almost the entire body of Hambnrg Grand Lodge officers. Having announced that the W.M. of a Berlin Lodge and of one at Rostock, who were present as visitors, had heen elected hon. members of the Grand Lodge, he gave place to the Deputy Grand Master Harden, who proceeded to instal, as Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Hamhurg, Lodges Germania, Humanitas and Pestalozzi, of Berlin, and Mirror of Wisdom, Charlottenburg, constituted by the Grand Lodge on October 18th, 1900, on the motion of the former Settegast members. The Grand Master, Bro. C. C. Wiebe, now assumed the chair, announced officially the hon. membership of Bro. Settegast, and closed the Lodge.

Thereupon Br. Möller, hitherto G.M. of Grand Lodge Frederick occupied the East, and called his Grand Officers to their places, opened for the last time Grand Lodge Frederick. He gave a clear account of the proceedings of the last eight years, and stated that, having vindicated their virility, and having attained their end, the possibility of a Masonic career for men of all creeds in Prussia, it was tbeir first Grand Master, Bro. Settegast, who had himself unselfishly paved the way for the present proceedings. Bro. Wiebe and tbe Grand Lodge of Hamburg had more than met them half way, and the result was that many of the members and four of the Lodges, lately under Grand Lodge Frederick, were now integral parts of tbe Grand Lodge of Hamhurg. Nothing remained but to close Grand Lodge Frederick, but before so doing, they would now elect Bro. Wiebe an hon. member of that Grand Lodge, as a slight tokon of the affection in which they held him.

This was accordingly done, and after Bro. Wiebe had expressed his thanks, Bro. Möller rose and in loud tones proclaimed:—"I now declare this Worshipfnl Grand Lodge Kaiser Frederick of Masonic Fidelity closed for ever and ever." The Grand Wardens, after repeating this formnla in the same manner, extinguished the lights, and the deacons rolled up the floor-cloth.

The final act followed immediately. Bro. Wiebe once more assnmed the chair, called his Grand Officers to their places, and re-opened the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

He then announced that the four Lodges regularised that evening, together with the three Lodges of Hamburg already existing in Berlin, Hammonia, Schröder and Victoria, and two lodges in Stettin and Breslau respectively, already warranted but not yet consecrated, would in future form a Provincial Grand Lodge of Berlin under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The Provincial Grand Lodge was then constituted with Bro. Möller, late Grand Master of Frederick, as Provincial Grand Master, who appointed his provincial grand officers. After various interchanges of hon. membership among the several Lodges, speeches, letters and telegrams of congratulation from Lodges of sister jurisdictions, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed. At the ensuing banquet, the portrait of Bro. Wiebe, to be placed in the Lodge room, was unveiled.

Such is an epitome of these remarkable proceedings. Our space precludes giving them *in extenso*, but a perusal of the official report only intensifies my admiration of the sound common sense, fraternal give and take, elevated sentiment, and dignified bearing of all concerned. The friction of eight years, which never at any time degenerated into childish vindictiveness or unfraternal abuse, has been assuaged without loss of self-esteem on either side, and without leaving sufficient ground for the slightest soreness, or anything but brotherly concord.

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IV CC. MUS.

# REVIEWS.

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**HISTORY of the Howe Lodge, No. 587** (originally No. 857), 1851-1901. By Bro. A. D. Brooks, J.W., Birmingham, 1901.

A capital little memoire, well conceived and executed. With a history of only fifty years to record, the writer has at once perceived that extracts from minutes and detailed description would have little interest for anyone, least of all for the student. He has, therefore, confined himself to giving a most readable account of the reasons which lay behind the formation of the Lodge, of its initial struggles, and ultimate success. The Lodge was founded by some earnest brethren who felt it well to protest against the habit of the Birmingham Lodges at that time of meeting in taverns, the consequent expense upon banquets, and the ill-natured remarks from outside arising therefrom. The members were willing, in order to carry out their views, to postpone for a time the social side of the Craft, and to dip deeply into their own pockets, with the result that they not only met from the first in private rooms, and subsequently moved into other premises which allowed them to accommodate other Lodges which wished to follow their example, but finally so influenced the Birmingham Craft that a handsome Masonic Hall has been built, and that now few Lodges in Birmingham meet at a tavern, and the whole tone of the Craft has been very much raised. This does not, by any means, constitute the whole of their admirable work, which has extended in every direction, ritual, charity, etc., and the Lodge may well be proud of its position and past history.

G. W. SPETH.

**A Retrospect of the Burrell Lodge No. 1829. Coming of Age.** By A. J. Carpenter, P.M. . . . August, 1900.

A deftly told, straightforward, unpretentious account, interesting to its own members, of the first twenty-one years in the life of a young Lodge. The Lodge was founded at and for Shoreham, but is now located at Brighton. We have here, once more exemplified, the phenomenon with which we are so familar in London, that of a Lodge started in and for a suburb, well-manned and officered, judiciously conducted, deservedly successful, and yet, *nolens volens*, sooner or later drifting to the centre of the Metropolis, and inevitably losing its suburban character in the long run.

G. W. SPETH.

**Antiquity of Chester Masonry. The "Royal Chester" and "Cestrian" Lodges.** The monograph with this very suggestive title is by Bro. John Armstrong, P.Prov.S.G.W. of Cheshire, and one of our esteemed C.C.[1] Although it runs to but some eighty pages, so many important matters are treated therein, of a more or less debatable character, and the author has made known such valuable facts relating to the Craft, that to fully consider the numerous questions involved, would require quite as much space as the interesting work itself. Happily a more ambitious volume will appear ere long, by the same diligent Masonic student, devoted to a History of Freemasonry in Chester, when the whole subject can be, and will be, fully considered in all its bearings, and one or two startling claims made by Bro. Armstrong will be duly weighed by the light of the evidence submitted.

[1] "Chester: Bro. J. Thomas, Printer and Stationer, Brook Street, 1900". (*Price 2/-*).

Meanwhile a few words about the present paper will not be amiss. It was prepared and read by Bro. Armstrong before the Cestrian Lodge No. 425 [Chester], November 15th, 1900. Were such addresses more general, I venture to think that what are styled "ordinary Lodge Meetings" (without "work" to do), would attract a thoughtful class of members, and retain their interest in the Fraternity, much better than the present system of simply "opening" and "closing" Lodges and then dispersing, without really transacting any Masonic business whatever.

Bro. Armstrong begins by introducing the old Lodge of Chester and another at Warrington, to which Randle Holme and Elias Ashmole respectively belonged, and suggests that the latter was a branch of the former Lodge which when Ashmole was initiated in 1646, was "the great seat of Masonry." A brief reference then follows to "Ranulf Higden and the Abbey of St. Werberg," in relation to the celebrated *Chronicle* and the *Policronycon*, the latter being regarded as the authority on which the traditional part of the Cooke MS. of 1400 was written. It is thus "more than probable that Higden, three hundred years before Randle Holme, had some connection with a Lodge or Guild of Masons in Chester, of which the 17th century Lodge was a continuation."

Then come the three Lodges at Chester, which were recorded at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge at London, on 27th November, 1725; the senior of the trio held at the "Sunn" returning, at the head of its list, "Coll. Fra. Columbine, *Provincial Grand Master*," with his Deputy, Samuel Smith, and two Wardens. The W.M. and his Wardens follow immediately afterwards. Bro. Armstrong considers, that this, the premier Prov.G.M., was nominated at the time by the members of the Lodge, which may or may not be, but undoubtedly it is the first time that such an office is named in any English Records. Now, be it remembered that on the Engraved List of 1725, preserved in Grand Lodge, the first two Lodges at Chester are noted, and in a later edition of the same year (in the Library of the Supreme Council 33° Washington D.C., U.S.A.), the *three* are duly entered. How then can Bro. Armstrong state of the *senior* of the trio, that it "kept aloof and remained aloof until 1739, when they paid two guineas for a Constitution, and came under the wing of Grand Lodge?" *It was on the Roll in* 1725.

I pass over the declaration that this Lodge "had met for years, perhaps centuries, before this time, by its own inherent right," as there are no means of determining the point, save that doubtless it existed before 1725, and probably long before. It is not easy, however, to understand what justification there is for the claim that this "No. 180 [in 1739] had been in existence generations before any of the Time Immemorial Lodges in London, which united to form the Grand Lodge of 1717." That there were Lodges in Chester, ages before 1717 is quite possible, but how is it known that this particular Lodge, held at the "Sunn," and on the English Roll of 1725 had existed for such a long period?

Naturally Bro. Armstrong refers to the Book of the Prov.G.M. of Cheshire, etc., to which Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley recently drew attention, as preserved in the Bodleian.

The Lodge at the "Sun" failed to appear in the next Engraved List preserved (1729), but it is interesting to note that between then and 1739, Bro. Armstrong believes it was working, only not as a subordinate of the Grand Lodge. The oldest of its minutes, so far discovered are January 1738 [? 1739 O.S.], several of which are reproduced in the tasty brochure under review, and from that year onward, several valuable Lodge entries are recorded and made known for the first time. There were a "Master's Deacon" and a "Warden's Deacon" elected, an instance being given so early as 1743, thus following the Irish custom sooner than was generally the case with the "modern" Lodges.

Many of the particulars mentioned by Bro. Armstrong are of a most interesting character, especially concerning the distinguished members connected from time to time with the Craft in Cheshire; and elaborate Lists of Members and Officers, down to 1900, re printed in the valuable Appendix. I am delighted to know that this monograph, however, is but the herald of a complete History of the Province by the same Brother.

W. J. Hughan.

**The Records of the Dublin Gild of Merchants, known as the Gild of the Holy Trinity, 1438-1671.** By Henry F. Berry, M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I.

This is a separate print of a paper read before the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, by Bro. H. F. Berry, on the 31st October, 1899. That it is thorough in treatment, acute in observation, and pleasant reading from first to last, need not be insisted upon, because these are points which we have learnt to expect in everything which comes from Bro. Berry's pen. The Merchant Gild of Dublin was the Gild *par excellence* of that city, and the records of the Gild practically cover the social, municipal, and commercial history of the citizens in general. As such, it cannot fail to arouse the attention of every Masonic student, because our studies are by no means confined to operative and speculative Masonry, and we cannot hope to make any solid advance without an extended knowledge of the surroundings of our predecessors. The wider we cast our net, the greater the probability of enmeshing some important fact which might otherwise escape our search.

The very title of the paper almost precludes the expectation of much of a specifically Masonic nature being found therein, and yet I must confess I am a little disappointed. The Gild had in its charge the upkeep of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Cathedral, and it possessed house property of considerable value. Therefore, I imagined some reference to builders and building operations might be found, but from first to last there is nothing of the sort. It is curious indeed that in investigating the records of one gild after another, the same hiatus meets us so often. What is the reason? These matters were important enough surely; there must have been building contracts, contractors or masons, payments, even disputes, but they never seem to be mentioned. It is not that Bro. Berry has omitted to notice them, he is an enthusiastic Mason and would have been careful to preserve the least allusion. There were Masons enough in Dublin, as its buildings demonstrate, although there never was a City Masons' Company, and we know in some cases where these Masons came from.

The Merchants Gild was governed by two Masters and two Wardens chosen yearly, and the general body of the fellows is addressed throughout as "Worshypfull mastyrs." In 1560 we find a most curious enactment. That no merchant was to be admitted to the freedom of the city or to the fraternity until he had served seven years' apprenticeship to a Brother of the house, *and also three years as a journeyman to a Brother.* This intermediate stage of journeyman before acquiring the mastership is, so far as I know, most unusual, almost unknown indeed, in British Gild life, although invariably found in Continental Gilds. But the point to be noted is that the journeyman was not a fellow of the Gild, he was not admitted to the fraternity until he had served three years as a journeyman. I have always contended that, in masonry as in other crafts, the individual must be a master before he could be a fellow, and that to look upon the Mason Fellow Craft as identical with journeyman is altogether wrong. So far as this entry can carry any weight at all, it supports my argument. Fellow Craft and journeyman are totally distinct ideas; the same workman may combine both characters,

but if he be a Fellow Craft he is at the same time a Master of his Craft, whether he work as a mere journeyman or not.

The contributions of Bro. Berry to antiquarian research have previously been reviewed in our *Transactions*; when will he give us the pleasure of noticing some communication specifically Masonic?

G. W. SPETH.

**The Little Red Book of Bristol.** Published under the authority of the Council of the City and County of Bristol, and edited by Francis B. Bickley, Assistant in the Department of MSS., British Museum. Bristol: W. Crofton Hemmons, St. Stephen Street. London: Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, W.C., and 37, Piccadilly, W. 1900. Two vols. quarto, 30/- net.

I cannot describe this book better than in the words of the publisher's prospectus. "This important register of Bristol, which was originated by William de Colford, the Recorder, in 1344, and covers a period of about one hundred and fifty years, records the liberties, franchises and constitutions of the town, many chantry foundations, and a highly interesting series of trade-gild ordinances. The position of Bristol in the middle ages makes this register of exceptional importance. From its pages may be traced the growth and development of a large and flourishing town of that period. The ordinances of the Common Council throw great light on the habits and mode of life of the citizens; and the gild ordinances enrolled from time to time not only serve to indicate the trend of these institutions in this particular town, but are representative of the general tendency of such gilds elsewhere. All the entries affecting Bristol have been fully transcribed, and in many cases translations have been supplied. There is a full index, and a glossary of terms. To all interested in municipal and economic history, the Little Red Book of Bristol contains much of importance, and to the philological student the entries in English afford many examples of archaic and obsolete words."

To this let me add that every promise held out in the prospectus has been more than kept. Not only the editor, but also the printer and binder have excelled themselves, and supplied us with one of the choicest productions of its kind, two handsome volumes which will be cherished by every lover of books for their own sake, as well as by every antiquarian student. The various facsimiles are exquisite reproductions, the old views and seals are quaint and well executed, and the index is a marvel of completeness, while the exceptionally short list of corrigenda does credit to the proof-reader.

But if my chagrin, from a Masonic point of view, was distinctly perceptible after perusing Bro. Berry's paper reviewed above, what was my disappointment on reading The Little Red Book? Again, not one word of operative masonry! With the municipal records before me of one hundred and fifty years of one of the chief trading centres of England, with every document and entry reproduced, with the whole life of the city laid open before me, or presumably so, only three slight indications that such a thing as a mason or even a carpenter ever had his being in Bristol at all! We have full transcripts of 14th century ordinances of the Bakers, Barbers, Cobblers, Cordwainers, Drapers, Dyers, Farriers, Smiths, Cutlers, Lockyers, Fullers, Hoopers, Mariners, Pewterers, Skinners, Tailors, Tanners, and Weavers: but Masons? Carpenters? Bricklayers? Tylers? Paviours? not a hint. Did the houses and churches of Bristol grow like plants? Again I ask, what can be the reason for this state of things? Even if we suppose that the masons claimed to be Free-masons, not amenable to the Mayor and Council, surely there must have been some attempt to make them subservient? Why is not this recorded? And even this reason would not hold good for the other building

trades which I have mentioned. Were it not for three passages which I will now refer to, it would be open to us to infer that no mason or carpenter ever trod the streets of Bristol. At f. 133 of the Little Red Book, p. 132 of vol. II., we have "The view of the tenementes lyinge in the Cokyn Rewe [Cook's Row] of Bristowe, in the Hye Strete." This was a question of investigating cases where residents in Cook's Row had carried stalls, show-boards and steps out beyond the building line on to city property, and the surveyors were Stevyn Hopkyns, Thomas Colyer, masons, Thomas Skidmore, and Stevyn Canon, carpynters. And at f. 133b., we have "The vew off the partable wall bytwen the towne off Bristowe and my lady Lyle bytwen ther bothen growndes," and the surveyors were John Dymmok, John Walter, masons, Nycolas Andrewes and Rychard Somere, Carpynters, all described as Burgesses. Finally, on the same folio, there is a "trew avew off and yn and vppon a walle at the Pithay gate," by Raffe Sporryowre and John Waltare, Massons, Rychard Somere and Nycolas Ambrosse, Carpynters. The dates are 1470, 1493 and 1496 respectively.

G. W. Speth.

**Historical Sketch of Lodge St. Andrew, No. 179. . . .** By James Smith, P.M. . . . Dumfries. Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald, 1901.

Bro. James Smith has already favoured us with several histories of local Lodges, for instance "The Old Lodge of Dumfries," "St. Michael's, Kilwinning, No. 63," etc., and would appear to have set himself the task of preserving all the Masonic records of his immediate vicinity. His former productions have been reviewed in our past *Transactions*, and are all simply, well and lucidly written, with a discrimination not always found, inasmuch as he never wearies the reader by recital of minutes of little interest and re-iteration of well known facts and customs.

Lodge St. Andrew was founded in 1774, and after a fairly prosperous career appears to have gradually faded away about 1805. Ten years later, in 1815, an attempt was made to revive it, but without success, and it was struck off the list of Scottish Lodges in 1816.

The chief interest of the student in this Lodge arises from the fact that it became the Lodge to which Robert Burns attached himself during his residence in Dumfries. He was "assumed a member" at the meeting of the 27th December, 1788, and his last attendance is recorded on the 14th April, 1796. No mention is made of his death in the minutes of the Lodge. All references to the bard are carefully extracted by Bro. Smith, who also gives us all other matters of importance in the history of the Lodge. It is but a small pamphlet of some 16 pages, every one of which is interesting, and the little sketch may be heartily commended to the reader.

G. W. Speth.

SEAL



# OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

**Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart.,** Ketteringham, Norfolk, in his seventy-first year, on the 1st December, 1900. Sir Francis, who was Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province of Norfolk, joined us in 1894.

**G. F. Travers-Drapes,** of Bangkok, Siam, at Singapore, on the 28th October, 1900. Bro. Travers-Drapes joined us in March, 1888, was a Past Deputy District Grand Master of Burma, and acted as our Local Secretary in that country for some years. Only a few months ago he was instrumental in founding the first Lodge in Siam, an Irish one.

**Walter Waring, M.D.,** of Norwich. Our Brother, who was a P.M. of Union Lodge No. 52, Norwich, joined us in March, 1898. In April, 1900, he resigned his membership temporarily, being about to proceed to the front in South Africa, stating that he intended to take it up again should he return safely. He was on the Militia Medical Staff Corps, went out as Surgeon-Captain, was attached to General Buller's Field Force, and served in all the battles in Natal, and subsequently in those in the Transvaal. His promotion on account of excellent service was rapid; he obtained his Majority in May, and his Lieut.-Colonelcy in August. In the early part of September he was attacked with dysentery, recovered, but before getting quite well, went back to work and suffered a relapse which proved fatal. He died at Pinedon Hospital, in Natal, on the 6th October, aged only 43. The members of his Lodge are putting up a brass to his memory.

**Walter James Boyce,** of Bexley, Kent, on the 17th December, 1900. Our Brother joined the Circle in June, 1896.

**Rev. Charles J. Martyn,** of Daglingworth Rectory, Gloucestershire, on the 9th January, 1901. Bro. Martyn, who was a Past Grand Chaplain of England, was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, Oxford, in 1856, and very soon made his mark in Freemasonry. As Dep.Prov.G.M. of Suffolk he was so beloved that when he was removed to Gloucestershire, the Province refused to allow him to resign his office in Suffolk. In spite of the great distance between his residence and his sphere of Masonic duty, he continued to attend to the latter most punctiliously until his sudden and unexpected death. It will be generally admitted that no more popular member of the body of Grand Officers ever lived, his presence at our meetings was always hailed with delight. Genial, humourous, earnest, broad-minded, and invariably cheery, his loss will be severely felt everywhere, but especially in Suffolk and at Grand Lodge. The brethren who were with us at Gloucester last July will remember how evidently he enjoyed our presence, and how cheerfully he did his best to welcome us and promote the success of our gathering. Bro. Martyn joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1898.

**Guillermo Rafael Frias,** of Sagua-la-grande, Cuba, on December 2nd, 1900. Our late Brother was French Consul at Sagua, an enthusiastic Mason even at a time

when it was not unaccompanied with serious risk to be known as such, a diligent Masonic student, and a frequent contributor to Masonic journals. He joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1889. A recent hurricane and innndation at Sagua robbed him of all his possessions, and this blow, at his advanced age, seems to have deprived him of his wonted spirit and elasticity. From that time be begau to droop, and passed away after a brief illness.

**Abel Penfold,** of Woolwich, on the 5th February, 1900, who joined us in November, 1889.

**Cecil Macartney Block,** of Rio de Jaueiro, on the 24th January last, who joined us in Januury, 1897.

**Stanley Franklin Massey,** until lately of Rio de Janeiro, in London on the 13th March, 1901, a member of the Correspondence Circle since November 1896.



# CHRONICLE.

## GERMANY.

DURING 1900 thirteen new Lodges were erected by the varions Grand Lodges of Germany. By the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, eight, of which four are in Berlin, and one each in Charlottenburg, Stettin, Concepcion and Copenhagen. The Mother Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, two, in Finsterwald and Hanover. The National Grand Lodge, two, in Berlin and Birkenwerder. And by the Grand Lodge of the "Sun" at Bayreuth, one, in Nuremberg. As two of these Lodges are outside the German Empire, the Lodges on German soil have increased from 416 to 427, and the total number of Lodges dependent upon the eight German Grand Lodges, from 426 to 439, including the five independent Lodges. (*Latomia*).

**Saxony.**—According to the report 1899-1900 of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, the total membership of the jurisdiction amounts to 4259, showing an increase of twenty-four members during the year. The largest increase, twenty-one, is credited to the Lodge "Zum goldenen Apfel," Dresden. The largest Lodge is the "Zu den drei Schwertern," Dresden, with 652, and it is followed closely by the Golden Apple with 630: the smallest is Lodge "Johannes in Orlagau," Neustadt, with 44. (*Die Bauhütte.*)

## AMERICA.

**Gould's "Military Lodges."**—From many quarters come excellent reviews of our Brother's interesting work, which seems to be highly appreciated by our American cousins. Bro. Dr. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., of Illinois, thus delivers himself in his Report on Foreign Correspondence, 1900, to the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction.

"Military Lodges by the distinguished Masonic historian, Robert Freke Gould, published by Gale and Polden, 2, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, London. This little book of 218 pages, with its wealth of anecdotes of famous soldiers and sailors who have been connected with Masonry, traces the history of military and naval lodges; and it is surprising to find how many of them touch the Masonic history of the United States and Canada, and how much light they reflect upon it. Our brethren who read it will find in it all the fascination of personal adventure combined with indispensable historical knowledge in a way not to be found within the covers of any other book that we know of."

## SWITZERLAND.

**Geneva.**—We are accustomed in our Lodge, "L'Union des Cœurs" in Geneva, to consecrate the last of the year to a family reunion to which only members of the Lodge are admitted. On reading in the last number of *Ars* your interesting chronicle on Masonry in the Transvaal during the war, I thought that a translation of it might prove interesting to my brethren at this meeting. Unfortunately the state of my health kept me at home, and it was one of my dear friends, Bro. Andeoud, who read the communication for me, with the following result. The whole Lodge was intensely moved, and our Almoner, Bro. Noblet, proposed to devote the usual collection that evening to the institution which Bro. Haarburger is endeavouring to create at Bloemfontein. The proposal was unanimously adopted, and resulted in the collection of 100 francs, which I am sending to you with the greetings of the Lodge, for transmission to Bro. Haarburger.

Our brethren of the Union des Cœnrs have in this action been swayed by the feeling of solidarity and affection which unites them to their brethren in the Transvaal and England, and they desire thereby to show their admiration for those who, during these dark days of strife and mourning, know how to raise on high the banner of universal brotherhood, even in the midst of fratricidal war. 1st January, 1901.

LOUIS R. WEBER.

## NORWAY.

The Calendar of the Grand Lodge of Norway, Midsummer 1900, shows 2836 members of the Fraternity, an increase of 104 during the preceding year. (*Latomia.*)

## IRELAND.

From the interesting Annual Address of the R.W.Dep.G.M., Sir James Creed Meredith, and the statistics appended thereto, we gather the following.

Nine warrants for new Lodges were issued in 1900, of which one only was outside the sister kingdom, namely at Bangkok, Siam. At the time of printing, however, it was not known that our old brother and C.C. member, Bro. Travers-Drapes, late Dep.Dis.G.M., of Burma, and for many years our Local Secretary in that possession, was deceased, and as he was the mainstay of the movement, the warrant has since been returned. This is a pity. At the present time there is no Masonic Lodge of any constitution in the kingdom of Siam, and it may now be a long while before any further attempt is made to introduce the Light of the Craft into that portion of Asia.

Two warrants, one in Westmeath, and one in Western Australia, were surrendered.

Fourteen brethren were restored to Masonic Fellowship, one was expelled, and three were suspended during the year.

The Committee of Charity granted £330 in relief during the twelve months. This is exclusive of grants in aid of the Schools and Jubilee Funds, and the Belfast Charity Fund, and corresponds with the grants made by our Board of Benevolence.

The income of the year was in round numbers £4,000, and the expenditure £3,330. But there were special receipts and special outgoings, amounting to nearly £6,500, on account of the new building of Freemasons' Hall.

Not the least pleasing feature of Sir James' address is the statement of the excellent work done by the schools and the distinctions won in the examinations by both girls and boys. It is evident that the instruction afforded is of a quality which the Irish Brethren may be proud of, and the results are not less remarkable than those afforded by the similar Masonic Schools in England.

## ENGLAND.

**Hull.**—On the 5th March, Bro. Sydney T. Klein lectured on the "Great Symbol" to the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge, and drew an exceptionally large audience.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

**Bloemfontein.**—Lodge "Rising Star" No. 1022 which, under the direction of its eminent Master, Bro. Haarburger, a German by birth, held the memorable meeting last April to rejoice in the escape from assassination of our present King, then Grand Master, at which almost all the chief generals serving in South Africa at the time were present, besides an unprecedented gathering of brethren of all nationalities and jurisdictions, held a Mourning Lodge on the 31st of January last in honour of our late beloved Queen.

On this occasion also the gathering was unprecedentedly large, even exceeding that of last April, visitors from Irish, Scottish, Netherlands and neighbouring English Lodges participating. We are pleased to note that not only were there many Boer Brothers present, but even several Boer prisoners "on parole." It is quite evident that no greater factor in the conciliation of races, which we all hope for, exists in South Africa than Lodge Rising Star. This is testified not only by the presence of our Brothers "on parole," but also by the fact that Bro. P. S. Blignant, a Past Master under the Netherlands Constitution, a former Minister of the Orange Free State, and a Brother-in-law of ex-President Steyn, is a member of the Lodge and was present on this occasion. Two very eloquent Orations were delivered by the Very Rev. Bro. Vincent, Dean of Bloemfontein, D.G.C., and the Rev. Bro. Craig, Lodge Chaplain, which we regret our want of space precludes us from reproducing.

**Kimberley.**—"I have been very happy, I did duty throughout the siege, but never saw a Boer. I kept my office open right through the siege, unless the 100-lb. shell was about, I then thought it good enough to shut up and go to shelter. I used sometime to think it was all humkum, that there could not be an investing force around us, as no attempt was ever made to take the town, only a desultory and annoying discharge of guns at a long distance. I little thought there were 12,000 surrounding us. Our great danger was the large area we had to guard. However, that is all over. I am glad to have had the experience: short commons did me no harm, nor sleeping in the open air, although I am 60 years of age. But I am not anxious to repeat the dose.

During the siege we practically closed up Masonry. The last meeting held was the Installation in my own Lodge on the 8th October, 1899. We then adjourned *sine die*. One Lodge did go to Beaconsfield under dispensation and hold one or two meetings. We gave up our Temple for a hospital for fever cases, and it was so occupied until July. We are now once more in our usual routine, and I wish the country was the same."

Kimberly, 9th November, 1900. A. W. Adams.

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A brother writes: "There is a humourous feature of Masonry in times of war. Tommy is getting more convinced every day that De Wet is a Freemason. The general opinion of Mr. Atkins is that he will never be caught, as both Lords Roberts and Kitchener are Freemasons, and for this reason have decided to let him alone.

As a matter of fact, Freemasonry does not flourish among the Boers as a class. The Dutch Reformed Church is opposed to the Craft, and there are only very few Dutch farmers who belong to our Society, and, of course, De Wet is not one of them."





Photogravure by Annan & Sons Glasgow. From a Photograph by Goodman & Schmidt Margate.

GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH.

BORN 30 APRIL 1847

DIED 19 APRIL 1901

# FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1901.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at half-past four o'clock.

Present:—Bros. E. Conder, W.M.; G. Greiner, S.W.; E. J. Castle, J.W.; A. H. Markham, S.D.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.D.; R. F. Gould, D.C.; E. Armitage, Steward; and Past Masters, W. M. Bywater, W. H. Rylands, S. T. Klein, E. Macbean, Dr. W. W. Westcott, C. Purdon Clarke, C. Kupferschmidt, and Dr. B. Ninnis.

The Lodge was draped in mourning.

Letters were received from the following members, expressing their regret that, through illness and other causes, they were unable to be present:—Sir Walter Besant, J. P. Rylands, Col. S. C. Pratt, W. J. Hughan, T. B. Whytehead, J. Ramsden Riley, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, Rev. C. J. Ball, F. H. Goldney, G. L. Shackles, H. le Strange, F. J. W. Crowe, J. T. Thorpe.

The W.M. announced that Bro. W. H. Rylands, P.M., had been chosen to fill the office of Secretary for the remainder of the year.

Bro. W. H. Rylands having been presented by Bro. Gould, D. of C., was duly invested by the W.M.

The Minutes of the Committee held on the 1st March and of the meeting held on the 1st March, and the special committee meeting of the 25th April, were read and confirmed.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded as a joining member Bro. Robert Hovenden, aged 71, of Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Treasurer of the Royal Historical Society, a Past Grand Steward, P.M. of several Lodges, and since 1897 a member of the Correspondence Circle. He is the author and editor of "Registers of Canterbury Cathedral," and many other archæological works.

One Lodge and 67 Brethren were elected to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The following members of the Correspondence Circle were present:—Bros. A. Digby-Green, W. Baker, Dr. C. Wells, C. Paine, T. Cohn, T. Charters White, J. P. Richards, J. Ross Robertson, S. A. Mugford, J. Bodenham, J. Coote, J. C. Pocock, W. J. Songhurst, R. Petherbridge, W. A. Bowser, W. N. Haydon, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, A. F. Robbins, Rev. H. Cart, W. Tailby, C. T. Mold, D.G.M., Arg.Rep., J. L. Barrett, W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C., C. Lewis, W. Reeve, G. E. P. Hertslet, F. A. Powell, J. Lloyd Bennett, A. Fisher, C. H. Bestow, J. Thompson, W. Bushbridge, G. J. Smith, F. W. Mitchell, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, R. S. Ellis, W. F. Stauffer, C. H. Barnes, H. James, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, F. W. Levander, W. G. Lipscombe, E. H. Buckeridge, T. C. Edmonds, T. G. Miller, H. Griffiths, C. Isler, L. Danielsson, J. Thomas, P.G.D., J. H. Clare, T. Taylor, J.G.D., S. Walsh Owen, H. T. Taylor, E. R. Cleaton, A. G. Boswell and W. Cooper Hobbs.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. G. A. Bear, St. John's Lodge, No. 68; J. D. Brooks, W.M. of Saye and Sele Lodge, No. 1973; R. Barrett, Cornish Lodge, No. 2369; and P. S. Cooper, Imperial Lodge, No. 1694.

The W.M. addressed the Lodge as follows:—

BRETHREN, since we last met, only a few short weeks ago, this Lodge has suffered a crushing blow in the terrible loss of its esteemed and valued Secretary, Bro. Speth. The mysterious thread we call life has been snapped asunder, and the soul of a Brother has been summoned to the Grand Lodge above. The awful secrets of life and death are at length revealed to him, and the troubles of this mortal existence are exchanged for the bliss of eternal rest.

You are called together this evening, not to assist in the ordinary labours for which this Lodge was founded, but to perform a duty, which however sad and painful it is to us all, it, nevertheless, claims our first attention.

I feel sure, therefore, that you will all join with me in expressing to Mrs. Speth and her daughters the great affection and respect we bore for their dear one, and the deep sympathy we all feel for them in their hour of sorrow. May the Great Architect

of the Universe of his infinite mercy grant to them his fatherly snpport in this time of trial and affliotion.

Knowing well your feelings, a mere formal vote of condolence is quite nnnecessary, and I am snre yon will allow me to convey to Mrs. Speth and her family the heartfelt sympathy of every memher of the Lodge.

This evening we have elected Bro. Rylands temporarily to fill the office of Secretary. As one of the oldest and greatest friends of onr late Bro. Speth, and as one of the Founders of this Lodge, he has expressed to me his wish to say a few words in remembrance of the merits of the esteemed Brother, whose position he has been called upon to occupy.

Bro. Rylands then said:—As the W.M. has told you Brethren, I have asked him to grant me the favour of being the one to perform this duty to the memory of our friend, to whom our Lodge owes so much; and it is to me a great privilege to be permitted to discharge to some extent the obligation, by recognising how great were the many services he performed.

Speth was born on the 30th of April, 1847, and had he been spared but a few days longer, he would have completed his fifty-fourth year. As he himself informs us, in his earliest work: "Connected ever since my birth, as I have been in a manner, with the Lodge of Unity, and acquainted with many of its members, long since gone to their rest," it cannot be wondered that following in the footsteps of a worthy father, on the 22nd of January 1872, at the age of about twenty-five years, he was initiated into Masonry in that Lodge. Having made himself fully qualified by filling all the Offices, he was raised to the Chair of Master in the year 1876, and his tenure of that important position was marked by honour to both himself and the Lodge. Speth as is known to many of you was an accomplished musician, and ever anxious to give assistance where he was able, it is not surprising to find that soon after his year of office had expired he was elected the organist, and presided over the music so necessary for our ceremonies.

Having ably discharged the duties of all the offices he had been called upon to fill, his natural energy of mind and thought still remained unsatisfied and disappointed; to him the repetition of sentences and formulæ, so easily acquired by an ordinary intellect, left still much to be known and examined; and it may be seen from the first book on Masonry bearing his name, how the seeds were sown and took root in his receptive mind. Seeds of learning, which trained and guided by his ruling lode-star of truth, before many years had passed, were destined to place him in the foremost rank of the Masonic Archæologists.

In the Preface to his modest History of his mother Lodge, the Lodge of Unity, No. 183, which was published in 1881, and as the work of a beginner does him infinite credit, he states:

"When some months back, finding myself master of much spare time, I began to investigate the old Minutes of our Lodge, with a view to writing its history, my intention was merely to jot down a short summary of the principal events connected therewith—such as might perhaps cover a couple of sheets of foolscap, and would form a short paper to be read in Lodge, if deemed worthy of that honour. As, however, my interest in our doings gradually increased, so did I find more and more difficulty in rejecting this fact and the other, until my notes alone formed quite a bulky paper. I then determined to make my history as exhaustive as in me lay, and soon discovered that this required the acquisition of more information than could be supplied from our own annals, involving me in researches for which my previous experiences had hardly

fitted me. The work, however, fascinated me, and thanks to encouragement liberally bestowed, I was induced to persevere; and the results, good, bad, or indifferent, such as they may prove, I now offer for your perusal."

This sentence, written by our devoted Brother, no less than twenty years ago, points clearly to the feelings which actuated him throughout his life, and is as true with regard to every writing he has left us, as it was in respect to this simple beginning of the development of his Masonic enquiries.

He was indeed fortunate, at the very commencement of these studies, in gaining the acquaintance and friendship of that veteran in Masonic Archaeology, Brother Hughan: and the assistance of Brother Buss, at that time the Assistant Grand Secretary, to whom no one ever applied in vain for help.

Whilst gracefully acknowledging his indebtedness to these Brethren, he modestly ushered his little work into the sea of Masonic literature, with this parting apology: "In " now presenting to you the maiden effort of my inexperienced pen, of whose manifold " shortcomings I entertain a vague, and probably well-founded, apprehension, let me " entreat your brotherly indulgence. Let your just appreciation be tempered with fraternal mercy: exercise your charity in the widest signification of the word, and let " it 'cover a multitude' of my sins.

" The labour of many months is now finished. To me it has been a labour of love: " if it prove acceptable to you, even in the smallest degree, it will not be 'Love's " labour lost.'"

The true light of Masonry, from a mere spark burning darkly in the distance, to Speth now burnt more brightly, and he had come to realise, how much there was to know in Masonry, over and above what Harriet Martineau, so aptly named in another connection, "frames and forms." He realised also the truth, that however necessary they may be to any system, from them alone could not be obtained the best of what was to be learned.

A new field of study was at once opened to him: and was as he tells us a labour of love. Ever seeking for more light, he devoted himself to the examination of every Masonic book to which he could gain access: The catalogue of Kloss became his most valued instructor, and his intimate knowledge of many of the European languages enabled him to extend his researches to a large number of works, almost entirely unknown to the ordinary Mason.

His energy of mind, as well as the wish to impart the knowledge he had obtained to others, not so fortunately endowed, prompted the idea of translating and publishing English editions of the best works of the Continental Masonic writers: he was however destined to disappointment, he found so small an amount of encouragement, that our literature has remained so much the poorer. It is, however, some slight consolation to us to think that to Speth's labours Brother Gould was indebted for much of the lengthy chapters devoted to the French Trade Guilds, and Continental Freemasonry, included in the later volumes of his momumental History.

In the year 1884, when the preliminary steps were taken, in order to gather together the little band of Masonic students, it was felt that the list of founders of the proposed Lodge would not be complete without the addition of the name of Brother Speth: and at a latter period, when the appointment of a Secretary became necessary, the unanimous opinion was that he was the most suitable brother to fill that office, and no one has done so much as he has done during sixteen years of incessant labour, to prove how well he has merited the choice.

Besides the peculiarly onerous duties of his office, duties largely created by himself, in his great love for the Craft in general and more particularly for this Lodge, he has found time not only to deliver lectures in many parts of the country, but to considerably add to our knowledge by many printed communications. The bare list of his writings is a cause of astonishment: scarcely a Masonic journal exists, but somewhere in its pages we may find records of his studies, and our own *Transactions* are enriched by many efforts, grappling in an original and straightforward manner with some of the most difficult problems in the history of Freemasonry.

His reputation as a learned Mason naturally travelled far and wide, and many were the well earned honours which were offered to him. To him, as he tells us, it was all "a labour of love," everything must be done to clear away the doubts, and difficulties which meet the student in his path, when searching for light. Our Lodge he realised might be made one of principal agents in effecting this, and Speth used his every endeavour, and devoted all his energies to assist in the work. He died like a man, good and true, literally in harness, for only a few days before the end came he had issued his admirably conceived, and excellently written book entitled a Masonic Curriculum: and had made ready a paper for the Lodge, advancing a new and original explanation of a difficult point in our history.

Ever wishing to make a daily advancement in Masonic knowledge, and to help others to follow in his path, Masonry to him must never be a means of gaining advantages for himself, but was only to be used as something instrumental in enabling him to give assistance to others. He saw clearly what a power the Lodge might be in spreading Masonic learning, and in enlarging true Masonic thought, if only the means could be found to make it thus useful. To him is due the honour of the happy inspiration of creating the Correspondence Circle: and to them, now scattered over the whole face of the globe, is due the honour of having ably supported his efforts.

In controversy, Speth was never an enemy, but an honest opponent. With great skill and characteristic candour and courage, he would advance his opinions without heat and without acrimony.

Quick and keen, though never treacherous as a foe in argument, he like an honest man, always fought fair.

If it so happened that, misled by information, he drew an inference or advanced a theory, which, in discussion proved to be untenable, Speth had the manly courage and feeling to admit his error, because he fought for truth and not for victory; and his noble nature told him, that if an error has been made, no disgrace, but rather honour is attached to an open acknowledgment of it; and that when beaten in argument if his opinions were fairly disputed, this should never be a reason for personal ill feeling.

Speth was the kindest of friends and a just and upright man and Mason, every action of his life was guided by his honesty of purpose, and of evil dealing he was incapable. His simplicity and trustfulness of mind, and a belief that all were as faithful to their obligations as he was himself, if it led him into errors, these errors were always marked by a kindliness of intention that could merit no blame.

This gentleness of mind sparkled out in his kindly and genial disposition, and gave the confidence that friendship towards him could never be misplaced. Honest, just, upright and blessed with more than an ordinary amount of the milk of human kindness, he endeared himself to everyone.

What more can I say of that kind and valued friend, whose loss I share with you all?

The G.A.O.T.U. has been pleased to call to himself a great and noble life. The best years of that life and all his energies and thoughts were freely given to the services of Masonry and our Lodge. With no other intention than that of raising a monument to Intelligent Masonry, our Brother has unwittingly raised a living monument to himself; and let us Brethren mourning his loss, and in memory of him, register the solemn vow, that his work shall not have been in vain, and that we will not allow it to crumble away, but one and all of us, following his worthy example, will add to, and foster the labour of his life, knowing that being built upon such firm foundations, our only duty is to hand it down to our successors, as strong and powerful as he has left it to us.

Bro. R. F. Gould said:—At a meeting which took place shortly before the formation of this Lodge, there were present Bros. Sir Charles Warren, Sir Walter Besant, W. H. Rylands, and myself. The question was asked,—of what number of brethren should the Lodge be composed? Bro. Besant at once said, "Of forty, to correspond with the French 'Immortals,'" which name, as all are aware, is frequently used to describe the Members of the Academy of France.

The Address to which we have just listened has suggested to me another point of resemblance which, though only of a fortuitous character, has been manifested in the proceedings of to-night between the French Academicians and ourselves.

It is a custom of the Academy, that on the death of a member, the person elected to fill the vacant chair should pronounce an eulogium on the deceased.

A precisely similar duty has this evening devolved upon Bro. Rylands, on his succeeding to the office which was so long and worthily held by Bro. Speth, and I think I may say, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the Brother to whose eloquent words we have just listened, has delivered a most able and touching address.

Our Worshipful Master has referred to me as a very old friend of our dear Bro. Speth. I believe I am the oldest in the room, and my thoughts go back nearly a score of years, when the idea of forming a Students' Lodge was mentioned to him by myself. It at once caught his fancy, and I do not exaggerate in saying, that from that moment, the carrying theory into practice by the erection of a Lodge composed of brethren interested in the literature of Freemasony, became the predominant wish of his heart.

At that time the cape stone of our present structure, the Outer Circle, was not thought of. The idea had not even occurred to the fertile mind of Bro. Speth. But it soon came, and before a year had elapsed I received a letter from him, containing the germ of what without doubt must be regarded as the most brilliant inspiration which has ever occurred to any votary of Masonic research.

In the gratifying position which this Lodge has attained we have the results of our late Brother's life's work. The success he has achieved for us, it must be our object by united action to maintain, and the best tribute we can pay to his memory, will be, to let there be no falling off in the high standard of excellence which has been reached by our publications, so that it may be said of the Masonic edifice which we have combined to rear, and whose dimensions we may yet hope to extend, "The Workmen die, but the Work goes on."

M.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario) said:—I am very grateful to have the opportunity of joining with my brethren of the Quatuor Coronati in their words of sorrow for my old friend and

brother, George W. Speth. My heart goes out in all its fulness, in sympathy for those whom our Brother has left behind, and for the Craft in this Lodge who have sustained so great a loss by his death. As we journey along life's highway we lose those who are nearest and dearest to us, whether in the family or the fraternal circle, but of all who have passed away of my friends for years, I count this loss of Bro. Speth the greatest of all. Sad was it to me when I arrived in Antwerp from Egypt a few days ago to be told by Bro. Albert Kruger, in response to my expression of delight at a coming Sunday afternoon with Bro. Speth, that the Brother whom I expected to meet had passed away. The shock indeed was a real one. For years in my annual trip to Europe I have foregathered with the late Brother, and as a personal friend I have found him true and genial, ready to do all that he could with his intimate knowledge of Craft work and history, to aid those engaged in similar work. To me his loss is irreparable. During the past ten years, while engaged on my History of Freemasonry in Canada, I had resource to Bro. Speth on many, many occasions, and his knowledge, his advice and suggestion aided me materially in the bringing together material parts of my history. The day, however, has now past when I will be gladdened by his greeting, and as we sit here to-day we realize the grim truth that he who has gone will no longer interchange a friendly word nor greet us with his welcome and well-remembered voice. In sorrow to-day we have called the roll, but for one in our circle no answer is returned, and then the memory of you who are here turns to that day, a week or two ago, when in the churchyard at Bromley you heard the sound of mattocked clay as it fell on the coffin of him who was so dear to us all. This Lodge owes much to our late Brother, and his removal from this sphere of labour deserves the mark we give it to-day in this tribute of respect, for his knowledge of Craft work and history, and his activity and energy has done so much to make this Lodge the centre from which the best of Craft literature radiates. Speaking in this Lodge and to the many sitting here who knew Bro. Speth in his Masonic life and in his home, I need not recall his many good parts—and his death is not only a loss to this fraternal circle but to the Craft of the world, who looked up to him as an acknowledged authority, an earnest and zealous worker, a worthy Craftsman and one who lived close to the lines laid down in the book that lies open on our altar. As an humble member of the Correspondence Circle of this Lodge, and as one who had for many years the personal and intimate friendship of the late Bro. Speth, let me just say, that I am sure I but re-echo the words that will be heard far and wide on the fraternal circle, words of deep sorrow and sympathy for the loss of so valued a brother. Time is always thinning our ranks, but even time can never deaden the recollection of the Brother who sat in this Lodge when last it met, and whose whole heart and soul was wrapped up in this particular field of labour. Surely the Brother who has gone has left us the pleasant memory of an honest and earnest life—both in his home and in this circle of his brethren.

Bro. Edward Macbean, P.M., said—I have listened with very great satisfaction indeed to the "appreciation" of our late Secretary by Bro. W. H. Rylands, who, from earlier association, both being Founders, is peculiarly well fitted to form a sound opinion; and I desire to be associated with his tribute to the Masonic knowledge, organizing capacity, business ability and ceaseless activity of Bro. Speth. I can, after thirteen years membership of the Inner Circle, corroborate to the fullest extent every word that we have heard on this mournful subject. It is very fitting that in the present circumstances we should have with us so distinguished a Craftsman as Bro. J. Ross Robertson, Past Grand Måster of Canada, who has borne convincing testimony to the high

estimation in which Bro. G. W. Speth was held across the sea, and we may venture to believe that, though without special warrant, he was voicing the prevailing feeling throughout the Masonic Student World.

Bro. Speth was my "Sponsor" in 2076,—as it was owing to a chance remark that I joined this Lodge instead of another—so that I have an added cause for grief in this time of sorrow.

I would like to add my eulogium, but dealing with the *Man* as distinguished from the *Mason*; for I have had considerable opportunities of knowing our dear Brother in private life. I have resided in his house, and on more than one occasion he and his (now bereaved) family have spent a few days in my Scottish home—besides which we have done a little touring together. It is under such circumstances that a man's true character becomes apparent—for we know it does sometimes make a difference whether a person is wearing slippers, knickerbockers or evening dress. We all remember how bright and genial he was at our Lodge dinners, passing round the tables with a smile and a word for each Brother; heedless of his own repast, ready to tell a little story or listen to someone else. Such as he was there I have found him also in Margate, Bromley, London, Bradford, Glasgow and the Western Highlands under widely varying conditions.

His stock of good nature was illimitable, and a more equable temper it would be difficult to find; to the full he enjoyed living and it ministered to his pleasure to see others equally happy. His ready smile was itself a delight and called into play the better feelings of those around. Wet weather did not damp his spirits, but rather roused him to discover some recreation to spend time pleasantly and profitably. Having travelled far, and studied men and countries, as well as books, his conversational powers found fuller play to enlighten and charm his companions with information drawn from many sources; occasionally diversified by some amusing narrative reminiscent of earlier days. Even the knowledge—which, however, he kept absolutely secret—of the deadly blight which eventually cut short, with such startling suddenness, this useful life, did not interfere with his daily avocations; he was a brave man, if not indeed a hero. He is now beyond our ken, but we all think of the afflicted widow and daughters, and trust that the G.A.O.T.U., will speedily assuage their grief and leave them only the sweet memory of an attached husband and affectionate father: whose chief happiness was at his own fireside.

I leave to those now in authority the mournful duty of acknowledging our great loss—though fully alive to it personally—and wish here rather to place on record my own sorrow at the demise of a tried and valued friend; for as the late Albert Pike wrote me many years ago, we reach an age when the removal of old comrades causes an aching void, never after to be satisfied.

Bro. W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C. of England, and P.D.G.M. of Victoria (Australia) said:—W.M. and Brethren, as an old member of the Correspondence Circle, may I, too, be permitted to tender my humble tribute to the memory of our dear departed friend and Brother. It was during my sojourn in Australia, when joining the Correspondence Circle, that I became acquainted with Bro. Speth. I at once found him to be, not only a courteous and prompt man of business, but he greatly impressed me with his scholarly talents. On my return to the old country, I lost little time in meeting him, and from that day I am proud to say that, whether in Lodge, or during those delightful summer outings, of which he was the presiding genius, he was always the same kind and genial friend, and most willing in dispensing his vast

and marvellous stores of knowledge. As our secretary he was a veritable *nunquam dormio*, and the world of Masonry is very much the poorer by his lamented death. I trust his immediate colleagues will forgive me, when I say, "Take him for all in all, we shall never see his like again."

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*The Secretary read the following*:—

So sudden has been the shock, so keen the pang, that we instinctively shrink from the attempt to translate into words our deep grief at our dear Brother's death. For the moment, we thrust back our personal sorrow, and find it hard enough to express in fitting terms our sense of the calamity that has befallen not only our Lodge, but the whole Fraternity of Freemasons. We shall find ample cause for lasting regret in the consideration of the more public aspects of the loss we have sustained. The loss of the friend, George William Speth, had best be left unsaid while the wound is raw, and the heart is sore.

We have lost the truest of friends: but what is our loss to that of the little home circle whom he loved so well? It does not bear to be talked of. Time alone, God's good time, can lighten the blow for them. Meanwhile, let us alleviate our own sorrow by so ordering matters that the widow and the orphans shall know of our sympathy by deeds, not by words alone.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

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The W.M. stated that he as well as Bro. Rylands had received a very large number of letters from Lodges and members expressing their sorrow at the heavy blow which had fallen on the family of our late Brother Speth, and on the Lodge. He felt sure it would be in accordance with the sentiments of everyone, when he expressed how much the many kindly and affectionate references had been appreciated by all.

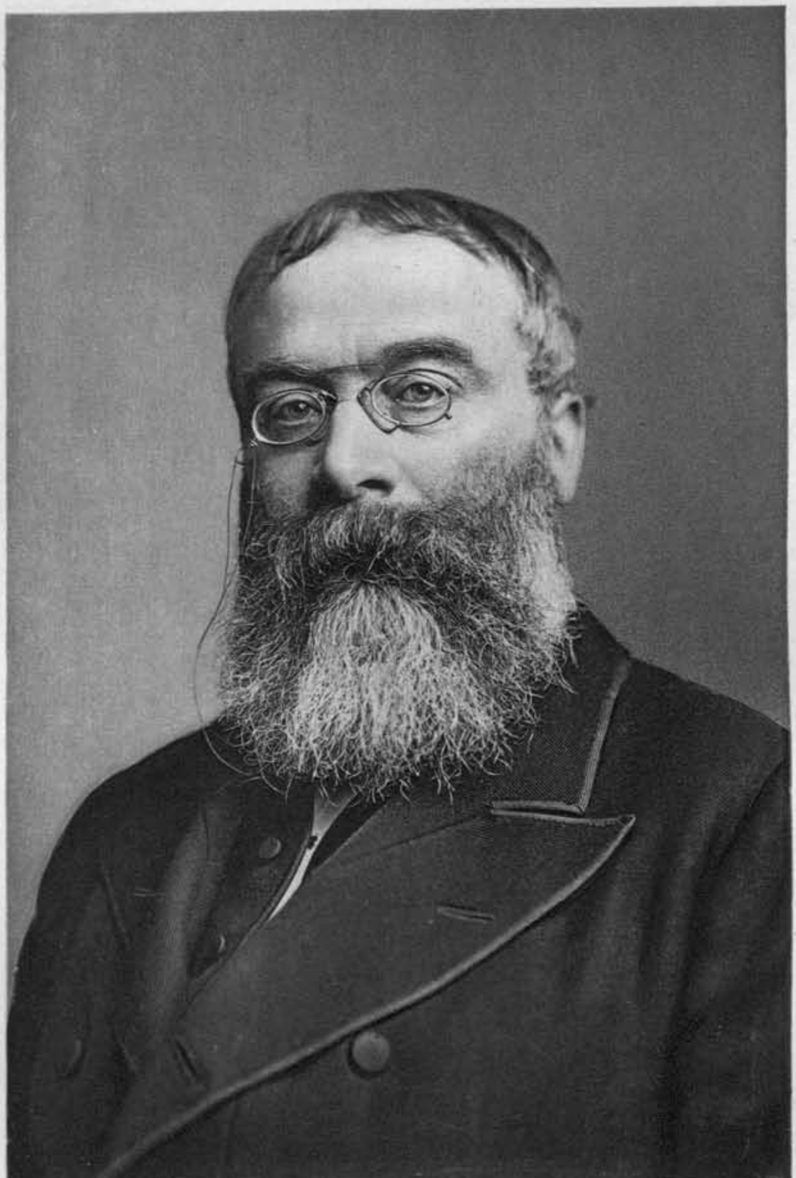
The labours of the evening being ended the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony. There was no refreshment afterwards.

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SEAL




IV CC. MUS.



ELLIOTT & FRY, PHOT. LONDON — HÉLIOG. DUJARDIN, PARIS

SIR WALTER BESANT K[T]

BORN 14 AUGUST 1836.

DIED 9 JUNE 1901.

Imp Chardon-Wittmann Paris

# St. John's Day in Harvest.

## 24th of JUNE, 1901.

THE Lodge was draped in mourning.

The Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. Conder, Jun., W.M.; G. Greiner, S.W.; E. Armitage as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.; and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., Steward; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland; Dr. Wynn Westcott, P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.Sw.B., P.M.; C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., P.M.; and C. Purdon Clarke, P.M.

Also the following 38 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. C. T. Mold, Dis.G.M., Argentine Republic, T. Charters White, G. P. G. Hills, E. A. T. Breed, Dr. A. E. Wynter, Dr. L. G. Boor, F. W. Levander, A. C. Mead, W. F. Woods, G. E. P. Hertslet, H. Eaborn, J. T. Fripp, Dr. W. H. Cummings, P.G.O., Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, H. White, C. H. Bestow, W. F. Stuttaford, A. Oliver, F. H. Alderson, R. Hovenden, W. J. Songhurst, R. Petherbridge, R. J. Campbell, A. S. Gedge, H. Harris, C. Paine, S. A. Mugford, S. Walsh Owen, S. H. Furze Morrish, J. Procter Watson, P. J. Edwards, J. W. Stevens, J. Cooke, E. Glaeser, W. Reeve, B. Lake, F.R.C.S., E. Rivington, and M. Montesole.

Also the following four visitors:—Bros. H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 2424; E. K. Thomas, Lodge St. Alban's, No. 38, S.A.C.; J. Davidson, Eleanor Lodge, No. 1707; and W. R. Mead, Imperial Lodge, No. 1697.

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Two Lodges and 25 Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. Robert Hovenden, F.S.A., was elected a member of the Lodge.

Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were acknowledged from Bros. Admiral Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; G. L. Shackles, Hull; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D., Torquay; E. J. Castle, K.C., London; J. P. Rylands, Birkenhead; J. T. Thorp, Leicester; E. Macbean, Glasgow; and S. T. Klein, Reigate.

The Secretary called attention to the exhibits:—A number of Mss. and books formerly belonging to the Rev. Samuel Hemming, D.D., who was appointed the S.G.W. in 1813. The Mss. were presented to the Lodge by Dr. Richard Lake, and the printed books by him on behalf of Bro. A. Hemming, the descendant of the former owner.

Two large pictures beautifully illuminated on vellum, one being a symbolical representation of various degrees in Masonry, and the other a portrait of the former possessor of both, Bro. J. M. Ragon, in Masonic costume, exhibited by Bro. J. D. Fripp.

The thanks of the Lodge were offered for these donations and exhibitions.

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The W.M. said, as one of the oldest friends in the Lodge of our late distinguished Treasurer, Bro. W. H. Rylands had asked his permission to offer a tribute to the memory of the late Bro. Besant.

The SECRETARY then read the following memorial notice:—

ONLY a few weeks ago we met together, Brethren, to record our sorrow at the great loss to friendship and Masonry, by the sudden death of our valued Secretary; and now again we meet, but too soon, to deplore the heavy blow that has so recently fallen upon us, by the death of our distinguished Treasurer.

They were both, as you know, numbered among the Founders: and both held important offices in our Lodge, from its very commencement.

The channels into which the lives of each were directed, were, it is true, very different; but there is much that was akin, for the same ruling passion governed both alike; life to them was only tolerable when it included a more than ordinary portion of hard and conscientious work. And following the true tenets of Freemasonry, they were guided by a wish to order their lives and actions by the rules of truth and honesty; giving to their fellow-workers whenever it was in their power, that kindly encouragement and well-timed assistance, which so sweetens the toil and troubles of this mortal existence.

Sir Walter Besant was born at Portsmouth on the 14th of August, 1836, being the third son of Mr. William Besant. After having received a private education, he went in 1854 to King's College, London, where he remained for about two years; passing in 1855 to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 18th Wrangler, taking his B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863.

Having relinquished his original intention of taking Holy Orders, in 1860 he left this country and became the Senior Professor at the Royal College of Mauritius, which in 1862 possessed no less than 243 pupils. This position he held until the year 1868, when he resigned it, owing to the effect of the climate on his health, which threatened to break down.

On returning to England in 1868, he was appointed the Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, then only in its infancy; and it is largely owing to Besant's energy, knowledge, and skill in direction, that this admirable Society has been enabled to throw so much light, on the ancient City of Jerusalem, and many other sites in Palestine, of the greatest interest to Biblical students. He worked very hard for many years to secure the welfare of the Fund, and only relinquished the position of Secretary, after nearly twenty years labour, in 1886, when he became the Honorary Secretary.

From 1887 to 1891 he was a Trustee of the People's Palace; in the formation, and success of which, he was largely instrumental.

For the protection of authors, so often at that time imposed upon by unscrupulous publishers, he created the Incorporated Society of Authors, and in it gathered together most of those best known in literature; himself holding the office of Chairman of Committee from 1887 to 1892. The official journal of the Society called "The Author," first issued in the year 1890, was edited by him.

In 1894 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1895 he received from Her late Majesty the honour of Knighthood, in recognition of his great services to literature.

Such are the bare facts of Besant's career: In 1871 he published anonymously, like some of his other stories, his first work of fiction, "Ready Money Mortiboy," written in conjunction with James Rice.

Up to the time of the death of Rice, this literary partnership, which produced such good results, continued: and the prolific pen of Besant was never idle. The partnership being dissolved by death, Besant still remained a writer of fiction to the end.

Many criticisms have now and formerly been passed on his works: but it has always seemed to me that in keeping up the traditions of novelists, Besant made the actors in his various novels, by their own actions and speech alone, teach their character to the reader; without endless explanations, moralisations and descriptions. The thousands of people who have read with pleasure and profit the many works of fiction we owe to his fertile mind, would, I am sure, join with me in saying that one great charm of his writings and one great advantage that they possess, in a marked degree, is that of being entirely pure and wholesome: a moral qualification, not too common among writers and readers in the present age.

Sir Walter, however, was not only a writer of fiction, he was an antiquary also. Possessed of a perfect knowledge of the old French language, and having an intense admiration for the older French writers, it is not surprising to find that his first efforts in the making of books, published in 1868, immediately after his return to England from Mauritius, was a work entitled, "Studies in Early French Poetry"; followed in 1879 by one called "Rabelais," and still later, in 1883, by "Readings in Rabelais."

To these must be added several books referring to the work done by the Palestine Exploration Fund; the result of his great interest in all that shed light on the history

of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. And to his energy and knowledge we owe the formation of that little band of antiquaries, called the Palestine Pilgrim Text Society, of which he acted from the beginning to the end as the Treasurer and Secretary. Its object was the publication with explanatory notes of various descriptions and accounts of Palestine and the Holy Places and of the topographical references in ancient and mediæval literature, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later. Commenced in 1886, the intended work was completed in 1898, and translations were published of the greatest interest, from writings in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, old French and old German; the series of thirteen volumes, including the works of a great number of writers. In fact, for the first time the whole of this invaluable collection was issued in the English language.

With an intense affection for this great City and everything concerned with its history, Besant produced the three charming works, "London," "Westminster" and "South London," works which alone would carry his name down to posterity. Written in a popular and interesting manner, they at the same time display his intimate and varied knowledge of everything concerning the places of which he wrote.

These were to have been followed by a much greater work on London, being, in fact, a new edition of Stow's Survey, first published in the reign of Elizabeth. How much of this was finished is unknown to me, but it must ever be a subject of regret that Besant was not spared to us long enough to complete the work with his own hands.

While admiring, Brethren, like the outer world, the fine intellectual and moral qualities of our distinguished Brother, our greater interest must necessarily be centred in his connection with Masonry and with our Lodge. And although his many occupations prevented his often coming among us, his interest in our doings never flagged, and I rarely met him but he asked me of the Lodge.

Sir Walter was initiated into Masonry in the Lodge of Harmony, Port Louis, Mauritius, in the year 1862, and on his return to England, he joined the Marquess of Dalhousie Lodge, London, No. 1159, in 1869, which had been consecrated only about two years earlier, and was mainly composed of Anglo-Indians. It will be remembered that our late P.M. William Simpson was initiated in the same Lodge in the year 1871. Our Brother Hughan, had much to do with the commencement of the Marquis of Dalhousie Lodge, and he informs me that it was at this time that he became acquainted with Sir Walter, who, in 1873 occupied the chair.

Besant's interest in the history of Freemasonry commenced at an early date, for on the 29th of January, 1869, the inaugural meeting of the "Masonic Archæological Institute," was held at Freemasons' Hall. The last meeting of this Society appears to have been held on the 17th of June 1872, and a short account of it will be found in our *Transactions* (vol. ii., 1889, pp. 124, 158.)

In this Society, Besant took the liveliest interest; to him Freemasonry had a history, but it is not difficult to see that the tendency of almost all the papers, read and arranged to be read before the Institute, was to connect Freemasonry with the Alchemists, the Rosicrucians, and perhaps Gnosticism.

Soon after the commencement of my acquaintance with Besant, in or about 1877, after I had come to reside in London, Simpson said to me that Besant wished to see me about one of our subjects of conversation, the foundation of a Lodge which should devote its attention to the history of Freemasonry. I called at the office of the Palestine Fund, and after some discussion, he agreed with my proposal, that the time was not ready for such a scheme, but we both felt that the idea was only suspended and must not be forgotten. A year or two later, when Gould's History was in progress, and the Masonic

Monthly, so ably edited by our dear friend, the late Brother Woodford, had ceased to be issued; the question of a Lodge or Society naturally rose again. I then applied to Besant, he entered into the idea at once, a meeting was arranged to be held at my chambers, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, when Gould met Sir Charles Warren and Besant, and the two soldiers and the two Masons making up the necessary four, laid the foundation for our Lodge; of which the subsequent history speaks for itself.

One word more Brethren, and I have finished. The kindly and courteous personality of Sir Walter, rendered him a general favourite, and one of the most popular of men, ever willing to assist those in need, his private and unknown charity must have been very great. Full of a varied knowledge, his thoughts were intensely human, and kindness itself. I cannot do better than quote from one of the many obituary notices that have appeared, and though written from an unmasonic point of view sums up those gentle feelings which belong to a good and true Mason. It is as follows: "Most of his novels are marked by the same pleasant characteristics—a fluent easy style, a gentle, optimistic view of life, a sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, an appreciation of truth, goodness, and constancy. The vivacious humour of the Besant-and-Rice series is less conspicuous in the latter period, but, on the other hand, there is more humanity, a larger outlook, the impress of a wider experience, and more knowledge of men and books. All of them were the conscientious work of a diligent student, who wrote with conviction and earnestness, and put the best fruit of his active brain and his kindly heart into his novels."

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The W.M. remarked that, following the wishes and arrangements of our late esteemed Secretary, that these two papers should be taken together this evening, would he was sure, meet with the approval of the Lodge.

The paper on Naymus Grecus, having been written, Bro. Speth requested Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley to compose a reply, or "counterblast," as he amusingly named it. This was also finished before the death of Bro. Speth: and only a few mere verbal corrections have since been made, as will be gathered from the phraseology, which has advisedly been left untouched. They were entered to be read together, at this present meeting, and may well be called Naymus Grecus and Marcus Grecus, Pro and Con.

**The way in which these two members of the Inner Circle were able to differ so essentially in their opinions, and yet so amicably, exhibits the true Masonic spirit: but it must be a lasting regret to us all that our good friend and Brother Speth is no longer with us to add to his reply.**

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Bro. W. H. Rylands (Secretary), then read an abstract of the first of the papers, as follows:—

# NAYMUS GRECUS.

## *BY BRO. G. W. SPETH, P.A.G.D.C.*

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"So it befell that their was on' Curious Masson that height Naymus grecus that had byn at the making of Sallomons Temple & he came into ffraunce and there he taught the Science of massonrey to men of ffraunce. And there was one of the Regall lyne of ffraunce that height Charles Martell And he was A man that Loved well suche A Crafte and Drewe to this Naymus grecus and Learned of him the Crafte And to[ok] vppon him the Chardges & y^e mann's."

(*Grand Lodge MS. Roll of the Constitutions of Freemasons, No.* 1.)

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I HAVE quoted the above legend from a MS. in the custody of the Grand Lodge of England; it is dated 25th December, 1583. The Dowland MS. is supposed to date from several years earlier, but the original is unknown to us, and we have only a printed version of it which was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1815. Although this also contains the legend in almost the same words, it will be safer

to consider 1583 as the earliest mention we have. The still earlier MSS. the Regius Poem and Matthew Cooke's MS., are both silent on the matter. Every MS. version of the Old Charges subseqnent to the Grand Lodge Roll makes the same statement. As the Cooke was written abont 1400, we may date the introduction of this legend into our traditional history at between 1400 and say 1500 A.D.

It will be acknowledged at once that, if Naymns Grecns was a workman at Solomon's Temple, and survived to teach Masonry to Charles Martel, he was indeed a remarkable personage. In the sporting language of the day, he *beat the* previous best record for longevity, that of Methuselah, by some 800 years or more. No wonder then that the minds of our students have been exercised to identify him.

Bro. Gould [1] does not attempt this task, but inclines to the opinion that "Naymus Grecus" stood originally as "one with a Greek name." Since then we have had many papers in our *Transactions* devoted to the search for the actual person intended.

The late Mr. Wyatt Papworth, F.R.I.B.A., was the first to seriously attack the question.[2] He tabulated the name as it variously appears in some 70 MSS., and suggests eight possible derivations, but evidently without much faith in the likelihood of any one of them proving correct. He makes two points which it is well to bear in mind. First, that the original mention of the name in a Masonic MS. "must have been in a debased handwriting during the period 1430 to 1560, for it to have come to pass that the *Name* has received so many fanciful spellings as will be found on examination." This agrees with my estimate of the period of its introduction. And secondly that Naymns Grecus is always found in close conjunction with Charles Martel. If they really lived about the same time, nothing would be more natural.

Bro. C. C. Howard gave us a paper on "Naymus Grecus Identified" in 1891.[3] With admirable ingenuity he worked out and maintained a theory that Naymus Grecus represented the ultimate perversion of "the Greeks of Nemansus or Nismes," Nemausian Greeks, Naymus Græcus.

Dr. S. Russell Forbes [4] thought that Naymns was a real name, probably a resident of the Collegia or Schola for Greek exiles, founded in Rome about 760, and that this supposed Naymus had been taken by Charlemagne to Aix, and from there had passed to St. Alban's Abbey in Offa's time.

Bro. J. Yarker [5] sides with Bro. Howard and adduces additional arguments.

But most remarkable of all, as I now think, Bro. Yarker returned to the attack later on [6] and drew attention to the fact that Bro. R. H. Murdoch, Major R.A., had advanced the opinion that Marcus Græcus, from whom Roger Bacon probably derived his knowledge of gunpowder, was identical with Naymus Grecus. The really astonishing point is that, in spite of Bro. Yarker's note, neither I nor anyone else looked into the matter, and that I had entirely forgotten the reference until engaged upon the present paper, and then only accidentally came across it while looking up some other articles.

Bro. W. H. Upton [7] thinks that the original version read, "one hight Grecus" which became "one hight or named Grecus," which finally crystallised into "one hight Naymns Grecns," but here also we have no attempt to identify him.

Finally, Bro. S. T. Klein, in his paper on the Great Symbol[8] thinks that Naymus Grecus is an anagram on the name of Simon Grynaeus, a mathematician, who in the 16th century gave us the famous Greek edition of the Books of Euclid, of which our first English edition was a translation. To this I objected at the time, that Symon Grynaeus

[1] *History of F.*, i., 248. [2] *A.Q.C.*, iii., 162. [3] *A.Q.C.*, iv., 200.
[4] *A.Q.C.* v., 20. [5] *A.Q.C.* vi., 34. [6] *Ibid*, 148.
[7] The True Text of the Book of Constitutions, *A.Q.C.* vii., 124. [8] *A.Q.C.* viii.

only died 45 years before we meet Namus Grecus, and that to convert a real person into the mythical demi-god which our traditions show him to be, would require at least 200 years. I still hold this view strongly.

Several months ago I made the acquaintance of Bro. Murdoch, and he kindly sent me his *Memoirs Historical and Biographical. The Brome-Walton Family.*[1] It is in no way concerned with Freemasonry, and therefore I was surprised to find at p. 8 "Neither Bacon nor Schwartz invented gunpowder: both monks alike discovered the prescription from the Marcus or Mamus Grecus parchment. It is remarkable that the Freemasons also trace their Charters and knowledge of the mysteries of nature and science to the ancient parchments of Maymus or Naymus Grecus. The French, who were artillery scientists while the English were mere mechanicians, also call Marcus Græcus their first father." This is evidently the passage to which Bro. Yarker had alluded, his note having fallen on deaf ears. It will be seen that Bro. Murdoch apparently knew nothing of the puzzle which Maymus has always been to us, but that he knew he was cited in our Masonic MSS., and did not hesitate to identify him with the "first father" of the French artillerists. Bro. Murdoch kindly gave me what further information he possessed about his Marcus, and since then I have pursued the enquiry, and now propose to place before you the results. The chief questions are, who was Marcus Græcus? What and where are his parchments? Is it possible to connect him with our own Naymus?

Several manuscripts ascribed to the authorship of Marcus Græcus undoubtedly do exist. They are all copies of the same treatise, beginning with the words "Incipit Liber Ignium." Two copies are in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and to their presence it is doubtless due that the French artillerists of the 17th and 18th centuries were so familiar with Marcus Græcus, who did not seem to have been quite so well known in England at that date.

The *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, Paris, 1860, says, *s.v.* Marcus Græcus, "La Bibl. Imp. [now Nat.] possesses two copies of a little treatise, entitled '*Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes, auctore Marco Græco.*' These copies are numbered 7156 and 7158, and would appear to be, one of the fourteenth, the other of the fifteenth centuries." In the edition of 1820, the N.B.U. says, "We think he ought to be called Marchus the Greek, and we believe that the manuscript which we possess is nothing but an extract in Latin from a work in Greek." "The writing of *Liber ignium* (No. 7156) can scarcely be older than the last half of the 14th century. It is a book of recipes in Latin for rockets and other fulminating powders."

Berthelot, in his *Histoire des Sciences, La Chimie au Moyen Age*, 1893, gives a transcript of the manuscript and a translation, with variants, from the copies "at Paris and at Munich." As to the date of the MSS., at p. 67, M. Berthelot writes, "They date from the end of the 13th century or commencement of the 14th, according to the opinion of paleographers. M. Ch. V. Langlois, whose special competence in this matter is well known, is inclined to carry the date back to the last quarter of the 14th century." Again, on pp. 92-93, "Let us try to define the exact date, not of the original work of Marcus, of which we neither possess the original Greek, supposing that it existed, nor the Arabic text, but at least of the Latin translation which we have. Now, in the actual Latin form before us, the book cannot be assigned an earlier date than the 13th century. It contains a certain number of Arabic words. We know that Latin translations of Arabic chemical texts are not met with before the end of the 12th

[1] Woolwich Royal Artillery Institution, 1895.

century, and mostly belong to the 13th. It is well to record that the volume of manuscripts No. 7156, in which is found the *Liber ignium*, is full of Latin translations of Arabic authors. It is one of the oldest alchemical MSS. in Latin which exists, and it corresponds with the appearance of alchemy in the West, under the special form in which it was imported by the Arabs. The Latin text of Marcus Græcus is a part of the same origin and tradition and the date can scarcely be placed anterior to this importation." And he concludes: "In brief, the Liber ignium would seem to be a Latin translation, made about the 12th or 13th century, of one of those technical treatises of recipes, re-edited and transmitted unceasingly from the earliest antiquity, across the Arabian Orient and the Latin Occident, of which the alchemical writings *Mappæ clavicula* and the works of Eraclius and Theophilus (equally under Greek names) supply well known examples." (p. 94.)

I think we may rest satisfied with this opinion as to date: other writers who mention the MS. do not seriously differ.

As we have seen, there are two copies in the National Library at Paris, and according to M. Berthelot two, numbered 197 and 267, in the Royal Library at Munich. I have come across mention of still others. Benj. Robins,—*Mathematical Tracts*, London, 1761, quoting from Dr. Samuel Jebb, "Opus Majus," of Roger Bacon, says, "And this appears yet plain from the treatise of Marcus Græcus, intitled *Liber ignium*. This is the manuscript in the possession of Dr. Mead."

Copies from Dr. Mead's MS. are perhaps scarcely to be counted, as they were made for antiquarian purposes at a recent date, still, Lewis Dutens[1] states that Dr. Jebb had favoured him with a copy which he had taken of Dr. Mead's manuscript. There is a 16th century MS. copy of a portion of Liber ignium in the Brit. Mus.—Add. MS. 34113, f. 18, b, *et seq.*

Ripley and Dana's *American Cycl.* speaks of a copy at Oxford, but I imagine the editors may have mistaken another document at Oxford for the *Liber ignium*. Major W. H. Wardell[2] says, "An epistle by Ferrarius, a Spanish monk, and a contemporary of Bacon, which is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, gives recipes for Greek fire rockets and thunder." Major Murdoch writes to me that he saw a lithographed supposed facsimile of the *Liber ignium* in the hands of a friend of his, Bro. Weston, at whose death it disappeared.

As we may possibly come to the conclusion that Marcus Græcus is really our old Brother in the Craft, Naymus Grecus, and as it is alleged that Bacon and Schwartz both owed their knowledge of gunpowder to his book, it may interest the brethren to know the exact passage in the MS. upon which this assertion is founded. It runs: "Secundus modus ignus volatilis hoc modo conficitur; lib. i. sulphuris vivi; lib. ii. corbonis silicis; salis petrose vi. libras, quae tria subtilissime terantur in lapide marmoreo."

"Another method: flying fire may be prepared this way: of live sulphur 1-lb; of willow charcoal 2-lbs; of saltpetre 6-lbs; which three are to be triturated most fine in a stone mortar."

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Who Marcus Græcus was, and when he lived, is a difficult question to decide. The majority of Biographical Dictionaries and Enclyclopædias are vague and practically reproduce the same tale. They all suggest that his works were known to and utilised by Roger Bacon (1214-1292), and that he was cited by an Arabian physician, Mesua,

[1] An enquiry into the origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns, London, 1769.
[2] Handbook of Gunpowder, London, 1888.

(abont A.D. 800), and even that he is the Græcus mentioned by Galen, (A.D. 130-*circa* 200.) They seem to have all copied more or less from each other or from some original writer whom I have not taken the trouble to identify, and as regards Galen's knowledge of our Marcus, I am not inclined to attribute any weight to the supposition. So far as Mesua's mention of our Marcus is concerned, the allegation seems to result from an inaccurate interpretation of that writer's words. Mesua was an Arabian physician who flourished in the 9th century. His name appears to have been Yahia-abou-zakaria-ben-Masoniah, which cumbrous form has been, for the benefit of suffering students, abbreviated to John Mesua. His *in folio*, entitled "Opera Medica, Joan. Mesuæ," was printed at Venice in 1471, and innumerable times afterwards during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. There are upwards of sixty entries under his name, Yuhanna ibn Masawaih, in the British Museum, from 1471 to the latest Berlin edition of 1893.

In the 1581 edition p. 85, col. i., we find: "De Simplicibus; *s.v.* Arthanita, 'Et dicit Græcus: succus ejus cum mellicrato aut secaniabin, etc." As M. Berthelot justly points out, this simply refers to some Greek author, "referred to, following the usual custom of the Arabic writers, under the generic name of Greek, the Greek: and has nothing to do with the author of *Liber ignium*."

Major H. W. Wardell[1] says "Marcus Græcus, who lived about the end of the 8th century . . . . Albertus Magnus, in his treatise *De Mirabile Mundi*, repeats almost word for word several receipts in the work of Marcus Græcus." The date of the birth of Albertus Magnus is in dispute, some giving 1193, others 1205, but all agree that he died in 1280. Berthelot assigns the "De Mirabilibus" to a pupil of Albertus Magnus, instead of to the Great Albert himself, but as they were contemporaneous, this makes no real difference. He says that there are other works which contain a series of articles identical with some in the *Liber ignium*, such as "De subtilitate," Frankfurt, 1592: Porta, "Magia naturalis," 1644: Biringuccio, "Pyrotechnics" cited by Reinaud and Favé: the name of Marcus Græcus is also found in many writers of the 17th century, and in "Le Livre de canonnerie et artifice à feu," published anonymously at Paris in 1561. All these quotations must have been from manuscript copies, because, as M. Berthelot shows, "the treatise of Marcus Græcus remained unpublished until the 19th century, when it was done, in 1804, by Porte du Theil, at the desire of Napoleon."

The *Biographie Universelle*, 1820, suggests that his real name was Marchus the Greek, and that his book is a Latin extract from a Greek original, while the 1860 edition of the same work says the name is sometimes written Malchus.

The most serious attempt which I have so far come across, to date our Marcus, is by M. Berthelot, in the *Histoire des Sciences*, p. 89, which I translate in full.

"The name of the author, Marcus Græcus, *i.e.*, Marcus the Greek, is not known in the history of alchemy, and is not found in the texts of the *Collection des Alchimistes grecs*. But Arabian authors mention as among the alchemists brought to their notice a certain Marcouche, King (so-called) of Egypt, also called Marcounah, who might well prove to be our individual. He is cited not only in the Arabic works properly so called, but in Latin translations of the middle ages, for example, in the treatise by the author named Senior Zadith, son of Hamuel. This last writer seems to be a Spanish Jew of the 12th or 13th century. It is in a work entitled *Tabula chimica* that I have found hitherto the most precise indications concerning Marcos, referred to as an alchemist. He is alluded to, for instance, in a dialogue between Hermes and Calid (p. 222). At page 240 King Marcos is named several times in reference to a pursuit of the symbolical

[1] *Enc. Brit.*, 9th ed., *s.v.* Gunpowder.

lion. On page 242, 'Marcos said to King Theodore' the last name carrying us back to Greek tradition. Page 244 contains a whole discourse by Marcos. Hermes and Aros (Horus) reappear at the following page, as signs of the old traditions. Further on, the author cites the Arabian Averroes and once more Marcos (p. 246); followed by Avicenna, Plato, Solomon, etc., a singular mixture of names borrowed from Arabs, Greeks and Jews. Finally, in a commentary on *Turba philosophorum*,[1] written in the 14th century, King Marcus is cited among divers alchemist authors, ancient and modern, such as Senior, Geber, Arnaud de Villeneuve, etc. This is all I have found about Marcos or Marcus in the Latin alchemical texts. These passages, Arabic and Latin, prove that there existed under the name of this author, among the Arabs, an alchemical work of some reputation, connected with some Greek tradition. As for the title of king, which is assigned to him, it is merely one of those honorific titles which the alchemists were wont prodigally to confer on each other, such as Petresius, king of Armenia, among the Greeks; Geber, king of India, in the middle ages, etc.

"Unfortunately no writing of any sort, not even a phrase, has come down to us which might enable us to formulate some clearer idea of the person called Marcus. Was he, besides being the author of alchemical works, also responsible for some old Greek compilation, which became the kernel of the existing Latin treatise, augmented by Byzantine and Arabian additions, of which the last probably do not date beyond the 13th century. We will not venture to decide. . . ."

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In view of the foregoing, is it possible to connect, with any likelihood of being safe, our Masonic Naymus Grecus with the alchemist Marcus Græcus?

Naymus Grecus, in order to comply with the conditions of the problem, must, as I maintain, have been dead at least 200 years before we meet him in Masonic tradition. Marcus Græcus, according to the concensus of opinion, lived in the 8th century, which allows much more than sufficient time for our purpose.

Naymus Grecus is always and invariably associated with Charles Martel.

Charles Martel lived from 689 to 741, therefore contemporaneously with Marcus.

Naymus must have enjoyed such a reputation in the 15th and 16th centuries as to have warranted his inclusion in our traditions. We find his works re-written in the 13th or 14th centuries, we have good reason for supposing that he was known to Albertus Magnus in the 13th century, and more than a suspicion that he was known to Roger Bacon about the same time, and we find identical passages in his treatise and in writers of the 15th and 16th centuries.

All this seems to tell in favour of their identity, at least, there is nothing improbable in it. The name of Marcus and Naymus are so much alike, that, especially considering the suffix of Grecus, the suggestion of connection seems a plausible one.

But there are not wanting indications in our own MS. rolls that at one time the name was really written Marcus and not Naymus. In the table drawn up by Mr. Wyatt Papworth, he cites 53 occurrences of the name in our rolls. They are not by any means all Naymus or its variants. We find Naimus, Naymus, Nainus, Ninus, etc., 31 times, by far the larger number; but we also find Mamus, Mainus, Mimus, and other variants beginning in M no less than 20 times, of which one is Marcus Graccas right out.

How shall we account for this apparition of Marcus? Either the 18th century scribe of the Phillipps No. 3 MS. had an original before him which contained the right word, which original must have been similarly copied from an equally correct one, and so on up the stream of time to the original of all; or, the 18th century scribe happened

[1] Theatrum chemicum, vol. v., 61.

to know or guess that Marcus was meant when he came upon the form Naymus Grecus, or finally, Naymus must have been so badly written that the scribe involuntarily read it as Marcus.

If we accept the first supposition, that Marcus at one time stood in the original of all, then *cadit quaestio*. The second would almost be assuming too much knowledge for a mere copyist in the early years of the century before last, and if we suppose him an educated archaeologist, then he was only advancing 200 years ago the theory which I am now submitting for your consideration. But, if we adopt the last alternative, that it was an accidental amendment to the text, then I ask, if Naymus was once, and at so recent a date, when caligraphy was infinitely more distinct than in the 14th century, misread as Marcus, why should not much more probably Marcus have been misread as Mamus, Memus, Naymus, etc., 500 years ago?

I must not conclude without expressing my great indebtedness to Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley and to Mr. F. Compton Price, for invaluable assistance in collating and verifying many references for me, and to the latter for providing me with a mass of excerpts from many writers, which have been of the utmost service to me.

If it be not too presumptious to identify Naymus Grecus, the Mason, with Marcus Græcus, the alchemist, one slight step forward has been made. There still remains the question of the individuality of Marcus. That such a man did exist in the 8th century, and that he was a student of science, seems clear enough, but who he was and where he lived are still involved in mystery.

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Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, after referring in kindly terms to the very sad cause which had prevented these two papers being taken with a discussion, as was originally intended, gave an abstract of the following:—

II.

# MARCUS GRÆCUS EVERSUS.

*BY BRO. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY,*
*P.G.D., Ireland.*

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NOT satisfied with his own most suggestive paper, our accomplished Secretary has thought it advisable, in the interests of fraternal discussion, that the considerations which militate against the identification of Naymus Græcus with Marcus Græcus should be laid before the Lodge. The post of *advocatus Diaboli* is proverbially thankless, and it is with consequent misgivings that the task has been accepted.

In view of the thick cloud of ignorance that has stood for centuries between the radiance of Marcus Græcus and the heedless eye of Literature, it is proper to begin by ascertaining with precision the original sources of our information concerning Marcus Græcus and his achievements. We can then trace the development of such myths as may have grown up round him, and see whether they fulfil the requirements of the myth of Naymus Græcus. Thus every reader will be in possession of materials for forming a judgment for himself as to the validity of the suggested identification of Naymus Græcus with Marcus Græcus.

Highest among these sources of information, as in the case of all ancient authors, we must rank the original MSS. containing what are called the "Works" of Marcus Græcus. The description is surprisingly meagre. The complete "Works" of Marcus Græcus do not exceed the limits of a single sheet or strip of parchment folded in four (*un pli double*). The few leaves, of which the earliest MS. is composed, are bound up with several other 14th and 15th century MSS., and preserved in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. On these few leaves are written in a 14th century hand thirty-five recipes or formulas, making up not quite two hundred lines of manuscript, inclusive of headings and incomplete lines. Most of the thirty-five recipes have to do with incendiary compositions of a military character, used in the warfare of the post-classical and Dark ages, notably with the far-famed Greek fire. The compilation is entitled *Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes*, or, as it might be Englished, "Manual of Military Combustibles for effective use against hostile troops." To all appearance, it is a soldier's memorandum book, for use in early Medieval warfare. The difficulty in the way of accepting this view is the difficulty of finding a Captain of those days, who can be credited with the accomplishment of reading, much less of writing down, scientific memoranda. Besides, some of the formulas are unpractical and unlikely to be used in the field, while others are wholly unconnected with warfare. Hence, the *Liber ignium* would seem to be a set of notes drawn up for a soldier, by a scribe who increased the number, if he did not enhance the military utility, of his formulas by including sundry wonder-working receipts of a miscellaneous kind. Some such origin is consistent with, if not suggested by the words of the title of the original MS. All modern notices of Marcus Græcus have implied, and some have directly asserted, that he was the author or inventor of the recipes now standing in his name. Such an assumption is not, however, warranted by the testimony of the MSS. themselves.

The chief Paris MS. begins with the following words:

*Incipit liber ignium descriptus a Marco Graeco.*—That is, "Here begins a Manual of Combustibles, set down in writing by Marcus Græcus." The turn of the phrase is not such as would be used if the writer meant to set up a claim to authorship, or even to translation from a foreign tongue.

The later Munich MS. varies the reading, but confirms the inference:

*Explicit liber ignium a Marcho Graeco compositus.*—That is, "Thus opens a Manual of Combustibles compiled by Marchus Græcus." It would almost appear as if the variation in the words of the Munich MS. was so chosen as to reiterate the impression, already conveyed by the earlier Paris MS., that there was no question of authorship or of translation.

The Paris MS., from which we have quoted above, is admitted on all hands to be the earliest and most complete copy of the "Works" of Marcus Græcus. It has been thrice printed, and the story of these successive editions will form an important feature in the survey we propose to take of Marcus Græcus and his myth. There is in the same magnificent Library, a second MS. of the *Liber ignium*, but later by a century or so. It is evidently a copy of the former. Such as they are, these two are the only complete MSS. of the "Works" of Marcus Græcus, known to be in existence. There are two incomplete MSS. at Munich, and a third, also incomplete, in the British Museum. The earlier of the two MSS. at Munich is a copy of the Paris one; the other so-called Munich MS. is not a copy at all, but a single sheet containing twenty-one out of the thirty-five recipes, together with some others of an obviously more modern type. When we add to these five, Dr. Mead's transcript, and any modern copies made from it, we positively exhaust the stock of copies of Marcus Græcus known to have been in

existence at any time between the date at which the earliest was written, and the date when the curiosity of the Great Napoleon caused the scanty document to be edited in print.

Nor do the MSS. appear to have been well known in their own, or any other age. The editors to whom Napoleon entrusted the task, ransacked classical and post-classical literature in vain for mention of the supposed originals, and had to put up with late fifteenth-century authors instead. The earliest notice that can be claimed for the *Liber ignium* is to be found amid the bickerings of the stormy controversy that raged between the elder Scaliger (1484-1558) and Jerome Cardan (1501-1576). But reference to the original passage will show that, even at this date, neither Marcus Græcus nor the *Liber ignium* was specifically named.[1] Though the recipe quoted appears in the *Liber ignium,* yet it may have been quoted from some other medieval book. The first author who can be said to have mentioned Marcus Græcus by name was Gianbattista Porta (1550-1615) who makes a similar quotation in his *Magia Naturalis,* Lib. xii, 10. Porta ascribes the quotation to Marcus Gracchus, a much less suspicious collocation of names than Marcus Græcus.[2]

These references, together with two obscure authors exhumed by MM. Reinaud and Favé in their classical work on Greek fire absolutely exhaust the list of quotations from, references to, or mentions of Marcus Græcus in the whole range of literature up to the middle of the 17th century.[3]

Whether we judge by the number of copies of his MSS., or by the frequency of allusions to him in his contemporaries, or by the repetition of his name and mention of his achievements by his successors, we cannot resist the conclusion that Marcus Græcus was obscure among the obscure of his time.

Having thus endeavoured to appraise the influence of the *Liber ignium* in its medieval form, it is expedient to ascertain how far back that form can be traced. The best, the only evidence we can adduce, is the age of the MS. itself. The earlier of the two manuscripts in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* is universally admitted to be of the fourteenth century. But if so, there is nothing wonderful in the contents. By the end of the fourteenth century, the world was in possession of the secrets of the formulas, so far as they were worth possessing. The element of wonder comes in only when we assume the existence of a Greek, or, if need be, an Arabic original, of great antiquity. It might even suffice if we could accept the veritable parchment before us as the harbinger of the dawn of Western Science. Taking advantage of the dictum of the experts, that the handwriting of the MS. was not later than 1400, and *might* be "*vers la fin du xiiime siecle,*" the confident assertion followed that the MS. *must* have been written in the thirteenth century, or as M. Berthelot, with true French *aplomb,* puts it,

[1] J. C. Scaliger, *De Subtilitate ad Hieronymum Cardanum, Exercit. xiii.*, pp. 71, 72, of the Frankfort edition, *Apud haeredes Andr. Wecheli,* 1582. The formula cited deals with the composition of Greek fire, and as far as the passage in Scaliger is concerned might have come from *De Mirabilibus Mundi.* M. Berthelot, the latest French editor, himself seems a little vague on the point, for he twice misdates the Frankfort edition.

[2] The passage will be found at p. 479 of the Leyden edition of Porta's works, 1644. On the following page occurs the reference to Galen which was triumphantly quoted as proving the date of Marcus Græcus to be anterior to that of Galen. As a matter of fact, it has nothing to do with Marcus Græcus or the *Liber ignium.* Porta is treating of the spontaneous combustion of kitchen-middens and refuse-heaps, and quotes from Galen an instance of a house in Mysia being thus set on fire. "*Vim facile ignem concipiendi obtinet solaribus radiis stercus columbanus. Refert Galenus in Mysiâ, quae est Asiae pars, sic domum conflagrasse.*" *Portae Opera,* Leyden, 1644, p. 480.

[3] The other two sixteenth century authors cited in *Le Feu grégeois et les origines de la poudre à canon,* Reinaud et Favé, Paris, 1845, are, as mentioned by Bro. Speth, Biringuccio, and *Le Livre de Cannonerie.* They are not in any Library to which the present writer has access.

> "Or, le livre dans la forme de sa rédaction latine actuelle, ne peut guère être assigné à une époque plus reculée que le xiiime siècle."

This assertion, which M. Berthelot calls "*préciser la date,*" makes things so easy. No further proof is required of the antiquity of Marcus Graecus, or of the existence of a Greek or Arabic original. These inconvenient questions can be shelved. It goes without saying that those Mediæval giants, who, in countries other than France, struggled to a knowledge of the secrets of Nature, must have acquired their knowledge from this MS. preserved by French care. Treatises that touched on similar matter must have borrowed from it.

Of the former inference, Roger Bacon is an instance in point: of the latter, the tractate *De mirabilibus Mundi* will serve as an example. To understand the matter, our unscientific readers will take it that among the formulas compiled by Marcus Graecus are two sets that respectively involve, or, rather, proclaim a knowledge of gunpowder and of alcohol, and that if the date of this compilation can be pushed back far enough, the fathers of medieval science, to whom such knowledge is ascribed, become second-hand plagiarists from a MS. current in France. The French writers—none others have treated of Marcus Graecus—have assumed, and MM. Hoefer and Berthelot have gone so far as to assert that Roger Bacon derived his knowledge of gunpowder directly from Marcus Græcus, and that, therefore, this MS. must have been before Roger Bacon when he wrote his *Opus Majus.* There is no attempt at proof of the assertion. It never emerges from the domain of assumption, supposed to require no further support than is to be gathered from the undisguised nature of Bacon's copy. Now, on this point we can speak with some authority. The leading MS. of Roger Bacon's *Opus Majus* is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. From the manuscript, all printed editions, whether in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, have been derived down to the Oxford Edition of 1897. We give the passage in Friar Bacon's own words, with a translation.

> "Quaedam vero auditum perturbant in tantum, quod si subito et de nocte artificio sufficienti fierent, nec posset civitas nec exercitus sustinere. Nullus tonitrui fragor posset comparari. Quaedam tantum terrorem visui incutiunt, quod coruscationes nubium longe minus et sine comparatione perturbant: quibus operibus Gideon in castrum Midianitarum consimilia aestimatur fuisse operatus. Et experimentum majus rei capimus ex hoc ludicro puerili, quod fit in multis mundi partibus; sc., ut instrumento facto ad quantitatem pollicis humani, ex violentia illius salis, qui sal petrae vocatur, tam horribilis sonus nascitur in ruptura tam modicae rei; sc., modici pergameni quod fortis tonitrui sentiatur excedere rugitum et coruscationem maximam sic luminis jubar excedit."
>
> Opus Majus, *Pars quinta, Distinctio Secunda, Exemplum Tertium,* (*in medio*). [Some things disquiet the sense of hearing to such an extent, that if they were let off with sufficient skill, suddenly and by night, no city or army could stand them. No crash of thunder would be comparable. Some things strike the eyesight with such terror, that the lightning flashes of the clouds are beyond comparison less disquieting: and Gideon is thought to have made use of contrivances *similar to these against the camp of the Midianites.* And we take an incident of this very thing from a schoolboy's trick, practised in many parts of the world, viz., that with an implement made to the size of a man's thumb, by the violence of that salt, which is called

saltpetre, so terrible a noise is begotten by the bursting of so slight a thing, viz., of a slight bit of parchment, that it can be felt to surpass a loud thunder clap, and the splendour of its light surpasses the brightest lightning flash.]

In his admirable review of the possible claims of Marcus Graecus, Bro. Speth has quoted the gist of the formula from the *Liber ignium*, and we supply it in its entirety, for purposes of comparison.

"XIII Secundns modus ignis volatilis hoc modo conficitur. R. Acc. L. I. Sulfuris vivi. L. II. carbonum tiliae vel cilie, VI. L. salis petrosi, quae tria subtilissime terantur in lapide marmores. Postea pulverem ad libitum in tunica reponatis volatili, vel tonitruum facientem.

"Nota. Tunica ad volandum debet esse gracilis et longa et cum praedicto pulvere optime concnlcato repleta. Tunica vero tonitruum faciens debet esse brevis et grossa, et praedicto pulvere semiplena, et ab utraque parte fortissime filo ferreo bene ligata.

"Nota, quod in qualibet tnnica parvum foramen faciendum est, ut tenta imposita accendatur, quae tenta in extremitatibus fit gracilis, in medio vero lata et preadicto pulvere repleta.

"Nota, quod ad volandum tunica plicaturas ad libitum habere potest; tonitruum vero faciens, quam plurimas plicaturas.

"Nota, quod duplex poteris tonitruum atque duplex volatile instrumentum: videlicet tunicam includendo."

[A second kind of explosive is compounded as follows. Take 1lb. of black sulphur: 2lbs. of willow or linden charcoal; and 6lbs. of saltpetre: and let these three ingredients be brought to a very fine powder on a marble slab. Then you enclose the powder in a casing, according to your wish, as a squib, or for use as a cracker.

Note. The casing for a squib ought to be slender and elongated, and filled with the aforesaid powder well rammed down. On the other hand, the casing of a cracker ought to be short and thick, and half filled with the aforesaid powder, and very firmly closed with iron wire at each end.

Note, that in either casing a small vent is to be open, in order that a slow match placed in it may be lit, which match is made slender at the ends, but thick in the middle, and filled with the aforesaid powder.

Note, that the casing of a squib may, if you like, have more folds than one, but the cracker should have as many folds as possible.

Note, that you can have a double squib, or a double cracker; that is, by inserting a casing.]

Every reader can make comparison for himself between Roger Bacon's loose statement and Marcus Graecus' definite formula. If, as seems reasonable, the reader finds Bacon's statement to represent the older and less scientific stage of knowledge, the further inference follows that when the *Opus Majus* was written in 1267, no such compilation as that of Marcus was current in Western Europe in the three languages of which Bacon was master: Latin, Greek and Arabic.

The case with regard to the tractate *De Mirabilibus Mundi* stands on similar grounds. This tractate was long attributed to Albertus Magnus, another of these giants of Medieval science, who died four years after Friar Bacon had completed his

*Opus Majus.* But modern criticism has relegated the tractate to a generation subsequent to Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon. Undoubtedly, several of the recipes of Marcus Græcus are in *De Mirabilibus Mundi*, and one copied from the other, no doubt. But which copied from the other? The *Liber ignium* is not even a pamphlet; the *De Mirabilibus Mundi* is a work of some literary pretension. The one is obscure among obscure manuscripts; the other is comparatively well known, and was widely read among contemporaries. The oddest thing in this rivalry of dates is that the main, though not the only reason for removing *De Mirabilibus Mundi* from the century which Albertus Magnus adorned, is that it displays knowledge that was certainly unknown to that great man. Conspicuous amid this fresh knowledge stand the very formulas on which we have animadverted above! One should have thought, like case, like rule.

Whether we judge by the handwriting or by the contents of the MS., we cannot place the introduction of Marcus Græcus to the learned at an earlier date than the 14th century, and to the Craftsmen at a correspondingly later date, leaving too brief an interval for the growth of a Freemasons' myth.

For, certainly, a myth has grown up round Marcus Græcus. But this myth is the growth of the last century. Its development stands plainly forth in the story of the successive printed editions of the few lines ascribed to Marcus Græcus.

This is how the MS. came to be printed. At the beginning of the 19th century, the victorious arms of France met with a reverse in Egypt, where General Menon, with all his forces, surrendered on 2nd September, 1801, to General (Lord) Hutchinson, who, by the by, was at the time Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Egypt had been unlucky for French arms. St. Louis and the French crusaders had met with reverses there more than five hundred years before, and some of the interest roused by the late disaster was reflected on the former discomfiture, in which the employment of Greek fire played a part. The curiosity of the Great Napoleon was excited. The MS. of Marcus Græcus, reputed to contain a recipe for Greek fire, was exhumed, and the task of editing it was entrusted by the French Government to M. de La Porte Du Theil, a most competent scholar. His tiny pamphlet was reserved by the Emperor for private presentation, and is rarely to be met with even in public libraries. Little has been added since Du Theil's day to the data he brought together, though more critical research into authorities has seriously modified his conclusions, or, more properly speaking, his assumptions. Yet these assumptions have muddied the whole stream of comment on Marcus Græcus down to our own day. In the first place, Du Theil seems to have been biassed by Dutens' assertion that Marcus Græcus was known to, and mentioned by Galen (*fl* A.D. 175) and by Mesua (*fl* A.D. 800).[1] Subsequent research has shown both these assertions to be unfounded. There is absolutely no mention, explicit or implicit, of Marcus Græcus before the 14th century. Secondly, influenced by the epithet Græcus, Du Theil thought himself warranted in assuming that the thirty-five recipes had been translated from a Greek text, written, presumably, prior to Galen; a text of which not

[1] These allegations seem to be due to Louis Dutens [du Chillon], (1729-1812) a Huguenot, with English connections, who attained ecclesiastical preferment in England, though he was more remarkable as a keen politician and versatile man of letters than as a zealous Churchman. At the accession of George III. he attached himself to the party that gloried in styling itself "the King's friends," and he succeeded in ingratiating himself with powerful patrons. He was a classical scholar of wide attainments, and possessed a lucid French style, though always hampered in his English. In 1776, Dutens published in Paris a paradoxical work entitled "*Récherches sur l'Origine des découvertes attribuées aux Modernes.*" He laboured to prove that all our boasted modern science had been known to the ancients, and he showed that his reading had been more wide than exact. Incidentally, he demonstrated how meagre was the reputation of Marcus Graecus, for he did not mention him till the advent of a London edition published twenty years later. Then he made up for lost time by reading into Porta a testimony from Galen to Marcus Graecus, and boldly asserted that when Mesua, treating of a wholly different subject, casually alluded to an unnamed Greek (Graecus), he must have meant Marcus Graecus. Thus the myth began just a hundred years ago.

the least trace was to be found in literature, science, or history. Du Theil found corroboration for this hypothesis in the existence of alleged Hellenisms in the Latin text before him. This imaginary Greek original was speedily found to land its supporters in difficulties. Napoleon presented a copy of Du Theil's pamphlet to the University of Gottingen. It fell into the hands of Professor Johann Beckmann, just in time to be mentioned in the closing pages of his great work, *The History of Inventions.* Beckmann pointed out that two, at least, of the recipes involved knowledge which was absurdly beyond the Greek science of Galen's day, or, for the matter of that, of Mesua's day.[1] In the third place, the recipe for Greek fire was found by chemists to be quite inadequate to produce the effects ascribed to that composition by the ancients, so that there was no ground for attributing it to an author of the period when true Greek fire was made and used.

As a result of Du Theil's labours, the name of Marcus Græcus was admitted, for the first time, into a Biographical Dictionary. In 1820, that monument of French literary enterprise, the *Biographie Universelle,* devoted to him an article in which was embodied all that was known and much that was only conjectured about him. M. Georges Fournier, who wrote the article, contributed some interesting extracts from de Joinville about Greek fire, and shrewdly pointed out that the spelling Marchus, found in one of the Munich MSS., was not consistent with the supposed original.

We now come to a new stage in the accretion of myth round Marcus Græcus. In 1842, J. Ch. F. Hoefer, a Thuringian by birth and a Frenchman by choice, published in Paris his *Histoire de la Chimie depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu' à nos jours.* In this valuable and learned work, which displayed a wonderful acquaintance with both science and literature, Dr. Hoefer re-published the few score lines known as the *Liber ignium.* The exceptionally limited issue of Du Theil's edition was a better justification for the reprint than any improvement in the text, for Du Theil left little to be desired in point of accuracy. Nor did Hoefer free himself from the influence of the so-called testimony of Galen and Mesua. He took them as he found them in his predecessors, and viewed favourably the assumption that the *Liber ignium* was a translation from an Arabic original. Beckmann, it will be remembered, had suggested something of the sort, seeing the incongruity of assuming a Greek original for formulas that lay outside Greek knowledge.

But in Dr. Hoefer's hands the myth takes a new departure. No longer concerned with an impotent Greek fire, the interest shifts to the formula for gunpowder. Still assuming the antiquity of Marcus Græcus, Dr. Hoefer saw no difficulty in holding that the Western World stood indebted for its first knowledge of gunpowder to this manuscript, happily preserved by French care in a French library. From this proposition the use of cannon flowed as a corollary, and presently Marcus Græcus stood forth the Father of French Artillery.

This last development of the myth was greatly aided by the wide, and, it must be added, justly deserved, circulation attained by two subsequent works from Dr. Hoefer's prolific pen. In the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale,* which was entrusted to Dr. Hoefer's editorship, he admitted, in 1860, an article on Marcus Græcus, in which the old errors about the testimony of the ancients were not corrected, and in which the new assertions about the introduction of gunpowder were emphasised. The writer of the

[1] *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen,* Leipsic, 5 vols., 1785-1806. The learned Curator of the Munich Library, Baron von Aretin, published from the MS. under his charge an independent transcript of the formula given by Marcus Graecus for Greek fire, and corroborated Du Theil's accuracy. At that time, all the interest was concentrated on the Greek fire, and none on the antiquity of Marcus Graecus.

article construed the formula, No. xiii. of the *Liber ignium*, which we have cited for comparison with Friar Bacon's mention of gunpowder, in such a way as to suggest that the directions given by Marcus Græcus for making squibs and crackers were really specifications for cannon and bombards. Returning to the charge in 1872, Dr. Hoefer compiled a series of admirable popular histories of the sciences, based on his contributions to the *Histoire Universelle* of Victor Duruy. No man could be found better fitted for the task, and the series found immediate acceptance with that outer circle of students, who are not experts, but who take an intelligent interest in the history and progress of human knowledge. Expanding the thesis of his former book, Dr. Hoefer endorsed the claims of Marcus Græcus, without regard to chronological difficulties or scientific inconsistencies.

The attempt to connect Marcus Graecus with the invention or introduction of cannon and bombards cannot be treated seriously. It belongs to that stage in the growth of the myth when the formula for gunpowder took the place in public curiosity once held by the formula for Greek fire. It is not justified by the words of the *Liber ignium.* The French Artillerists themselves did not believe in it. Take two representative witnesses; the one standing at the beginning of the list of scientific French Artillerists; the other closing the same list where it merges into the science of to-day. The early fame of the French Artillerists was due to the singular combination of military, mathematical and mechanical skill in the great engineer, François Blondel, who laid down for Louis le Grand, once for all, the true theory and practice of projectiles.[1] In his treatise, there is no mention of Marcus Graecus, and, indeed, the account he gives of the origin of bombards is quite inconsistent with Marcus Graecus having any hand in it. At the other end of the list, just at the dawn of our own time, stands the treatise by the Emperor Napoleon III., on the Past and Future of Artillery, a pregnant work that has borne much fruit.[2] When books are written by an Emperor, his readers may feel confident that no compromising omissions will be allowed to occur. Still, Marcus Graecus is again ignored. So much for this phase of the myth.

Then came a lull in the affairs of Marcus Graecus, during which some notion of him percolated from Dr. Ferdinand Hoefer's *Histories* into general literature. The casual mention of Marcus Graecus quoted by Bro. Speth from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is an instance of this second-hand acquaintance with his name.

No real accession to our knowledge of the *Liber ignium* took place till the publication in 1893, of that section of M. Berthelot's *History of the Sciences* which treats of Medieval Chemistry.[3] The work is worthy of the reputation of the Author, who had filled the highest posts to which a scholar can attain in France, and had been Minister of Public Instruction.

The quotations from M. Berthelot's work, which have been translated for us with such care and judgment by Bro. Speth, leave no need of saying more than that this latest editor of the *Liber ignium* found himself compelled to throw over the alleged testimony of Galen and Mesua, and to give up the contention that his author was a Greek to whom the secret of true Greek fire had been confided. But, unwilling to abandon the field altogether, he pushed back, to the verge of possibility, such evidence

[1] *L Art de jeter les Bombes, par Monsieur Blondel, Maréchal de Camp aux Armées du Roy: cy-devant Mâitre de Mathématique de Monseigneur le Dauphin. A Paris, chez l'Auteur, etc.* MDCLXXXIII. *Avec privilége du Roy.*

[2] *Le Passé et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie, Œuvres de Napoléon III. Tome quatrième. Henri Plon, Editeur*; Paris, 1856.

[3] *Histoire des Sciences: La Chimie au Moyen Age; par M.* [*Pierre-Eugène-Marcellin*] *Berthelot, Sénateur: Secrétaire perpetuel de l'Académie des Sciences.* Paris: 1893, 3 vols. quarto.

as the handwriting of the MS. afforded, so as to get its date antecedent to Bacon's time, and started the hypothesis that it might have been translated from an Arabic version of a Greek original, or *vice versa.* This hypothesis M. Berthelot rested on alleged Arabisms he found in the text, in addition to the Hellenisms of Du Theil. It would have been more extraordinary if he had found no Hellenisms or Arabisms, for a Medieval chemist had no choice but to use technical terms that came straight from those languages.

At this turn of the course, M. Berthelot starts a new hare. Having brushed aside the Marcus Græcus of the previous myth, M. Berthelot sets up in his stead Marcoosh, King of Egypt. It is no light matter thus to run counter to what Bro. Speth calls the consensus of opinion about Marcus Græcus. But the very name Marcus Græcus does not inspire confidence. The claim of Greek nationality for a man of the name of Marcus needs explanation. It is as though one should come across mention of Roger Bacon, the Westphalian, or of Bertholdt Schwartz, the Somersetshire-man. Possibly there was a Westphalian named Roger Bacon, or a man from Somerset called Bertholdt Schwartz. But the combination is unlikely. It throws the burden of proof on those who assert that such discordantly named personages existed. This incongruity had attracted notice. In 1820, M. Fournier *fils* had caught at the variant Marchos of the Munich MS., as inconsistent with a Latin source. To fit the name for its new Egyptian owner, it must be made Semitic. But Marcus is no more Semitic than it is Greek. When the Evangelist who wrote the Second Gospel took the name Marcus instead of his former Semitic patronymic, the occurrence was carefully noted in the Sacred Narrative, which is else so bare of personal details.[1]

On the other hand, nothing was gained by the change. The new Marcoosh lent himself to the myth even less readily than did the old Marcus. To begin with, there never was a King of Egypt called Marcoosh. This demanded a refinement in the argument: Marcoosh was not to be a real King, but only to be called so in token of his mighty works as an alchemist. But there are no works of Marcoosh to be found, good, bad, or indifferent. This demanded a further refinement. He might be called a king in right of the works with which he was credited by other alchemists. But the other alchemists did not even mention him. In this desperate strait, M. Berthelot makes bold to cite a certain, or rather, an uncertain Senior Zadith Ben Hamuel, who "seems to have been a Spanish Jew," and who may have lived "in the twelfth or the thirteenth century." This phantom witness is called, not to prove that there ever was a Marcoosh, King of Egypt, or that there was a treatise on combustibles current in his day, or that the explosive compounds of saltpetre were known to him, or for any purpose directly bearing on our inquiry, but solely to show that he had called one of the characters in some rhetorical *Dialogues* by the name of Marcos. The whole thing reads like the inconsequent reasoning of a nightmare. Nor is the impression lessened when we find that these *Dialogues* or *Conversations* of Senior Zadith have no connection, however remote, with the *Liber ignium*, and that they are, avowedly, as purely imaginary as Lucian's *Dialogues of the Dead*, or Walter Savage Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*. In the particular passages to which M. Berthelot has directed attention, the names of the characters are plainly intended as racial labels: King Solomon the Jew, Horus (Aros) the Egyptian, Hermes the Greek, Khaled (Calid) the Mahommedan, Marcus (Marcos) the Latin, and so on, and they are concerned, not with the dissemination of firebrands, but with the hunting of the symbolical Red Lion.[2] To attempt to prove by such citations the actual existence of

[1] Acts xiii., 12 and 25.

[2] The curious enquirer will find the *Tabula Chimica* of Xenior Ben Hamuel in the *Turba Philosophorum* preserved in vol. v. of the Strasburg edition, 1613, of Lazarus Zetzner's *Theatrum chemicum*: a dreary monument of the erudition that passeth all understanding.

Marcus Graecus, or Marcoosh, King of Egypt, is as though, five hundred years hence, one were to cite the Mr. Worldly Wiseman of Bunyan's immortal allegory, in proof of the late Cardinal Wiseman's existence. Or, in closer analogy of futility, to illustrate the connection between Macpherson and the Poems of Ossian, by correlating Bon Gaultier's narrative of the exploits of the valiant Fhairshon, "with his four-and-twenty fighting men and five-and-thirty pipers."

It is to be observed that for this expansion of the myth of Marcus Græcus we have, for the most part, been indebted to French sources. The reason is obvious. If we want to learn all about a French Saint we must go to a French Hagiology. And Marcus Græcus is, as it were, a French Saint. His MS. is in a French Library, and edited by French savants, to the detriment of less favoured nations. That is enough for a nation that fondly believes Charlemagne and the great Napoleon to have been born Frenchmen. By pushing back the date of the Paris MS., and by assuming its contents to have been known to Roger Bacon and his compeers, M. Berthelot has succeeded in writing valuable and erudite *History of Chemistry in the Middle Ages*, filling three stout quarto volumes, much about the bulk of Bro. R. F. Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, in which the name of Roger Bacon occurs only casually, and that of Bertholdt Schwartz, not at all. In this M. Berthelot only follows the lead of the great Chemist, Würtz, at whose feet he sat in the *Ecole des Arts.* That eminent savant was wont to lay down in so many words that Chemistry belongs exclusively to the French.[1] It goes without saying, then, that the world must have been somehow indebted to France for gunpowder, and for alcohol. Perhaps the world would have been all the better without these two terrible gifts, whether they came through France or not.

The only real, tangible facts in the case are that a set of thirty-five recipes, mostly concerned with military combustibles, exist on a strip of parchment, in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris, and that the inscription in a fourteenth century hand states that they were set down in writing, or compiled, by one Marcus Græcus or Gracchus, who was never heard of before. Round this slender core of fact, the nineteenth century has plastered a mass of inconsistent conjectures, fictitious quotations and unwarranted inferences, utterly out of proportion to the inner kernel of truth. "Of a surety," quoth Panurge, "the joint is too large for the spit."

Amid the heap of ill-matched materials into which the myth of Marcus Græcus has crumbled before our eyes, it is difficult to find a foothold for Naymus Græcus. Until our enthusiastic Secretary took the matter in hand, no serious attempt had been made to investigate the possible connection of the *Liber ignium* with the Old Charges of Freemasons. The lucid summary which he prefixed to his paper embodies the previous allusions to the question, and shows that they were mere suggestions inspired by similarity of name, and hazarded for whatever they might be worth, without any pretence at original research. Having gone carefully over the field, our accomplished Brother formulates two arguments, which may be taken as covering the grounds for assuming the identity of Marcus Græcus with Naymus Græcus. These arguments do equal credit to his research and his ingenuity. But they err by reason of over-conclusiveness. They prove far too much.

[1] *Dictionnaire de Chimie, par Ad. Würtz, Membre de l'Institut.* Paris, 1869. The opening words of this standard French work are: "La Chimie est une science française." The reader must remember that this froth of ebullient patriotism only affects the surface of the stream of French erudition. The works, from which we have skimmed these iridescent bubbles, challenge, each in its own way, the respect and admiration of the World of Letters.

The first argument assumes that Marcus Græcus lived in the eighth century after Christ. He might just as well have lived in the eighth century before Christ, as far as the evidence is concerned. For the selection of that particular century rests on the blind acceptance of a ludicrously irrelevant quotation from Mesua, with which we have sufficiently dealt above. Still, we are no nearer the identification of the author of the *Liber ignium*, if he did chance to live in the eighth or any other assigned century, with the traditional Brother of the Old Charges. Here are the further propositions designed to furnish an inference in favour of the identification.

"Naymus Græcus is always and invariably associated with Charles Martel. Charles Martel lived from 689 to 741, therefore contemporaneously with Marcus."

The former proposition is quite true. In our legend, Charles Martel is always associated with Naymus Græcus. But so is King Solomon. Whatever this association proves of the one, it proves of the other. If it proves that Charles Martel was a contemporary of Marcus, it proves with equal force that King Solomon was another of his contemporaries. Thus we come back to the original appalling assertion, confirmed by this identification of old Naymus with new Marcus, that the Græcus we are in search of lived in the reign of both King Solomon and Charles Martel. If this conclusion will satisfy us, we need not have started on this voyage of discovery at all. For all we have gained by our syllogisms and our archæology is the additional inference that King Solomon and Charles Martel were themselves contemporaries. Surely this is proving too much.

The second argument for the identification of Naymus with Marcus is based on the similarity between their names, supported by the fact that the name Marcus does actually occur in one of the MS. versions of the Old Charges. If the proposition be true that Marcus is the original form because the eighteenth century scribe copied correctly, "and so on up the stream of time," it must be equally true of each of the other forms found in the eighteenth century MSS. of the Old Charges. For each of these scribes had an equal chance of copying correctly, "and so on up the stream of time," till we arrive at his special original form. Now, in Mr. Wyatt Papworth's table there are twenty-five distinct variations of the name, some of them, indeed, occurring more than once. Therefore, as far as the force of this argument goes, there are twenty-five concurrent genuine and original forms of the name. Surely this is proving too much.

The supposition that the familiar name Marcus stood in the original text, and that it was corrupted by ignorant transcribers into the strange and unmeaning forms of Naymus and its congeners, is contrary to a well-known law of textual criticism. The stream of philological corruption flows from the unfamiliar to the familiar, from the word unintelligible to the copyist to the word he can understand. All languages are full of examples. The Bellerophon becomes the Billy Ruffian, the Girasole artichoke the Jerusalem artichoke, the Tatar becomes the Tartar, and the country of the Berbers is mis-called Barbary; the dent-de-lion becomes the dandy-lion, and the mandragora man-drakes. So universal is the application of this principle that, in a case of disputed readings, the harder reading, the word or phrase likely to be unfamiliar to the copyist, is always to be preferred. It is hardly within the bounds of possibility, it would certainly be beyond the bounds of credibility, that the action of this law of language should be reversed in the case of Naymus Græcus and Marcus Græcus.[1]

[1] It is germane to the subject of this paper to note a perverse application of this philological law that has led to a fanciful origin being assigned to the word *cracker*, as applied to the detonating fire-work so dear to schoolboys from the days of Friar Bacon to those of Guy Fawkes. Writing of Greek fire, *Chambers's Encyclopædia* (Vol. v., p. 83) says "it gradually died out before the advances of that still more effective competitor [gunpowder], and now little vestige remains of Greek-fire beyond a Norman corruption of its name in our firework 'cracker,' which derived from 'Creyke' of the Middle Ages, is

No more unlikely personage than Marcus Græcus could have been selected for the central figure of a Freemasons' myth. There is a jarring incongruity between the object, methods, and contents of the *Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes* and the Old Charges of Freemasons. It is hard to conceive what interest the cathedral builders can have felt in a batch of formulas designed to thoroughly burn up one's enemies. If the collection had anything to do with Architecture, or with Geometry, or with the traditional Secrets of Operative Masonry, the shadow of the compiler might, in process of time, have hardened and darkened into a myth among the Craftsmen whose forefathers had profited by his labours. But the *Liber ignium* has no bearing on the Craft of Masonry. Stay, let us not do Marcus Græcus injustice; there is one of his recipes that bears on Architecture; here it is:—

> "XX. Ut domus quaelibet viridem induat colorem, et avicolae ejusdem coloris volando.
>
> R. Cerebrum aviculae in panno tentam involvens, et baculum inde faciens vel pabulum, et in lapide viridi novo cum oleo olivarum accendatur."
>
> [To make any house put on a green colour, and birds in their flight of the same colour.
>
> Take the brain of a bird, rolling it up enveloped in a cloth, making it into a stick, or a paste, and let it be set on fire on a green stone, with fresh olive oil.]

We can readily imagine the influence the publication of such a secret would exert over the Master-builders of the Dom at Cologne, or the Minster at York. There is no need to stipulate for the lapse of two centuries to allow of the architectural attainments of Marcus Græcus growing into a myth. The effect must have been instantaneous and complete.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

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but a corruption of 'Grecque.'" This derivation, which we suspect to rest on one of Sir Francis Palgrave's guesses, stands sadly in need of a strong and continuous chain of linguistic evidence before it can be accepted by philologists. There seems no reason to doubt that "cracker," like croaker, crackle, creaker, and a hundred other congeners, is a word formed to represent the sound.

SEAL
(green wax.)




IV CC. MUS

# LEICESTERSHIRE MASONRY.—(Part II.)

*BY BRO. E. CONDER, JUN., F.S.A., W.M.*

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## RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER: 1327—1509.

## VOL. II.

THE Lodge has now received from the Cambridge University Press the second volume of extracts from the archives of the Borough of Leicester, edited by Miss Mary Bateman, Associate and Lecturer of Newnham College, Cambridge. It is with sorrow and regret that we take up the work of reviewing these interesting pages, a labour of love left unfinished by our late lamented Bro. G. W. Speth, who looked upon the publication of these records as affording additional proof of his theory with regard to "Free and Free Mason." Had he been spared we should have benefited by his remarks concerning these Leicester Masons, founded on the entries in this second and concluding volume. Our late brother, writing on page 100 in vol. xii. of our *Transactions*, says: "My object in bringing this book before our members is to point out to them all allusions from therein to our operative brethren of the two centuries covered by these records (vol. i., 1103—1327), and to enquire in how far these either support or invalidate the theory I suggested in my paper 'Free and Freemason.'"

After carefully recording the entries relating to the Masons of Leicester, so far as vol. i. gave him information, Bro. Speth brought his review to a close with the following remarks: "I know it is dangerous to draw conclusions from single facts or from one set of circumstances, and therefore do not desire to lay too great stress on the evidence to be derived from the Records of Leicester. But so far as these records go, they do seem to me to add weight to my theory that the Church Masons, afterwards known as Freemasons, were distinct from the Borough or Gild Masons, and that the Church Masons residing within a borough were not necessarily under the rule of the Mayor, being protected by the fee of the Church on which they were working and residing in a small space." It is not our wish or purpose, in reviewing this second volume, to discuss this most interesting point; we shall therefore proceed to treat the remainder of the records from a general masonic point of view only.

In every respect this second part equals the first, and reflects great credit upon the publishers, the paper and print being particularly good in every way, and we must congratulate the Corporation of Leicester in having secured the services of Miss Bateman for the completion of the publication of their priceless records.

The introductory pages to volume ii. tell us that although covering a period of nearly two hundred years, yet the sequence of the records is marred by a gap of some seventy-five years, from 1380 to 1455. Not only are the Mayoral accounts and the Chamberlain's accounts wanting, but the records of the proceedings of the Merchant Gild are also lost. Consequently the important reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. are a blank so far as the borough legislation is concerned.

This is a regrettable circumstance, as Miss Bateman, in her learned introduction, points out that this very period was of considerable importance with regard to the lordship of the town. It was as Duke that Henry IV. leased the farm of the borough to the burgesses; on his accession, the town's relation to the Sovereign was therefore

two-sided. It was sometimes a public, sometimes a private relation. King Henry V. pronounced the men of his "Honour of Leicester" free from toll, but at his death the lordship and sovereignity were again for a time divided, Leicester being settled on Queen Catherine at her widowhood. On the accession of Edward IV. in 1461 the double relation to the Sovereign was re-established, and the borough of Leicester was treated as part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The principal records are in Latin, but the local ones are in Norman French, and it is with the local ordinances and Mayoral accounts we have chiefly to deal, together with the notices of the Corpus Christi and Merchant Gilds.

Miss Bateman reminds us that Leicester "like every other mediæval town, was in the latter half of the fourteenth century full of clubs, which by co-operation provided for those members who had died, a seemly funeral, with prayers to release from purgatory, and for those members who were living, support in sickness or calamity, as well as a grand procession on the Patron Saints feast-day, a Club livery to wear at the procession, and a Club dinner."

The most important of these *social-religious Gilds* was of course that of Corpus Christi. There were also Gilds of The Assumption, S. John, Saints Mary, Margaret and Katherine, S. Michael, and the Gild of St. George. Besides these there was of course The Merchant Gild, strictly secular. The various Crafts appear to have been governed by their Ordinances, or Craft rules drawn up by themselves without application for enrolment in the Town's Archives. As the Masons seem to have been peaceably inclined, no notice is found of them, as a Craft in the borough records. We do not think this absence of notice can be taken to substantiate any argument that they were *free from* the Town's Ordinances. According to the "Hall Book," p. 43., we find the "Othe of thoccupacions" given thus.

The Othe—"I shall truly do and execute all good rulez and customes contenyed and specyfyed within myne Ordynall. I shalbe obbedyent to my Wardyns commandement at altymes convenient. I shall truly and duly pay all suche duties and forfeytes as shalbe dew within the seid ordynall and all other good rules and customes belongynge to the said ordynall to my knolege and power I shall meyntene and kepe so God me help and all his Saintes."

This appears to have been the general oath administered to all the Craftsmen in the borough—there was also doubtless a separate oath taken before the Craft Gild itself by the members in which the usual obligation was inserted, which prevented competition by "foreign" craftsmen.

With regard to the Masons, this clause *must* have been qualified in order to allow additional Masons to work within the borough if necessity arose. That they did employ Masons from without their franchise we have evidence from the records themselves.

Our late Bro. Speth pointed out in volume i. that when the bridge was repaired in 1314, they called in a "foreigner," Master John of Banbury, and that they so far honoured another, Master Peter of Bagworth, by giving him the control of other works [see vol. xii., p. 104]. In this second volume of the records, we again come across *Master Peter in connection with the West Bridge, but nowhere else is he mentioned.*

Mayors' accounts, Roll 118, [1327-8]. Account of necessary expenses.

"He counts in 3 cartloads of stone from Swannington[1] brought for the North Bridge, 1s. 6d. For carriage of same with three hired carts, 3s. 3d. In two cartloads of limestone brought for the same, 2s. 4d. In the wages of

[1] Swannington. Limestone is still quarried there, 1900.

two Masons hired for one week for the same 3s. 4d. In the wages of a groom hired to serve them during that time, 9d. In the wages of a pavior on the bridge 3d. In the wages of a woman helping them to collect stones out of the water and this for one day, 1d. Total, 13s. 6d."

This last item is interesting shewing that much of the stone probably came from the stream-bed, and that few skilled Masons were required.

" He accounts for 5s. paid to Master Peter of Bagworth, Mason, in payment of his whole wage on the west bridge." We are not told how long the work had lasted, but not much longer probably than a fortnight. In 1325 Master Peter's wage was 2s. 2d. per day.

In 1335 the expenses at the North gate included the following for Masons work. " *Wages*, Masons 1s. 8d. per week each. Grooms helping them by the week 8½d. each and heer. Hire of cart for two days, 2s. Carriage of stone, 3 carts, 3d. 12 carts of stone, 3s. Free stone, to wit corner stones and sqnared stones " [Coynes et Asshelers, the earliest nse of this word, according to the New English Dictionary, is in 1370, here we find it in 1335].

In 1336 we have a Tallage Roll or list of those Burgesses taxed in a tenth of their goods. In this list we notice the name of Thomas le Masoun, taxed at 5s. also Sim. le Quarreour at 2s. 6d.

In 1351 the acconnt of Will^m the Goldsmith, Mayor, shows heavy expenses over work done at the three gates of the town for wages in "Collecting stones for the north bridge 4 days, 3½d. each man per day, and 1s. and 2d. given to two men for the same for two days." These men were doubtless experts or foremen. "Paid 2s. 6d. to Thos Wyngere for a frame stone (?) [lapid frm] bought from him for the same, also "8d. in expenses of two carters of the Abbot of Leycester carrying stone from Ibstock[1]. Given to Ralph Derlyng Mason, making the north gate for 3 weeks and mending defects at the Gild Hall, taking for each week 2s. 6d."

In the Tallage Roll before mentioned, Rad Derlyng is taxed at 2s. 6d. He is entered in the Merchant Gild in 1343. In a tallage roll of 1354, he pays 1s. as his tax.

In this list of 1354, the following are taxed: Robert de Hatherne Mazoun, 6d; Will de Barkeby Masoun, 1s.; Mat Mazoun, 1s. 1d.; Magister Alanus Mazon, 3d. [This is a curious entry and looks as if Master Alan was only a sojonrner on some special work]. Step le Mazoun, 6d.

In some Gild entries belonging to the Mayor for 1354, the same year as the preceding tallage or tax roll, we notice the names of Job de Tyberton, Mason and Robert de Craft, Mason. John had paid in taxation 6d., but Robert de Craft's name is not found in the list! Did he enter the borough as a "foreigner" and enrol himself at once in the Merchant Gild? If so, was it of necessity?

By the end of the year 1358, the old Gild Hall was found to be getting sadly out of repair, it was a timber building, and a sum of 8s. 2d. was spent in underpinning. [ad supplantandum le mothalle].

The Merchant Gild entries for 1364, give the following additions to their members, who were Masons, viz., Roger de Hathern Masonn, Joh. de Thornham Masoun Thos de Chesham Masoun and Rob. de Swafbam Masoun. In 1365-6 the following enter the Merchant Gild, Joh de Hnpleskote, Mason, Ric Skempston, Mason, Ric

[1] Still a quarry for stone, 1900.

Braunston, Mason, John Swafham, Mason.—Here we have the admittance of Masons hailing from Norfolk, Buckinghamshire and elsewhere, doubtless because work at the west and north bridges was in progress and the Corporation contemplated rebuilding the Gild Hall.

The Mayor's expenses for the years 1365-6-7 show that a considerable sum was spent on these works. From the accounts we take, "*Wages* 3 Masons hired for three weeks working on the west bridge, each taking by week 3s. 4d. by agreement at task [ad tascum] and 223 in wages of 4 men serving them there for 16½ days during the said time, *i.e.* two in the quarry and two serving the said Masons, each taking 4d. a day at task." The Abbot of Leicester evidently was interested in the work of repairing the bridges, as certain sums are mentioned as gifts to labourers lent by the Abbot to help in the quarry.

On the north bridge repairs were going on at the same time. The next year the Gild Hall was rebuilt, the work beginning on Monday next after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope. It was again mainly constructed by the carpenters, some Masons however, found work there from time to time. No mention is made of any help by the Abbot for this Municipal building. With regard to the Masons employed during this period, we may ask what benefit did they gain by joining the Merchant Gild, if they did so at their own wish? None of them are mentioned again, and they appear to have left the borough on the completion of the works.

Besides these Masons working at the bridges and Gild Hall, there were others known as "*Murators*" or wall builders. They are accounted for when working on the garden wall behind the Gild Hall, their wages were 3½d. per day.

To understand the value of the wages, it is necessary to glance at the cost of living. The prices given in these records are principally for the hospitality dispensed by the Corporation, but from the prices of the luxuries, it is possible to estimate the food of the working classes. In 1345 a pheasant cost 1s. 6d. Two porkers [young pigs], 8d. A rabbit 4d. Two gallons of wine, 1s. 4d. A goose cost 3d. Nine baked hens, 1s. 10½d. Two Geese in a "hogge pott" 7d. Sauce, Vinegar and Ginger, 3d. Two Caprons 5d. Twenty-six gallons of beer 2s. 2d. One quarter of Oats, 1s. 1d. A quarter of Wheat, 4s.

In the ordinance for the assize of bread and ale in 1335 it was ordained. . . . "That all bakers shall bake 4 loaves for a penny so long as the Quarter of Wheat is within the price of 4s. and that no breweress (ale wife) shall be so bold as to brew except at the rate of a gallon of the best for 1d."

Beef or Mutton is seldom mentioned, but when it is, it is by the carcase for example, 6 sheep 9s. 6d.: two carcases of beef 32s.

In the record box E No. 291, is the counter-part lease from Thomas Clerk, Mayor of Leicester, and the community of the town to Ric Stevenson of Leicester Mason, of a cottage and garden annexed in the Parish of St Nicholas in a place called "le Holy bones" . . . . for forty years at a rent of two shillings at the three usual terms (on six shillings per annum), dated Easter 1433. There is no mention of this Stevenson working on any of the town buildings during the time under review, and it is possible he was a local Master Mason employing Craftsmen and did not go out himself on a job. He is not mentioned as being a member of the Merchant Gild, and it is unfortunate that no Craft Gild records are preserved.

Leicester, in common with other towns, found it necessary for its well-being to prevent gaming. In the Book of Acts, p. 27, 1488, there is an "Act for vnlawfull games."

"At the same common hall [June 5, 1488] yt was enactyd that no man of the towne nor of the countrey play within the fraunchessys of this Towne for money at no vnlawful games that be defendyd by eny law, Statute or Parliament, that ys for to sey dyce, cardes, bowles, half bowles, hassardynge, tennys, pryckyng with arrowes, coytyng with stones, or cowtyng with horsesshone, pennypryk, foteball, classhe, coyles [closh and kayles described to be like ninepins] checker in the myer, or shove grote, in payn of imprisonment, &c., &c. Accordynge to the Statute."

One more extract before we close the book strikes us as of some interest bearing on the Miracle Play.

In the Hall Book p. 2, 26th March, 1477, is an ordinance concerning The Passion Play. "At a comon halle holden at Leycestre on the xxvi. day of Marche in the yere afore written [17 Ed. IV.] at the which comon halle the players the which pleed The Passion Play the yere next afore brought yne a byll the whiche was of serten devtes [debts] of mony, and wheder the passion shulbe put to Craftes to be bounden or nay and at y^at tyme the seid pleyers gaff to the pacheutes [pageants] yer mony which that thei had getten yn playing of the seid play euer fore to that day, and all ye raymentts withal other maner of stuff yat yey had at yat tyme; and at the same comon halle, be the advyse of all the comons, was chosen these persones after named for to have the gydyng and rull of the seid play." A list of 19 persons and 2 bedalls follow. This is the only reference to the plays in the records. They doubtless were as popular in Leicester as in other places.

Looking back on the Mayoral accounts, we notice that the long reign of Edward III. was one of considerable prosperity to the borough. Not only were the burgesses paying heavily in taxation during the early years of the French war, but large and costly building operations were undertaken at the same time; gates built, bridges repaired, and a new Gild Hall were all carried out within this period. Besides these expenses, heavy fees were obtained from the town by the Lord of the Manor for new and enlarged Charters. If the fourteenth century is remarkable for the increase of the town's prosperity, the fifteenth is equally so with regard to the activity in passing bye-laws on matters of sanitation and decency. In this respect there is at Leicester a *very early* notice of a public latrine. In 1344 arrangements were made and the building erected for "the easement of all the community" as a waste place near the Soar, and other matters relating to the public health received attention. There is, in fact, a general advance apparent in every generation up to the close of the records at the opening of the sixteenth century in 1509, at which date the volume ends.

In conclusion we can heartily commend the perusal of these interesting and valuable records of Leicester, 1103-1509—to the student of Gild life and Municipal custom, feeling sure that with the assistance of the excellent indices provided by Miss Bateman, much may be gained for careful comparison with other available records, and this is the only course by which we can hope to further our knowledge of the early history of our Craft.

EDWARD CONDER, JUN.

# REVIEWS.

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**HISTORY of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel).** No. 1.—Tercentenary Edition: By David Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.[1]

A welcome reminder of the true grandeur of the Time Immemorial Lodges of Scotland, is afforded by the superb volume which it now becomes my privilege to review. The existence of many of these bodies at a period of time far remote from our own, may be clearly traced by the documentary evidence they still possess, but the actual origin of the old Lodges at Edinburgh, Kilwinning, Melrose, Aberdeen, "Scone and Perth," Glasgow, Stirling, Dundee, Kelso, and other centres of Masonic activity, is fairly lost in an abyss of antiquity which cannot be fathomed.

The minutes, however, of "Mary's Chapel" are the most venerable of the entire series of these documents. They carry us back to 1599, and two years ago the celebration of a Tercentenary Festival of the Lodge, took place—the *avant courrière* of the work under review.

It is indeed true, that our Brother Murray Lyon's most recent literary produc-duction is merely, in one sense, a revised edition of the famous "History" which he gave to the Masonic world in 1873. But on a close examination it will be seen, that only about a third of the letterpress in the old edition finds a place in the new one, and that consequently the most striking feature of the later edition, is the extraordinary amount of new matter which it contains.

The interesting wood engravings in the old volume have been superseded, with hardly an exception, by carefully executed photographs in the new one. The portraits of Masonic celebrities in the former, it must be confessed, were in few instances faithful likenesses of the originals; but the alteration will nevertheless be deplored by some classes of readers, and the same may be said with respect to the specimens of ancient records, the reproduction of which, in the new volume, will certainly leave unsatisfied the expectations of some of the lovers of old charters, who were subscribers for the original work.

Upon the claims and charters of the St. Clair family, much additional light is thrown by Bro. Murray Lyon, and our author has greatly enlarged many of the "Short Studies" on subjects of Masonic interest, which constitute such a pleasing feature of his original "Masterpiece" of 1873. Among them is the sketch of "Mother Kilwinning," which is of particular value, as emenating not only from one of the most gifted Masonic writers of our time, but also from the only person to whom (as we have every reason to suppose) the ancient records of the Lodges of Edinburgh and Kilwinning are equally familiar.

The respective claims of these famous Lodges to priority of rank, are not to be lightly entered upon; but this much may be said without incurring the reproach of writing as a partisan, that a more unsatisfactory method of settling a disputed point, was never resorted to, than on the occasion of the placing by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of the Lodge of Kilwinning, at the head of the roll without a number, in 1807. Upon the merits of the controversy it is not my present purpose to dilate. The case,

[1]The Gresham Publishing Co., London, Glasgow, and Dublin. Copies (from Sec. No. 1; 47 Frederick Street, Edinburgh) price 30s.; *edition de luxe* £5 5s.; or by instalments.

from the point of view of the Lodge of Edinburgh, is argued with eqnal force and lucidity by Mnrray Lyon; and to those who wish to learn what can be addnced on the other side, I commend a pernsal of "Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, the Ancient Lndge of Scotland," by the Rev. W. Lee Ker (Minister of Kilwinning), a pnblication of singnlar interest, in which the phraseology of the Schaw Statutes, or at least that portion regulating the precedency of the "Head Lodges" of Scotland, is snbjected to a close and searching criticism.

The above "Statutes" are relied upon by Mnrray Lyon as affording distinct proof "That Masonic Initiation was formerly a ceremony of great simplicity"; and in addition to his original argnment on the subject, which will be found in both editions of the "History" (chap. iv.), the following supplementary matter which appears in the later one, may be cited as an example of the dexterity of the anthor in skilfully interweaving new facts with the old:—

"In 1764, the Masonic secrets practised in the Ancient Lodge of Melrose are thns referred to: 'That the Mason Word be administered in a simple way and manner, free of everything sinful and superstitious, only word, sign, and grip, and some simple qnestions to distinguish a Mason from another man, and all under a promise not to reveal it, under no less a penalty than to forfeit all right and title to every benefit belonging to the Lodge, and to be held in abhorrence by every brother.'"

In the same chapter there occnrs:—

"Since the publication, in 1873, of the first edition of this work, nothing has been advanced by any Masonic student to shake the author's opinion, that prior to the introduction of Speculative Masonry, there was only one degree known in Operative Masonry."

The choler of the much respected editor of our *Transactions*, might be very justly raised, were I to seize upon the foregoing as the text for a long homily on "degrees." So I shall content myself with observing, that the expression of our dear Bro. Murray Lyon's latest views with respect to the esoteric teaching of the Craft, lacks the element of precision—as while students of all shades of opinion might be able to agree with him in the conclusion, that the era of Speculative Masonry must have necessarily preceded the existence of a plurality of degreees; on the other hand, there can be few (or any) who will concur in the supposition, that *a part* of the Symbolism handed down to us, may have had its origin, *not* during the splendour of Mediæval Operative Masonry, but at (or after) the period of its decline.

The remaining chapters of the work teem with Masonic interest, and while no features of abiding valne in the original edition have been discarded from the pages of its snccessor, the details in numerous instances have been re-cast, and supplemented by the results of new discoveries.

The Histories of the Lodge of Edinburgh, and of the Grand Lodge which it helped to found, in 1736, are traced by a master hand. The work, moreover, as I find already stated in one of the Press notices, "is a mine of wealth as respects the early history of other old Scottish Lodges." The biographies of national Masonic worthies are largely augmented. The statistics of all kinds are most elaborate, and besides referring to Lodges and Provincial Grand Lodges, extend even to Intrants (or Initiates), the annual number of whom is shown year by year from 1800.

Full-page portraits are given of the Grand Masters from 1873 to the present date, and among the lesser illustrations are miniatures of Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Earl of Marchmont, and Alexander Hamilton, General of Artillery, two of the early "Gentleman Masons," who were received into the Membership of No. 1.

Similar portraits of other and more modern members of the Lodge of Edinburgh and the Scottish Craft, are scattered in great profusion throughout the work.

An admirable index to the contents has been prepared by Dr. George Dickson.

A very few words are required, in which to sum up my estimate of the enduring value of the book which has been the subject of this review. No Masonic student—worthy of the name—it has hitherto been laid down by *all* the authorities, could afford to be without the earlier edition, and the same remark may be applied, with even greater significance, to the later one.

In conclusion I may observe, that from either a literary or historical point of view the execution of the work leaves little or nothing to be desired. The talented author is widely known as one of the most successful administrators of our time, and his return to the field of Masonic labour in which he first made his mark, cannot fail to both revive and enhance, the equally high reputation which, long ago, was universally accorded him as a writer of the Craft.

R. F. Gould.

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**Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas, 1725-7.**[1]—In order to rightly appreciate the value and importance of this manuscript of minutes of a Musical Society which assembled for two or three years early in the 18th century, it should be remembered that the earliest Records known of the Third Degree, or Master Mason, as conferred in a regular Lodge, are those I had the pleasure to publish in my Paper on "The Three Degrees of Freemasonry, especially in relation to the oldest known Records of the Master Mason's Ceremony," which was read before the members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge on 24th June, 1897 (*A.Q.C.* x.). They bear date 1727 and 1729, and refer to brethren being "Admitted Masters" or "Passed Masters"; whereas the volume herein noted contains evidence of the ceremony being worked early in the year 1725, the term employed being "Regularly Pass'd Master."

The MS. has long been familiar to Masonic students, for within two years of its presentation to the British Museum the late Bro. Matthew Cooke had reproduced a considerable portion of its contents in the "Freemasons' Magazine" (July, 1861, to January, 1862), and several of us later on also referred to its character and dwelt upon its importance. What, however, has long been needed, and has many times been asked for, is an exact reproduction of the whole of the volume, which happily has now been published; and besides, has the great advantage of an introduction and numerous critical notes by Bro. W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A., which not only add considerably to the usefulness of the work, but are a real boon for all who desire the assistance or guidance of a careful, intelligent, and fully informed Brother, who has made a particular study of the MS., and of whom it may be truly said there are few, if any, so competent to adequately describe and appreciate the numerous minutes of the Society in relation to Freemasonry, as well as respects early Musical Societies generally.

This very interesting Minute Book, with the "Fundamental Constitution and Orders," runs to 410 pages (including some 114 which are left blank); the whole of the text being reproduced, which more or less covers some 296 pages, the first twelve being also given in facsimile. All autograph signatures are printed in italic capital letters, and any additions to the original text are enclosed within square brackets.

Bro. Rylands made an exact copy of the MS. some years ago, which I presume

[1] Vol. ix., Antiquarian Reprints. "The Book of the Fundamental Constitutions of the Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas, London, 1725-1727." Edited by W. H. Rylands, F.S.A. (Price 10/6.)

was the basis of the present typographical reproduction; but all the text has been carefully compared with the original prior to being printed, so that subscribers to this artistic volume have practically a *verbatim et literatim* transcript, the pages in actual facsimile answering the purpose admirably to exhibit the precise character of the unique original.

Although this volume is the most important and valuable of all the reprints published by our Lodge—as a contribution to the study of early Freemasonry under the premier Grand Lodge—the subscription is only half-a-guinea per copy, as heretofore, so that a "word to the wise" should be enough. Assuredly if all the members of the Correspondence Circle were of the same opinion as the writer concerning its worth (not only because of the extraordinary character of its text, but also with respect to the invaluable introduction and the very interesting notes), a second edition would be called for almost immediately. I may point out the fact, however, that when the present edition is exhausted another is not at all likely to be issued, because of the very heavy cost of production, which will excite no surprise amongst those conversant with the preparation and publication of such a fine and massive work.

The artistic illuminated title, painted by Bro. Stainer (Grand Steward in 1725), has been appropriately utilised in facsimile as frontispiece for the present edition, and an excellent portrait of Bro. Geminiani (the accomplished Musical Director of the Society) has been secured by Bro. Rylands for reproduction, from an engraving by James McArdell, the artist being Thomas Jenkins; in addition to which an attractive feature of the reprint is the facsimile plates of the *Thirteen* Tokens of Distinction worn by the Founders, Officers, and Directors, all of which have disappeared, strange to say, and are now only known to us by these beautiful drawings.

Bro. Rylands has so exhaustively treated the subject in his introduction, that it is only left for me to say how warmly I thank him, on behalf of Masonic students, wherever located, for this, another important contribution to the early History of the Craft. The choice work leaves nothing to be desired, and the Lodge itself may well be proud of this, the ninth volume of its reprints.

Were it not for the necessity of this notice being brief, I should much have liked to refer at length to the curious and deeply interesting Minutes concerning Freemasonry. It has been far from an easy task to write thus and be silent as to these most suggestive Records, but possibly ere long there will be an opportunity for me to say a few words more on the subject, and meanwhile I shall often consult the work.

W. J. Hughan.

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**Transactions of the Lodge of Research No. 2429, Leicester, for the Year 1900-1.**—The current volume is undoubtedly one of the best published of the valuable series, and, as with all the others, has been edited by Bro. John T. Thorp, F.R.Hist.S., in an able manner. It is still a mystery to me how such a perfectly printed book, lavishly illustrated, can be supplied to the members of the Correspondence Circle for 5/- per annum, and be it remembered an artistic and most interesting brochure again accompanies the *Transactions* as a gift from the enthusiastic Secretary, being entitled "Masonic Papers," running to over sixty pages more.

I am very sorry to report the decease of the esteemed W.M., the Rev. H. J. Mason, which sad event occurred on July 2nd, 1901 ("C.C." of 2076 from 1891). The Obituary is devoted to our lamented Secretary, who was one of the honorary members of No. 2429, was present at its Consecration and installed Bro. J. T. Thorp as the first Master. The Editor thus concludes his appreciative notice of our dear friend:

> "Bro. Speth's name is known to Freemasons the whole world over, his splendid work for the Craft has laid the Fraternity under a deep and lasting obligation, and his loss to Freemasonry is a loss indeed."

At the 41st Meeting Bro. Thorp delivered a Lecture on the "References to Freemasonry in Early Printed Books," which has not heen excelled for its completeness, at the next Lodge, Bro. F. W. Billson, LL.B. read a capital Paper on "The Landmarks of Freemasonry," followed in January last with a Paper hy the Rev. H. S. Biggs, B.A., being "An Attempt to fix the Date of the Union of Speculative and Operative Masonry," and is certainly deserving of a wide circulation. Bro. J. J. W. Knowles, the S.W., contributed another on "Some Papal Pronouncements against the Fraternity," &c., which cannot fail to enlighten many of the Brethren; Bro. E. V. Greatbach concluding the present series with a Paper on "Freemasonry, its Traditions, Ritual and Teachings." All these addresses are given in full, or at considerable length, in the Volume, as well as particulars of the discussions thereon; the Lists of Curios exhibited hy the Secretary from his wonderful collection, or sent by Brethren, being carefully described and occasionally reproduced or illustrated, and much else, all adding their quota to the interest and importance of the publication. The Portraits of Elias Ashmole (not the usual one), John Aubrey and Dr. Plot, and a fine copy of a Certificate of a spurious Grand Lodge are also especially noteworthy.

The full membership, like with the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, will always be most rigidly select, but there is no reason why that of the "Correspondence Circle" should not considerably increase; the cost is only a crown per annum, and every addition thereto is an indication of the appreciation hy the Brotherhood of one of the best organizations of its kind extant.

The "Masonic Papers" kindly presented by the Author (Bro. Thorp) are devoted to Lord Rancliffe (the 2nd); the Masonic Benefit Society of 1799; Lord Rollo (the 5th); the Grand Lodge "Royal York of Friendship," and the Rev. Samuel Oliver. They are all most readable and of considerable value, the illustrations also being most acceptable, and together make me, at least, and doubtless many others, cherish a lively feeling of gratitude for still more similar favours to come. Bro. Thorp has a knack of thus preparing his gifts in the most quiet manner, and then unexpectedly favouring us with another valuable contribution to Masonic literature.

W. J. HUGHAN.

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SEAL
Lodge 'Socrates of Steadfastness'
Frankfort, Estd 1801



IV CC. MUS.

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

**THE Alnwick Lodge.**—Many of us have studied these minutes without Bro. Ryland's penetration and acumen, and have therefore passed unnoticed the interesting points so lengthily discussed by Quatuor Coronati. Yet, after all that has been said, we return to "As you were." The Masonic Clerk of 1748 seems to have secured his record as a riddle insolveable, for we shall never be able to *prove* what he actually meant.

1.—Is there any reason why we should change our ancient views that the Assembly was the Speculative version of the Operative Craft rank, and in all time? If not, why should we suppose Alnwick to be different to other Lodges?

2.—Is it at all probable that the introduction of the new ritual of Grand Lodge would have been minuted in so peculiar a manner? We know of no other case where this has been done.

3.—The minute rather resembles the 1746 minute of a "Grand Lodge" ta Swalwell, led up to by other minutes from 1734—*i.e.*, the existence of an essentially Speculative degrees, with a ritual quoted from "Book M," printed at Newcastle in 1736. Students of old Northern minutes are aware of the unfixed nature of Masonic terminology. Par example, a Darlington Royal Arch Chapter is designated in 1769 a "Hierarchal Lodge."

But after all the most probable explanation is that the Lodge was dormant for thirteen years, and that the 1748 minute is simply a re-constitution. What more can be made of it?

I notice that Bro. Speth has expressed himself dubiously as to a Mason serving a period as journeyman before he could become a Master. How, then, does he explain the Schaw Statute of 1598, which requires an apprentice, after his seven years' employment, to serve another seven years before he could be passed Fellow of Craft by the Six Men of ancient Memory?

John Yarker.

**Old Masonic Plate.**—In the volume of *A.Q.C.* for 1895, you were good enough to print the particulars of an old Masonic plate, of which two copies are in my possession. A copy owned by Bro. Chas. F. Forshaw, has inscriptions in addition, which establish origin, but are erased from my copies, leaving slight traces of their having once been upon the copper-plate. On the left-hand side of Dr. Forshaw's copy is—in small letters at the bottom in a line with Dedicated to the Ancient & Honorable Fraternity of Free Masons—"Printed and published for B. A. Neely, 41 Great Jackson St., Hulme"—and on the right-hand side, "By John Bradshaw, 6 Church St., Manchester."

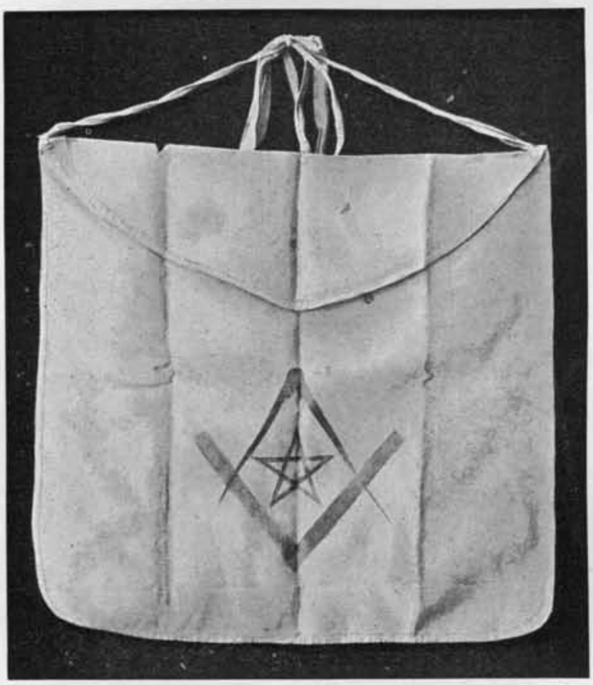
Bradshaw was an engraver at the above address between the years 1845-8, but in 1843 he seems to have been resident in Salford. For one year, namely in 1845, Benjamin Neeley (spelled Neely in Street portion of Directory), described as traveller, was resident at 41 Great Jackson Street; hence imprints were made in 1845.

I rather think that the travelling brother who sold me my copy in 1855 was Bradshaw, and he informed me that it was an old plate retouched. It is a question, therefore, whether Neely in 1845 was in possession of an old plate, to which these




**SILVER JEWEL,**

**IN THE POSSESSION OF BRO. W. H. S. WRIGHT.**



**WHITE SATIN APRON, WITH HAND-PAINTED ORNAMENTS.**



MASTERS' BREAST PLATE,
Belonging to Lodge Sanquhar, Kilwinning, No. 194. Dumfriesshire. 1757.

inscriptions were added, or if it was a new design. The Symbolism is that of the "Ancients," and of a pre-1800 character; but this might also be otherwise if Neely was an Irishman. I only know of one native of Manchester, capable of designing such an excellent symbolic plate, viz.: Bro. Jesse Lee, Pt.P.J.D., and P.Gd.Sec. of East Lancashire.

The qnestions I desire now to put are these: Does Dr. Crawley know of the existence of such a plate in Ireland, or anything of a Bro. Benj. A. Neely? Can Bro. Sadler give us any information, either as to Bradshaw or Neely?

Dr. Forshaw has had a photo made of his copy, and Bro. W. Townsend intends to reproduce it in his new Jonrnal the "Masonic World," 235 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester. JOHN YARKER.

**An Old Masonic Apron.**—Enclosed is a photograph of an apron of some long date back. It is of white satin, with a narrow blue ribbon border, about three-sixteenths of an inch wide: home made. The emblems are hand painted. There is an "eye" within a scroll border on the flap: and the square, compasses, and the five-pointed star on the apron itself. The measurements are $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 15 inches wide, and the flap is slightly over $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

R. H. HOLME.

**Silver Masonic Jewel** (Lodge No. 258.)—Some three or four years ago an old silver Masonic jewel came into my possession through an Irish widow named McMahon (nèe Walsh), who received it from one of her ancestors hut was unahle to give me any particnlars whatever regarding its history. A slip of paper was attached to the jewel bearing an inscription to the effect that it had been the property of Captain Cook, the famous navigator. Mrs. McMahon was unable to furnish any evidence corroborating the statement.

I enclose herewith photographs showing each side of the jewel and a Lodge No. 258. If without too much trouble you can ascertain for me if Captain Cook *was* a Mason aud a member of Lodge No. 258, I shall be very much obliged.

W. H. S. WRIGHT, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

[See Gould's "Military Lodges," pp. 111, 112. *Editor.*]

**Masonic Breastplate.**—Under "Notes and Queries" in Part I. of this year's *Transactions*, reference is made to a Master's Breastplate belonging to Lodge "Sanqubar Kilwinning," No. 194, Dnmfriesshire. Our lamented Bro. Speth asked for a drawing and description, and through the courtesy of Bro. James R. Wilson, the Secretary of the Lodge, I am ahle to supply a photograph and the information craved for.

This unique jewel of hammered copper is convex in shape and measures 4 inches by 6 inches. The various Masonic emblems and ornamentation are beautifnlly engraved. Fortnnately its history is easily told, for the Lodge Minute of 13th January, 1757, is in these terms: "The Breastplate or Long Sqnare Medell with all the Jewells belonging to a Lodge engraven upon with a manteling engraven about it and Silverized was made a present of by James Bogle, Sen., to the Lodge."

This Lodge, originally called "The Lodge of Sanquhar," was in existence prior to 1719. It obtained a Charter from Kilwinning in 1738, and came nnder the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1778. It was dormant from 1822 nntil 1897, and it is gratifying that the old records from 1738 have been preserved, and that part of the old paraphernalia, aud notably the Breastplate, has been recovered.

JAMES SMITH, Shotts, Lanarkshire.

**Drummond.—Earls of Perth.**—Is it possible to get some of our Scottish brethren to ascertain whether John Drummond's name appears as a Free Mason upon any of their minutes. He is supposed to have been initiated before 1670, and was created Earl of Melfort in 1685, and accompanied James II. to France in 1688. Much true Masonic knowledge depends upon the investigation, as there is an old brass tobacco box with the following symbolism, and though it is almost all found in the catechisms printed about 1723, it can scarcely be appropriated to the three degrees as existing from 1722. The box is said to have been given to the great-grandmother of the present owner in 1745 by the Duke of Perth. The lid and the bottom are panelled with bead, fillet, and herring-bone work. We have :—

1.—An Elizabethan scroll at top, from left-hand of which hangs a square, and cross-keys.

2.—At left a *Doric Pillar,* over which is a sun; suspended at its centre is a shield with a square containing an obtuse angle, an acute angle, right angle, two right angles. (Possibly the Guttural, Pectoral, Manual, and Pedal Symbols given in a 1724 printed Catechisms.) This pillar marked E. On the base is square, Bible, and compasses.

3.—The centre is a *Tuscan Pillar,* surmounted by the moon, with seven stars to right, and three and a comet to left. On pillar is a face blowing to right and left, with letters E and W. Below, the letter S. In centre a dial, the fingers pointing to XII. (An old York 3° emblem.) On base, a mallet, square, and 24-inch guage.

4.—Next, a *Corinthian Pillar,* with W.; on the top of which is a man's bust, with a halo round the head. On centre hangs a similar badge to E pillar; this shield has point, line, circle, cube. On base, scroll, square, rule.

5.—Scroll to right, matching that on left, suspends compass, quadrant, and sun in centre, and from centre of scroll hangs cross-pens.

6.—The columns are bound by a loose rope; centrally, between E and S. hangs a circular pierced jewel, with ladder, gavel, square and compasses, and letter G. Motto round it (that of Harodim), *Virtute et Silentia.* On the ground below is an ashlar, with what looks like a gavel on it.

7.—Suspended similarly from this rope between S and W is a circular jewel, having what is probably a tasselated pavement with G in the centre. On the ground below is a rough stone and a squared stone. Behind these, rough ground with a shrub growing on it.

Lastly.—The bottom is engraved with the Arms of Drummond, the helmet (be it noted) being that of an *Esquire,* not of an Earl; at each side of the Arms I and D, and below 1670. The scroll work to the Arms is Elizabethan.

Possibly the minutes of Scoon and Perth might give some information upon this personage. JOHN YARKER.

**The Miracle Play.**—With respect to a statement in my paper that the sole relic of a lost cycle of York plays existed in an MS. of The Skryveners' Play, Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith writes: "It gives me much pleasure to find that my book is of use to students of this most interesting subject. May I point out that the Skryveners' Play at York, existing in the single MS., is the same, though with slight verbal differences, as the Scriveners (or 'Escriveners') in the York cycle, No. 42, '*The Incredulity of Thomas.*' It does not thus belong to a lost cycle. See my note in York Plays, p. 455. I believe the mistake may have arisen from a print of the single copy which was made before the publication of the whole set." I am glad to be able to thus correct my account of the York Plays. E. CONDER, Jun.

**Masonic Pottery.**—The following interesting specimens are exhibited in the Loan Collections, Alexandra Palace, Mnswell Hill:—

*Jug.* Cream ware. Masonic emblems and inscriptions circa 1795. Made for an Orange Lodge.

*Mug.* Cream ware. Masonic emblems, a verse from Ent$^{d}$ App. Song, circa 1790.

*Jug.* Earthenware with Masons *Arms* and emblems, circa 1790.

*Mug.* With arms, etc., of *Socy. of Bucks.* Liverpool. 1760.

*Jug.* Cream ware. Masons *arms* and emblems. Stafford. 1770.

*Jug.* Cream ware. Masons *arms* and emblems, coloured. 1780. Inscribed James Morris, Master Builder, Lewis, Suffolk.

F. Compton Price.

**Bro. Jesse Lee, of Manchester.**—In putting my house in order I came upon some MSS. of a Masonic character in the handwriting of Bro. Jesse Lee. The career of the Brother I think is worthy of preservation in permanent form, and I give below his own account verbatim.

John Yarker.

"E A Feb 11: 1819 (Ancient way) by Rd. Horsfall in 545 Todmorden, White Hart.

F C & M M } April 28: 1819 (Modern way) Do.

G L Cert: Granted June 27—1820 Do.

P. Master Decr. 27—1820 Aykroyd.

Mark Master Feby. 10—1820. Utley, 87 Rising Sun, Queen St., Manchester.

St. Lawrence Do. Do. Do. Do.

Oddfellows Do. Do. Secrets disclosed by Greenlees Do.

Appointed Examiner of Sojourners, Feby. 1826. Resigned April 1828.

Appointed P.G.S.D. of the E.D. of Lancr. and Invested April 24, 1826 at the Empm. Rooms, Mancr. by J. Crossley, Esq. and had the whole order of his Installation, also painted his Banner.

Registered in 87 March 27, 1824 as joining member and 2/6 paid for Registry.

Do. in 77 Feby. 1839 and 2/6 paid for Regy.

Ext. Oct. 22, 1826 Chapter of Trinity 63 held under 506 White Lion, Deansgate Manch. by J. Chew.

Super Ext. Do. Do.

H.R. Arch. Do. Do.

Knt. Templars. Oct. 26, 1826, by J. Bent under a Regular Warrant granted by Thomas Dunckerley, Esqr. at the North Brit. Vol.—Deansgate, Manchr., J. Crossley, Esq. the P.G.M. for the E.D. of Lancr. took this degree after me on the same day.

Priestly Order Feby. 18, 1827 under the above warrant by J. McDougal 1st P. assd. by Bent at Bro. Thomas Ogden's the Commercial Tavern, Brown St., Manchester, immediately after the R.W. D.P.G.M. D$^{l}$. Lynch Esq$^{re}$. had received the same.

Admitted an Honorary Member of 577 under the Irish Constitution held in the 6 Dragoon Guards or Carbineers then at Hulme Barracks, Manchester.

Provincial Grand Secty, appointed April 23, 1828.

Knight of Malta, Sunday, June 29, 1828, at the Comm$^{l}$ Tavern under the warrant of Conclave of Jer$^{m}$ No. 9, by McDougal, and Bent, and Chew.

Passed the Principal Z Chair, chap. Trinity, 506, at Manch[r], March 1[st] 1829 by Comp. Jn[o] Bent.

Red Cross,— 1831."

The book from which I extract this contains much information touching on old Craft Ritual, also elaborate coloured drawings and ancient authorities upon the Arch banners, ephod, etc., and a letter from Dr. Geo. Oliver, and Bro. J. J. Moody, upon Cheshire Arch working; the last was a member of the Manchester Templars and High-grades and died Town Clerk of Melbourne, Australia. J. M[c]Dougal whom Lee mentions settled in Canada and was known to the late Colonel Moore.

The *Manchester City News* in 1868 gave some information from the pen of Mr. Charles Hardwicke in regard to the MSS. of Mr. Jesse Lee which he had examined through the courtesy of Mrs. Lythgoe and Miss Lee, his two daughters. He mentions a great number of loose scraps, an important MS. relating to John Collier (Tim Bobbin), a memoir read before the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1839, and Lee seems to have began the printing in 1840 of a complete edition of Tim Bobbin's Works; Mr. Hardwicke found an old account book, once Tim's own property; also some of his letters, and generally much valuable information. Bro. Lee edited a "History of the House of Stanley," of which 3,000 copies were printed by W. Willis, Manchester, in 1840; the publisher became bankrupt and Lee lost his anticipated profits upon the book. A circular issued in 1843 shews he was then Secretary of Lodge of Virtue, 177. The *Manchester Guardian* remarks, 30th December, 1873, That Bro. Lee was born in Rochdale and resided some time in Great Bridgewater Street, afterwards removing to Hulme, where he died at the age of 53, on the 17th February, 1844. I have heard it stated that he held some appointment upon the Bridgewater Canal. Lees Masonic MSS. were in the possession of the late Bro. Geo. Holt Noton, from whom I acquired this specimen. His name appears in our Directories from 1821.

ON DEGREES.

A few points in the foregoing are worthy of note. Todmorden in 1819, conferred the Apprentice Degree in the Ancient way, and the F.C. and M.M. at one sitting, Modern way. The Mark and St. Lawrence degrees were worked together at Manchester in 1820. The Past Master's degree in the same year, and the Excellent Super-excellent, Royal Arch, in 1826, but this form was continued at Eccles until 1858.

JOHN YARKER.

**"Wheeler's Lodge."**—In the collection of Masons' Songs forming part of Dermott's Ahiman Rezon, first edition, London 1756, is a song (XI.) of which the following is the first verse:—

As I at Wheelers Lodge one Night,
Kept Bacchus Company;
For Bacchus is a Mason bright,
And of all Lodges Free.

The same song also appears in the second edition of the Ahiman Rezon, London, 1764; in Spratt's New Book of Constitutions, Dublin, 1751; and in the Freemason's Pocket Companion, Edinburgh, 1761. I do not find it in any of the old editions of Anderson's Constitutions I have been able to consult.

Can any Brother inform me where "Wheeler's Lodge" was held? and may one infer from the song being given in the Ahiman Rezon, and not in Anderson that it was an Atholl Lodge?

E. J. BARRON.

# OBITUARY.

REGRETFULLY we announce the death of Brothers:—

**Solomon Strasser,** of Albany, New York, on the 18th March last. Our Brother was prominent in every branch of Freemasonry in his State, and a foremost member of the Hebrew Community, as well as a prominent citizen. Albany papers speak with great feeling of the loss he will prove to every class in that city. He was a Past Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of New York, and joined our Circle in November, 1888.

**Louis Robert Weber,** of Geneva, on the 25th March, after a long and painful illness. It is scarcely a year since our Brother had his tongue excised, but the respite proved a short one indeed. Bro. Weber was a most devoted Freemason and an intelligent and ardent Masonic Student, and even during his last painful illness projected a paper on a most interesting subject for our *Transactions*, which, however, he was unable to accomplish. Unfortunately he became acquainted with our Lodge too late for both his and our advantage, and only joined us in October, 1899, immediately inducing more than one of his friends to follow his example.

**William Thomas Sumner,** Madras, on the 1st March, 1901. Our Brother who joined us in June, 1892, was a zealous and enthusiastic Mason, and will be sorely missed in Madras.

**William Henry Cowper,** of Middlesbrough, on the 8th April, 1901. Our Brother, who was a Past Grand Standard Bearer of England, and highly appreciated for his many Masonic services in his Province of North and East Yorkshire, joined our Circle in March, 1888.

**Walter Slicer,** of Bingley, Yorkshire, on the 13th of March, 1901, who joined us in June, 1894.

**Charles John Moore,** of Devonport, on the 12th of March, 1901, who joined us in October, 1898.

**Frederick Samuel Schreiner,** of Eastbourne, on the 7th of May, 1901. Bro. Schreiner, who was very well known in Eastbourne, was the founder of the New College School there; and was an elder brother of the ex-Premier of the Cape. As W.M. of his Lodge he attended the meeting on the 7th. The Lodge had only been open a few minutes, when Bro. Schreiner stooped forward to pick up a piece of paper, and fell. Two doctors who were present, at once went to his assistance, but after a few minutes of painful suspense, life was pronounced to be extinct. He leaves a wife, but no family, his only son having died a few weeks previously. He joined our Circle in October, 1898.

**Commander George Henry Baynes Reed, R.N., J.P.,** of Falmouth, on the 4th of May, 1901, who joined us in March, 1888.

**William R. Singleton,** on the 23rd of February, 1901. Our Brother who was very well known and respected in the United States, has been the Grand Secretary for the District of Columbia for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of our very earliest Correspondence Circle members, having joined in September, 1887.

**Herman H. Schwerin,** of Ocala, Florida, U.S.A., in March, 1901, who joined us in June, 1900.

**The Hon. James Vincent Chataway,** of Brisbane, Queensland, on the 11th of April, 1901. He was the State Minister of Agriculture for Queensland, and also a member of Parliament. He joined our Circle in May, 1892.

**Duncan Mark MacLaren,** of Broken Hill, South Australia, on the 28th of March, 1901, who joined us in June, 1898.

**Edwin Baker,** of Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., on the 15th of May last. Our Brother who was prominent in every branch of Freemasonry in his State, has been for the last twenty-nine years the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. He was a man of great intellectuality and masonic experience, and he will be greatly missed in his jurisdiction. He had not been in very good health for the last three or four years, but the end came very suddenly; he had a paralytic stroke on the 13th, and died two days later. He joined the Correspondence Circle in 1890, and has been our local secretary for Providence since 1892. He was also the Grand Representative of England in Rhode Island. He was buried with full masonic honours by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

**Lewis Christopher Haslip,** of Maidstone, Kent, on the 2nd of April, 1901, who joined us in June, 1891.

**Charles Champney Powell,** of Dixton, Monmouth, on the 5th of June. Our Brother was very well known in Masonry in his district, and was a Past Grand Superintendent of Works for Monmouth. He joined our Circle in November, 1895.

**Richard Hooker,** of Exeter, on the 20th of May, who joined us in June, 1899.

**W. Grierson Jackson, I.C.S.,** of Westcliff-on-Sea, on the 1st of May, 1901. For a good many years he resided at Allahabad, and was our local agent for the North-West Provinces. He was a P.D.G.W. and P.D.G.J. of Bengal, and joined us in June, 1895.

**Theodore Sutton Parvin,** Grand Secretary of Iowa from the organization of the Grand Lodge of that State in 1844, until his death on June 28th, 1901, with the exception of the year 1852, when he served the office of Grand Master. Our Brother also presided over all the other Grand Bodies—Royal Arch, Cryptic, and Knight Templar—of his adopted State, and was a leading member of the A. and A.S.R., in which he attained the 33rd (or highest) degree, in 1858.

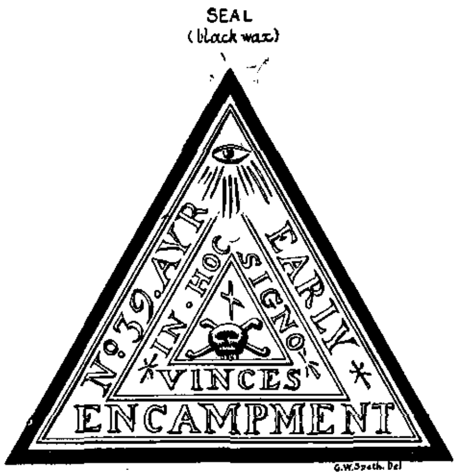
But the office with which his name will be imperishably associated, is that of Grand Librarian, a position to which he was elected in 1844, and continued to fill until his decease. As the founder and builder of the Iowa Masonic Library and Museum, containing, it is believed, the most remarkable Masonic collection in the world, the life-work of Bro. Parvin demands a fuller notice than our present limit will permit, and we shall, therefore, hope to return to the subject in a future number of these *Transactions.* The Grand Lodge of Iowa (the earliest of the American Grand Lodges to accord us its support) joined our Circle in 1888.

**John James,** of Haverfordwest, on the 23rd February, who joined us in March, 1891.

**Thomas MacNair,** of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of July, 1901. Our Brother was one of the very first to place his name on the list of Correspondence Circle Members, he having joined us in May, 1887.

**Thomas Scott,** our Local Secretary for Nelson, New Zealand, in his eightieth year, who was suddenly struck down while attending service in the Cathedral on Sunday, July 7th. Bro. Scott joined us in 1892.

**Rev. Henry J. Mason,** of Wigston, near Leicester, on the 2nd of July, who joined us in January, 1891.




IV CC. MUS.

# MEETING OF THE LODGE OF ST. ALBAN, ADELAIDE,
## AND THE LATE BROTHER G. W. SPETH.

THE following requires no introduction: it finds a fitting place in our *Transactions*. As sons of the same Empire, and of the same Fellowship, our feelings are in unison.

W.H.R.

Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street,
Adelaide, 29th July, 1901.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I have the honour to inform you that at the Regular Meeting of Lodge St. Alban No. 38, S.A.C., held on the 25th instant, the Brethren availed themselves of the first opportunity afforded them, in Regular Meeting assembled, to express their sorrow caused by the death of Worshipful Brother G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C.

In addition to his great and invaluable services to the Craft of Freemasonry, our late Worshipful Brother G. W. Speth had laid this Lodge and its Members under grateful obligations to him, for a keen interest displayed in its formation and progress —valuable aid accorded in selecting and purchasing works to form the nucleus of a Library—and innumerable kindnesses shewn to Brethren of the Lodge when visiting England. In addition to the foregoing obligations, Brother Speth had by means of correspondence with some of the Brethren, who were debarred from the privilege of personal knowledge and acquaintanceship exemplified the generosity of his nature and his willingness at all times to respond to calls made on his time and rare knowledge.

On the fly-leaf hereof I forward a signed copy of the Resolution adopted by the Brethren at the Regular Meeting above referred to, and within the envelope which encloses this letter I forward type-written copies of the remarks made by the Proposer and Seconder of the Resolution, which it is thought may be of interest, as indicating the high esteem in which our late Brother Speth was held by the Brethren of the Lodge, who were privileged to know him.

I have further to enclose a Post Office Order (payable to your order) which represents a contribution the Brethren of this Lodge desire to make towards the memorial intended to be erected as set forth in the circular letter (undated), which reached me some weeks back.

With renewed assurance of the sympathy of the Brethren with the family of the late Brother, and with your Lodge in the calamity which has befallen you,

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally and faithfully,

J. EDWIN THOMAS,
Secretary of Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (South Australia).

To Worshipful Brother E. J. Conder,
W.M. of Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076 (E.C.),
Conigree, Newent, (Glos.)

LODGE ST. ALBAN, No. 38 (S.A.C.)

Copy of a Resolution adopted at a Regular Meeting of Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.), held on the 25th day of July, 1901, on the motion of Very Worshipful Brother J. E. Thomas, P.G.Lecturer, seconded by Worshipful Brother W. Barlow, LL.D., Trinity College.

> The Brethren of Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (South Australia), desire to convey to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076, E.C., an expression of their profound sorrow at the loss sustained by that Lodge and the Craft generally by the death of Worshipful Brother G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., the late Secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati and an Honorary Member of this Lodge, and assure them of their admiration for his abilities and enthusiasm as a Masonic writer and literateur and his sterling qualities and lovable nature as a man.
>
> They further request the Worshipful Master of Lodge Quatuor Coronati to convey to the relations of our late Brother Speth a message of respectful sympathy with them in the calamity which has befallen them.

W. Herbert Phillipps, Master.

J. Edwin Thomas, *Secretary.*

(Seal)

Adelaide, July 29th, 1901.

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*Brother J. Edwin Thomas:*

Worshipful Master.—So far as this Lodge has been concerned death, during the past twelve months, has brought about much sorrow by reason of his relentless harvesting. Brethren of repute as well as those possessing our esteem have been removed from the arena of companionship and good work to that great hereafter, which in the language of the Craft, we term The Grand Lodge Above. It is not my present intention to refer to those of our *immediate* numbers, whom meeting during years passed in constant and pleasureable intercourse, have now been called to fathom and realize the mysteries of life and with whom all human communication has ceased. Our losses have indeed been many and sad, for in more than one instance we have lost those who loved this Lodge and to whose hearts its prosperity was near and important. My present intention is to draw attention to the serious loss sustained by the Craft generally by the sudden and wholly unexpected death of Worshipful Brother G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., of the Grand Lodge of England, but much more widely known and justly esteemed as the indefatigable Secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati No. 2076, E.C., and editor of those most valuable Masonic issues, which have given the members of the Craft in all parts of the world the full and complete benefit of the magnificent work done by that Lodge. To those who have been animated by a desire to study the history of the Craft and attempt to penetrate its mysteries, the labour of the Brethren who constituted and have since maintained that Lodge, have afforded rich and plenteous gratification—especially to those of us who by reason of being domiciled in new countries are shut out from the inestimable privileges of valuable libraries and priceless collections. To us in distant parts of the Empire, the work and researches of the Brethren of Lodge Quatuor Coronati have been of especial value, for without the privilege, now possessed by us, of participating in the happy results of their labour, our condition as Masonic students

would be poor and our opportunities woefully circumscribed. There were leaders in Masonic research before the Brethren of that Lodge applied themselves to the high purposes set before them—Brethren held in high repute, and deservedly so, for their great devotion and great knowledge—but the foundation of Lodge Quatuor Coronati brought about a corporate and sustained effort in a field, in which previously but a few enthusiastic souls had deemed it worth while to explore.

Without seeking in the least degree to derogate from the high repute of the learned Brethren who constituted, and have since maintained, the Lodge, I do not think that much exception can be taken to the opinion held by many, who have had the pleasure of watching its proceedings and progress, that to no one was greater praise due than to our Bro. Speth. As Secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati he appeared to occupy a position for the duties of which his abilities and attainments were peculiarly appropriate. Possessed of an active and energetic temperament, supported by rare enthusiasm, and fortified with an extensive range of knowledge in matters pertaining to the Craft, his work as Secretary and Editor was both prodigious and priceless. Nor did he confine the privileges of his labours to the celebrated Lodge of which he appeared to be the directing force; for his correspondence with members of the Craft all the world over appears to have been of such magnitude that one wonders how, in the midst of so busy a life, he ever managed to satisfy a tithe of the voracious enquirers, who had recourse to him on all sorts of questions affecting the history and policy of our Craft. So far as this Lodge was concerned he took a keen and lively interest in its formation and fortunes, and to him were due our warmest thanks for the lively interest he took in acquiring the most valuable portion of our small library. The Honorary Membership conferred on him he accepted as a valuable token of esteem, and both during personal intercourse and by means of correspondence he availed himself repeatedly of such opportunities, to emphasize the value he placed upon his connection with this Lodge. To such of us as have been granted the privilege of meeting him, he proved himself a veritable friend and Brother, for no trouble was thought by him too great to ensure introductions into desired Masonic connections in the Old Country if his services in that direction were requisitioned. I shall hold as a very pleasing portion of my visit during 1895, the few delightful opportunities of which I availed myself to spend a few hours in his company—for in addition to his large Masonic knowledge Bro. Speth was an antiquarian and no mean authority on artistic subjects, and his conversation could cover so wide and varied a range that his companionship was invariably entertaining and profitable.

As an expression of our sorrow at his death I beg to move, Worshipful Master, that

> " The Brethren of Lodge St. Alban No. 38 (South Australia) desire to
> " convey to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge Quatuor Coronati
> " No. 2076, E.C., an expression of their profound sorrow at the loss sustained
> " by that Lodge and the Craft generally by the death of Worshipful Brother
> " G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., the late Secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati and
> " an Honorary Member of this Lodge, and assure them of their admiration for
> " his abilities and enthusiasm as a Masonic writer and literateur, and his
> " sterling qualities and lovable nature as a man.
>
> " They further request the Worshipful Master of Lodge Quatuor
> " Coronati to convey to the relations of our late Bro. Speth a message of
> " respectful sympathy with them in the calamity which has befallen them."

*Brother Dr. W. Barlow:*

Worshipful Master.—I have the honour to second the motion.

Among the losses which daily befall an Order so numerous as ours none is comparable with the disaster—so sudden, so unexpected, and causing such wide-spread grief—constituted by the withdrawal from our Circle to the precincts of the Grand Lodge Above, of the great personality of our late Bro. George William Speth. But a few months have sped since our Nation mourned the death of a grand and good sovereign. *As* immense and *as* irreparable as was the loss to the Empire when our beloved Queen passed away, even *so* immense and *so* irreparable is the loss to the wider Empire of our Order of Bro. Speth, whose praise and whose fame are abiding glories of our world-wide Craft. In what country, which knows the English tongue, or holds any scion of the English race, had he not become an actual presence? A possession of our very own? Even from far off Manitoba, the voice of her Grand Master has with natural pathos graphically told me the feelings of his heart.

"We have sustained," he wrote, "an almost irreparable loss in the death of our Secretary, G. W. Speth. I had just received the current number of the *Transactions*" (Volume xiv., Part I.) "and was reading Bro. Speth's criticism," pp. 30-31, "on the article on the 47th Prop. when the obituary notice fluttered out from between the leaves. The effect was as if he had died while speaking to me, and gave me a severe shock. For several years I have kept up an interesting correspondence with him and a strong friendship was forming between us."

That article itself contained a passage in the philanthropic cosmopolitanism of which our own distinguished Grand Lecturer will concur, because it is void of coldness and indifferency, suffused by a warm sympathy for *all* our erring race, and supplying us with the motive and reason for much of Bro. Speth's earnest life-work in Freemasonry. I quote from the article p. 29, Vol. *xiv.*

"True Speculative Masonry teaches a man by the industrious application of the principles of Eternal Truth and Right to the *untaught material of humanity*, to shape its thoughts and actions so as to erect from it a *spiritual* building, on *sure* foundations, with *intelligent* purpose, and *admirable* to contemplate."

Nobody can free himself from duty towards his fellows: no Order can selfishly shut itself up within our precincts, and fancy that, by mutual beneficence, as between its own members, it is discharged from responsibility—at least, the responsibility of example towards the rest of mankind. The magnificent self forgetfulness of the Florentine Misericordis aided *all* who needed assistance; Dominican and Franciscan Friars, six centuries ago and later, ventured their lives for the lepers and the plague stricken, no matter what their race and faith. Unostentatious largeheartedness—unaffected nobleness of purpose—unselfish geniality—won without conscious effort Bro. Speth's way into all hearts.

"It is not yet in the power of his friends to write of the man, George William Speth, as he shewed himself to them. Their hearts are too full to allow them to set down in words the measure of their grief. The man that is gone was a man among ten thousand. Wherever the English race is found, there is found esteem for the old-fashioned virtues of courage, truth and fidelity. Wherever the English-speaking Craft is found, there is found anxious desire to further the practice of those virtues by the teaching that *underlies* our old-fashioned symbolism. True and trusty are the watchwords of the Craft. True and trusty were the watchwords of George William Speth's life. No man ever heard *him* speak ill of his neighbour; no man ever found in *him* an evil thought of his neighbour. The shadow of the grave weighs on us who

lag behind him in the race that all men run. But for such as *he* there are no shadows *beyond* the grave. *Sit anima mea cum anima illius."—The Masonic Illustrated, May,* 1901, *p.* 167.

It was thus that Bro. J. W. Chetwode Crawley, a Freemason not less illustrious or large-hearted than his theme, wrote with characteristic generosity of Bro. Speth even before the grave had hidden what remained of him. We, too, who dwell so far off from his home, and yet know something of the man whose face we have never enjoyed the happiness to see; we, who share, perhaps in a less intense form, yet still share a like shock with that sustained by the Grand Master of Manitoba; *we* feel, with Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, that we cannot yet trust ourselves to speak unrestrainedly of of our lost Brother and that the most we can do *at present* is to pull ourselves together, collect a few scattered thoughts, and pay to a revered memory a modest homage of affection and respect.

Worshipful Master I envy *you*—I envy the eloquent proposer of the Motion, which engages now the attention of the Lodge, in that you have been privileged to meet Bro. Speth face to face. I had cherished a hope that, if ever I was permitted to revisit the Motherland, I might hold in mine the hand whose grasp was fidelity, and now my wish to travel thither is the poorer because I cannot hear the greeting of the man whom I longed to meet. From a treasured note with which Bro. Speth honoured me, may I cull a passage which illustrates his genial and sympathetic nature?

It was nearly six years ago when I applied to him for the honour of admission to the Correspondence Circle of his famous Lodge. I was never more surprised than when his reply arrived, for it contained not merely a formal acknowledgment of the request, but the following kindly lines:—

"I am delighted," he added, "that at last you send in your name to join our Circle. I have felt for years that sooner or later you would do so. Your name is now on the list for election at our meeting in January, and those of us who are aware of the many opportunities which you have taken to say a good word for us, will share my pleasure in seeing you elected."

The fraternal heartiness—so utterly unanticipated and so cheering—of this answer simply took away my breath. That the busy, learned and illustrious Secretary should have noted at all my remote existence and, for any small services I had rendered, should have bothered himself to single me out from the common herd, was an honour which I highly prize, but the incident serves to illustrate how he unconsciously attached men to himself by the interest in them personally and their affairs which he displayed.

May I give you a peep at him in an earlier phase of existence before Lodge Quatuor Coronati was warranted? Having occasion to write him on a sweltering night in February, 1897, I disengaged myself from coat and vest—collar and necktie, and apologised for my rudeness in addressing him while so unclothed. Here are a few sentences from his reply:—

"I have this morning received your favour of the 8th February. Considering that we are now at this moment enjoying (?) the March winds of England and the rain of February fill-dyke combined, you will not wonder that I am envious of you with your coat off, and minus vest and collar. I am remimded of my five years residence in Cuba, when, for two nights before each outgoing mail, we sat in our office in pyjamas, and worked through the tropical night. At intervals there would be a discreet tap at the door leading to the dwelling rooms of the house, where one of my partners and his family resided, and after a hasty glance at our attire, to make sure we were decently covered, leave would be given to enter, and Mrs. Merry, my partner's wife, would come

in with cups of black coffee, newly roasted and ground, to cheer our weary toil. Those were merry days in spite of the Cuban revolution, which was then in full blast; merry indeed: 'when the heart was young.'"

It was truly a cheery lighthearted spirit which regarded as "Merry" such severe work in the tropics.

Permit me yet one other quotation which aids to form a true conception of Bro. Speth's character. I had written him, in rather a doleful strain, upon a critique which I had read, *exploiting Asser's Life of Alfred the Great,* and *attempting to* annihilate the traditional anecdote, which everybody loves, about Alfred negligently allowing cakes to be burnt on the fire, and getting well scolded accordingly. Bro. Speth's characteristic treatment of the attempt exhibits the delightful tenacity with which he clung, with all the strength of a strong nature, to the precious heritage of the picturesque old faith, *even* though that faith should prove to be but a baseless superstition.

"I don't care a little bit whether Alfred ever burnt the cakes, or whether there was a neat-herd's wife or not. The tale is a *true enough* one for me, whether or no. What I mean is this, it is an old tradition, and at the time it first obtained currency it evidently pictured the popular idea of the personal character of Alfred. As such it is *practically* true, archæologists notwithstanding. If it *did not* happen it *might* have happened. Alfred's behaviour was such as would have happened had such a circumstance occurred, and as such it forms part of his history to the end of time. Therefore it's true enough for me. Wellington *never* said 'Up Guards, and at them;' but it is just the sort of thing he *would* have said had there been any occasion for it. The anecdote therefore depicts his character, just as much as if it *were* true. If it were an unlikely thing for him to have said, it would not have been invented. Cambronne never said 'Le vieil garde meurt, mais ne se rends pas,' what he really said was 'Fontre,' but that, looked at closely, meant the same thing. I shall *continue* to teach my children the old tale about Alfred, *no matter what the dry-as-dusts* say. Bad archæology of course, but sound philosophy I trow."

What more can I add? To speak of his deep and comprehensive learning is to say that each of us wears only a thread from the outer edge of the phylactery bordering the resplendent robe of knowledge, which so appropriately draped the whole of *his* commanding figure. To attempt any memoir, worthy of himself and his Masonic career, would need a retrospect of the whole of his literary work as published in the *Transactions* and *Reprints*, and such an essay would occupy a long time in the preparation of it. But sympathy deferred grows cold and stale, and Lodge St. Alban dearly wishes that *its* words of sympathy with Lodge Quatuor Coronati shall be spoken at this, its earliest meeting since it became aware of the dread calamity which has afflicted the Craft. Let us who survive do all that is possible to honour him whose mortal remains only the grave has clasped in her cold embrace: let us close up our ranks to guard our fallen brave, and by living the life which George William Speth lived perpetuate his high renown.

# CHRONICLE.

OWING to the death of the dearly loved Queen Victoria, on the 22nd January last, it was felt that the M.W. Grand Master would not continue in that office, the precedent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales resigning as Grand Master, on becoming Prince Regent (and subsequently George IV.) being likely to be followed. At the special Grand Lodge held at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, on the 15th February last, a communication was read from His Majesty as follows:

> "The King very much regrets that he ceases to be Grand Master of the Freemasons of England; and thinks it would be convenient that he should follow the example of George IV. when he became King, and resigned the same office and became Protector."

King Edward VII. was, however, M.W. Grand Master until his resignation, and so, unlike his illustrious predecessor who resigned *when Prince Regent*, His Majesty was for a time—brief but eventful—the Ruler of the English Craft, and is now Protector of the Grand Lodge over which the King presided for some twenty-six years to the immense advantage of the Fraternity, locally and generally.

A loyal and dutiful Address to His Majesty of sympathy on the decease of Queen Victoria, as well as congratulation on the King's accession to the Throne, was carried amid every manifestation of Loyalty; and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. (Past Grand Master), Prov. G.M. of Sussex and Dist. G.M. of Bombay, was nominated as M.W.G. Master, the election taking place on the 6th March, and the actual Installation being on the 17th July in the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, where several important Masonic functions have already been observed, beginning with the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1875. The Right Hon. the Earl Amherst, M.W. Pro G.M., made a most efficient Installing Master.

At the regular Festival held in April, six members of the "C.C." were appointed to office in Grand Lodge, viz:—Bros. F. W. Braine, S.G.D.; Thomas Taylor, J.G.D.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Dixon, Dep. G. Sword Br.; James W. Burgess, G. Std. Br.; George F. Lancaster, G.P.; and William Kipps, A.G.P. At the Installation in July, one member of the Lodge, two of the "C.C." were promoted, and ten of the "C.C." were appointed to Past Rank as follows:—Bros. (a) Dr. Belgrave-Ninnis, P.J.G.D.; (b) Robert C. Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C., and Charles J. R. Tijon, P.G. Std. Br.; (c) John Tate (*Dep. Dist. G M., Bombay*), P.S.G.D.; Henry J. Sparks, P.J.G.D.; Dr. Walter Gripper, P.D.G.D.C.; Ivan H. Haarburger, P.A.G.D.C., Daniel J. Haarhoff, P.A.G.D.C. (*both of South Africa*); H. C. Luck (*Queensland*), P.A.G.D.C.; James Williams, P.D.G. Swd. Br.; Joseph Russell, P.G. Std. Br.; John L. Barrett, P.G. Std. Br., and Henry J. Lardner, P.G. Std. Br.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia, was formed in a constitutional manner, on Oct. 11th, 1899, when Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. (Dist. G.M. under the G.L. of England), was elected G.M. and duly Installed Feb. 27th, 1900, all but one of the 34 Lodges (E.C.) joining the new organization. One or two on the Irish and Scottish Register also united, so that some 40 Lodges and 2,000 brethren were on the Roll.

Since then a joint Committee has been appointed by the Grand Lodge and the Prov. G.M. of the Scottish Constitution, which reported to the former, the resolutions, with slight alterations, being unanimously adopted as follows:

"TO THE M.W. THE GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

"Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that altogether Four Meetings have been held, and they can testify to the spirit of moderation and conciliation evinced by their Scottish Brethren throughout the whole of the discussion.

"Your Committee submits a list of resolutions carried at the various meetings of the Joint Committee, and these they now recommend Grand Lodge to adopt.

"1. That the Officers and Brethren of Scottish Lodges be empowered to wear the distinctive regalia of their Lodges at present in use for a period of Five Years.

"2. That a Candidate for the Master's Chair must be Three Years a Master Mason, during one of which he shall have served the Office of Warden, providing that this rule shall not apply to any Brother who is already an Installed Master.

"3. That the Lodges be numbered according to date of Consecration.

"4. That all Scottish Lodges joining shall retain their existing right of electing Officers if they so desire.

"5. That all Past and Present Officers of the Scottish Constitution at the time of the Union shall be entitled to corresponding Past Rank in the New Constitution (if Masters or Past Masters), such rank to be determined according to the Offices held under the Scottish Constitution while working as a District Grand Lodge, subject to following Rule.

"6. That the S.C. Committee be empowered to draw up a list of names, not to exceed 54 in number, who shall be entitled to hold Past Grand Rank —all such Brethren to be Masters or Past Masters at the time of Union.

"7. That a Ritual Committee be formed by the united body to consist of an equal number of Brethren from this Grand Lodge (as at present constituted) and an equal number from the other Constitutions, with the Grand Master of the W.A. Constitution as Chairman, with the right of a casting vote.

"8. That this basis of Union be conditional upon 24 out of the 28 Scottish holding Lodges joining.

"9. That these Conditions of Union remain open until the 31st August, 1901."

We entirely share the opinion expressed by Bro. W. Walworth Knight, of our "C.C." (of Albany, W.A.), that "no one can question the generosity of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia in this movement towards the consolidation of the Craft within its Territory," and it is to be hoped that such efforts will be crowned with success. This Grand Lodge has been recognised by the Grand Lodge of England on the usual conditions. (See also *A.Q.C.* vol. xiii. pp. 68 & 136).

At the Grand Lodge held on the 5th of June last, two additions or alterations to the "Book of Constitutions" were made, which will be of value in relation to the Provinces especially, one concerning Past Provincial Grand Rank, with due safeguards, being a boon for some of the very large Provincial Grand Lodges.

W.J.H.

Another attempt is being made to induce the members of the three Lodges at Montreal, which are still on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of England, to join the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We cannot but wish the blessed "Peace Makers" every success, but the transference of allegiance must be entirely voluntary on the part of the Lodges, *St. Paul* No. 374, "St. George" No. 440, and "St. Lawrence" No. 640.

It must be always remembered that no Lodge has ever been removed from the English Register, save for disobedience of the Regulations; and hence any idea of forcing brethren to leave our Jurisdiction and making them join their local Grand Lodge, would be wholly repugnant to our traditions and usages for very many years. We should, however, rejoice if the brethren of the trio of English Lodges in the Province saw their way clear to cast in their lot with the Grand Lodge legally formed in Quebec, and thus strengthen the hands, as well as cheer the hearts of the members of that ably managed institution.

It is impossible, much as we desire such a consummation, for proceedings to be taken at this end to bring about the much needed union. All such efforts must begin and end at Montreal, but the brethren of both Jurisdictions may be assured that for the Grand Lodge of Quebec to become wholly Sovereign as a Masonic body in the Province, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the Craft in England, as well as in Ireland and Scotland.

The "Freemason" of February 16th, 1901, has some very sensible and opportune words on this subject, especially as the Rule 218[a] is not considered to apply to the three Lodges in Montreal, or the "Royal Standard" No. 398, Halifax, which, however, dwells most happily in the very heart of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

The date of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ireland will have to be altered from 1729-30, to A.D. 1725. The latter is fixed, by experts, as the very latest that can be used in respect to the origin of that vigorous organization, for it is quite likely that ere long a still earlier year will have to be substituted.

Bro. Gould's condensed "History of Freemasonry" is in the Press, but though the author is well in advance of the printers with his MS., it is not likely the volume will be ready until early in 1902. It will be a most valuable work, and has been entirely re-written, brought down to date, and will be published by the eminent firm of Gale & Polden, Ltd., of 2, Amen Corner, E.C., and Aldershot, the publishers of Bro. Gould's "Military Lodges: The Apron and the Sword," which has been so well received.

Though Bro. Hughan has been unable to leave his home in Torquay for a night, he has been lecturing in the neighbourhood on one of his favourite studies, viz., "The Old Charges of British Freemasons." At Newton Abbot on the 2nd May Bro. Hughan delivered a lecture in the Masonic Hall on "The Old Charges of the Cathedral Builders in relation to the Free and Accepted Masons of Great Britain and Ireland, 1300-1900," before a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen, and members of the Devon Lodge No. 1138, as well as brethren of neighbouring Lodges also attended.

On the 7th September he sent a paper on the same subject to be read before the members of the "Prudence" Lodge No. 1550, Plymouth, as he could not attend; the meeting being most successful as respects attendance and interest in the subject.

# REMARKS ON THE "SLOANE FAMILY" OF THE OLD CHARGES OF BRITISH FREEMASONS,

## INCLUDING THE JOHN T. THORP AND JOHN STRACHAN MSS.,

*By Dr. W. BEGEMANN.*

AT the request of my esteemed friend Bro. W. J. Hnghan I intended to write only a few remarks on the two MSS. named above, that had not yet made their appearance, when Bro. Hughan wrote the second edition of his "Old Charges" in 1895. But in examining these two documents, for the reprints of which I am indebted to Bro. Hughan and Bro. John T. Thorp, I soon discovered that I had to enter into an exact comparison of all the copies of the Sloane Family, in order to get to a reliable verdict on the new manuscripts. Bro. Hughan is quite right in stating that the Thorp MS. is of special importance as being the oldest of the Family, and I agree with him that it would have given its name to the Family, if in 1888, when I made up my Clasification of the Old Charges, it had then been traced. By comparing the text with the other copies of the Family, however, I must say that it is *not* of the Sloane *Branch*, but forms a group together with the Alnwick and the new Strachan MSS. These three offer a trio of a sundry critical value leading us back to an older prototype, which, if discovered by a futnre lucky hand, would provide us with a version very similar to the Grand Lodge MS., No. 1 of A.D. 1583, and make it most probable that the text of the Sloane Family is as old as that of the Grand Lodge Family, if not older and more original in some particulars. The MSS. belonging to the Sloane Family are now sixteen altogether, forming three trios, one group of six and one sundry form, as follows:

1-3. Thorp (*Th*), Alnwick (*A*), Strachan (*St*);
4-6. Embleton (*E*), Crane No. 1 (*Cr*), Wren (*Wr*);
7-9. Hope (*Ho*), Waistell (*Wa*), York No. 4 (*Y*);
10-15. Sloane No. 3848 ($Sl^1$), Harleian No. 2054 (*Ha*), Sloane No. 3323 ($Sl^2$), Lechmere (*L*), Briscoe (*Br*), Tuunah (*T*);
16. Scarborongb (*Sc*).

As I shall be obliged to mention the single copies very often, I think it more convenient for my present purpose to make use of the abbreviations added in brackets, which are so easily to be understood, that the reader may at once see which copy is meant. When I made up my classification, I coupled *Cr* and *Wr* with *A*, and put *L* to the sundry forms because of its being so incomplete, but the new finds that have been made since 1888, induce me, after comparing *all* the copies once more, to separate *A* from *Cr* and *Wr* and to add *L* to the Sloane Brancb, so that *Sc* is now the only sundry form. Of all copies *Th* is undoubtedly the oldest, but though *A* and *St* agree witb it in all main points, they cannot have been taken from *Th*, but are copied from other originals. This is easily to be shown by some particular evidences, all of which I give in modern orthography, it seeming to me, on the whole, more suitable to my critical aims. In the beginning prayer *Th* reads *through the goodness of the Holy Ghost* and *so to govern in our living*, while *A* adds the words *grace and* before *goodness*, and *us*

*here* after *govern.* Now, as the words added by *A* are found already in the Grand Lodge MS., No. 1 of A.D., 1583, they prove to be old and original and were, no doubt, in the MS. from which *A* was transcribed, so that in this case *A* appears to be more original than *Th* and cannot have been taken from it. Then both of them read: *for there be seven liberal sciences of the which it is one of them*, just as *G.L.* (Grand Lodge MS. No. 1), but now *Th* goes on: *that be these following*, while *A* has: *and the names of the seven sciences be these*, again agreeing exactly with *G.L.* Further on, lines 32-34 in Bro. Hughan's reprint, in dealing with the merits of Geometry *Th* says: *for it teacheth mete and measure ponderation and weight of all manner of kind of earth*, which proves to be a peculiar reading of the Sloane Family and a few other copies, the *G.L.* text running: *of all manner of things on earth*, as we read in *A* as well as in *G.L.* and all other good old copies. In line 69 *Th* writes: *this Greek Hermermes*, another peculiar misreading of the Sloane Family while *A* offers the right word, *great*, as *G.L.* and its Family do.

These instances, which could be multiplied, will do to show that *A* has been transcribed from a MS. more original and probably older than *Th*. In spite of these coincidences of *A* with *G.L.* we must not be tempted to think that *A*, perhaps, might belong to the *G.L.* Family, for there are some distinguishing features in *A* that prove it belongs to the Sloane Family. In the story of Lamech's children *A* reads: *and their sister Naamah found out the art of weaving*, while *G.L.* and its Family have the *daughter* instead of *sister*, the latter word being more original, as we learn from the William Watson and Tew MSS., this one reading: *and their sister Naamah found the craft of weaving*, just as *A* does, and the former having: *and his sister Madmah* (*Naamah*, Cooke MS.) *was* [*the*] *first founder* (*finder*, Cooke MS.) *of weaver's craft.* Therefore this is a case where the Sloane Family has preserved a better text than the Grand Lodge Family, except the Wood MS. which also has: *his sister Naamah.* Another distinguishing feature of the Sloane Family is the absence of a charge in the second series of charges styled: *Charges singular for Masters and Fellows.* In *G.L.* this charge runs as follows:

> *Also that no Mason take any prentice unless he have sufficient occupation for to set him on, or to set three of his fellows or two at the least on work.*

There is not a single copy of the Sloane Family that has this charge, nor is it to be found in the William Watson and Tew MSS., these two seeming to prove that it was not contained in the original stock of charges, but has been added in the very prototype of the Grand Lodge Family, *G.L.* itself being already a transcript of an older original.

Now as to *St*, the third of the first trio, it was not transcribed either from *Th* or from *A*, though there are striking agreements with both of them. So the introductory prayer runs almost word for word with *Th*, *St.* omitting just the same words as *Th*. In the first paragraph of the text itself the address *Good Brethren and Fellows*, *St* has *Emperours and Princes*, agreeing with *A*, instead of *Kings and Princes*, in *Th*. Then before giving the seven sciences *St* has: *they be these following*, just as *Th* (of above), but in dealing with Arithmetic *St* says that it *teacheth to number and reckon all manner of numbers*, agreeing with *A*, which has *reckon and number*, whilst *Th* has *account and reckon.* Further on *St* reads: *and the sister Naamah found out the art of weaving*, just as *A*, while *Th* gives the passage: *and their sister found the craft of weaving.* In *St*, Hermes is called *the father of wisdom*, as in *A*, while in *Th* he is *the father of wise men.* Before reciting the Charges *Th* has the usual *Latin* instruction about administering the oath: *Tunc unus e senioribus teneat librum, etc.*, whilst *A* and *St* agree in replacing the Latin by an English translation, which is identical in both copies, except that the verbiage shows a few trifling differences. The concluding phrase begins in *Th*: *These Charges that we have declared*, where *A* and *St* agree in having *reckoned* instead of *declared*, while the

usual word is *rehearsed.* On the other side the very conclusion in *Th* and *St* is exactly the same: *So help you God and Holidom and by this book to your power*, where *A* reads: *So help you God and Holidom and this book to the uttermost of your power.* There are so many discrepancies between *Th* and *St*, though, on the whole, they are the same version, that it is impossible to lead *St* back to *Th*; and notwithstanding many striking agreements between *A* and *St* the latter cannot have come from the former, because there are several genuine passages in *St* that are missing in *A*, wherefrom it is evident that *St* cannot have been copied from *A*. For instance, at the end of the Nimrod legend there is the original remark: *And this was the first time that any Mason had any charge of his Craft*, which is to be found in *St* as well as in *Th* but has been omitted in *A*. Besides there is one passage in *St*, which is quite peculiar to the Sloane and the Roberts Families, but not yet introduced in *Th* and *A* as copied from very old manuscripts. The definition of Astronomy in the two Families runs as follows:

> *The seventh is called Astronomy, that teacheth a man the course of the sun and moon and other ornaments of the heavens.*

The same passage is to be found in *St*, *E*, *Ho*, *Y*, *Sl*[1], *Ha*, *Sl*[3], *Br* and *Sc*, while *T* has *orbits* instead of *ornaments*; *Cr*, *Wr*, *Wa*, *L* are lacking the first part, so that we do not know their readings, but we may conclude, with some certainty, from their next relations, that they agreed with them in that peculiar verbiage. Only *Th* and *A* agree with *G.L.* in offering the words: *the course of the sun and moon and* (*other*) *Th. stars.* The Colne Branch has a form of its own: *the judgment of the stars and of the skies and planets*, as we read in Colne No. 1 itself and Clapham, while Stanley and Carson condense the words to *the judgement of the Stars and the Planets.* In my opinion the *G.L.* reading in this case as in many others is the original one, the more because Tew, Atcheson Haven, Buchanan and Beaumont also agree with *G.L.*

The result is, that neither *A* nor *St* have come from *Th*, and that neither *St* was transcribed from *A*, nor *A* from *St*. Nevertheless, they form a group of their own, which may be called the *Thorp Branch.* Furthermore, I dare to say that each of the trio was taken from a sundry older copy, the differences being in many cases of such importance that it is most improbable they could have had the same prototype. On the whole *St* agrees more with *Th* than with *A*, and therefore I think *Th* and *St* may go back to one and the same original though not immediately, but through one or two intermediaries each. On the other hand *St*, as agreeing in many cases with *A*, occupies an intermediate position between *Th* and *A*. It would be very difficult to give an exact genealogy of this branch, for there is a possibility that one copy or other was not transcribed by a scribe simply from one single type, but that an author of self-dependence compiled a new form from two or more types, or if making use of only one type, altered the verbiage or made additions from his own mind or knowledge. Such self-dependent forms no doubt are the *original Colne form*, the *original Harris form*, the *original Roberts form*, the *original Hope form*, the *Scarborough form*, the *Wood form*, the *Cama form*, and so on. It is true, there is, in my opinion, no great probability that a self-dependent transcriber used his ability in this very branch, nevertheless, I do not feel inclined to try and make up a genealogy. Certainly the author of *A* had a very good old copy before him which he transcribed with laudable accuracy, but that a few times his eye erred over a line or two, omitting them; if not, perhaps these lines were already missing in the copy he was transcribing. One of these omissions at the end of the Nimrod legend, was given above, there is another in the paragraph about the seven sciences, where *Th* (lines 31-32) and *St* say: *Thus may a man prove that all* [*the . Th*] *sciences in* (*of . St*) *the world be found* [*out . St*] *by Geometry.* A third original passage at

the end of the Edwin legend is preserved only in *Th* (lines 242-243): *and commanded a book thereof to be made and how the craft was first made and found,* both *A* and *St* being without these words, while the other members of the Family show them up, with only some trifling differences in the verbiage. Just before this passage all members of the Family, *Sc* only excepted, have the words: *and the intent thereof* (*of them, Th*) *was found,* omitting the two words *all one,* without which the phrase has no sense at all; *Sc* reads: *the intent of them were all one.* This trifling omission is another distinguishing feature of the Sloane Family.

Now I add some peculiarities of the three copies. *Th* (lines 52 and 57) confounds the two brothers *Jabell* and *Tuball,* naming the latter as finder of Geometry and the former as finder of Music. Line 98 in *Th,* Egypt is styled *whole layed* instead of *hot land, A* reading *whole layd* and *St* having *whole land.* Line 117 in *Th,* Euclid makes the Lords' sons work *in stories* instead of *stones,* as we read in *A* and *St.* Line 129 *Th* mentions a *great language* instead of the right *lineage* in *A,* while *St* and other copies have *living* or *livings.* Line 139 *Th* says: *that they should come and assemble all their other,* which is mere nonsense; *A* and *St* have: *assemble themselves together.* Probably the original reading was *assemble all together* or *altogether* or simply *assemble together,* as in *G.L.* and its Family. But it is another feature of the Sloane Family, that some words are missing which give only the full sense, namely *every year once.* These words are preserved in *Sc,* where the passage is: *that they should come and assemble together every year once.*

As to Charles Martell, the whole trio tells: *and when he was in his stall,* instead of *state.* It is true, the editors of the facsimile reprint of *A* (Newcastle upon Tyne, 1895) have *statt* in their transcript, but in the facsimile itself it is *stall* quite distinctly, though the *ll* have a line through their heads; the reader may only compare the word *shillings* on page 9 and the many *tt* of the MS., to see that the scribe meant *stall* and not *statt.* Line 215 in *Th* is the word *descried* instead of *destroyed,* in *A* and *St* as well as *G.L.* and most other copies. Line 298-299 in *Th* the charge runs: *you shall not put him out if he be unable of cunning to end the work,* where *A* and *St* read: *if he be able,* as many other copies; *Th* ought to have *except* or *unless he be unable,* as *G.L.* and others. Line 305-308 in *Th* it is said *that he that shall be made mason be able over all sciences that is to say that he be freeborn and of good kindred and no bondman and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have,* and the same reading is in *A* and *Sl*[2], while *St* breaks off with *overall* and then goes on: (*vizt*) *if he be freeborn, etc.* The words *over all sciences* are without any sense, and it is difficult to decide which was the original reading of the Family. In the two words *over all, Sl*[1], *Ha, L* and *Br* agree with *Th, A* and *Sl*[2] (also *St*), but instead of *sciences* we find *Syers* in *Sl*[1] and *Br, Syres* in *Ha, Lyer* in *L,* and *Sc* has *able over shires,* where *all,* no doubt, has been omitted. I am not sure how to solve the puzzle; perhaps, *Sc* has the right reading, the word *shire* having also the obsolete meaning of *part,* so that *over all shires* would mean *in all parts* or *qualities. G.L.* and many copies of its Family say *in all manner* (*of*) *degrees* or *in all degrees,* which is quite the same, and William Watson has *anena within all sides,* the first word being underlined or disfigured, probably from *able* or *enabled,* i.e., *able in all directions* or the like. The last charge of the usual series runs thus in *Th*: *And also you shall and every Mason* [*shall*] *serve truly the workes and truly make an end of your work be it task or journey if you may have your pay as you ought to have,* while *A* and *Sc* have *workers* instead of *workes,* and *St* changes the passage as follows: *And also you and every mason shall serve truly and the workers truly work and end the work etc.* The original sentence must have been: *And also you shall and every mason shall serve truly the Lord* [*for your pay*] *and* [*every master*] *truly make an end of his work etc.,* the word *Lord* or *Lords* having

become *works* or *workers*, and the words within brackets having been omitted in the Sloane Family, whilst they have been preserved in *G.L.* and many copies of its family. The concluding portion of *Th*, as Bro. Hughan has already pointed out, shows a peculiar addition to the usual admonition, inserted between the two parts of the address to the new mason or masons. It runs thus: *These charges that we have declared and all other that belongeth to Masonry you shall keep*—There shall not any mason take any prentice except the same mason hath been prentice vij years before, nor the said mason shall take no prentice but with the consent of iiij or vj of his said brethren—*So help you God and Holidom and by this book to your power.* No doubt the transcriber had a copy in which the piece inserted by him in the text had been written on the margin, and he inserted it in a wrong place.

There are some peculiarities of *A* that have not yet been mentioned. Line 43-44 we read in *Th*: *I think that science is most worthy that findeth all other*, as it is said in *G.L.* and most copies of the Old Charges, while *A* or its prototype has altered the verbiage: *I think the science of geometry is to be accounted above any of the seven sciences. St* shortens the beginning, but then agrees with *Th*: *I think that a worthy science that findeth all others.* In the Nimrod legend most copies of this Family have *the city of Nineveh and other cities of East Asia*, only *A* and *Sc* read *of the East*, as *G.L.* and its Family; *Ho, Wa* and *Y* break off with *other cities.* In *A* the name of Solomon's master mason is *Ajnon*, in *St* it is *Amon*, and *Aynon* in *Th.* Towards the end of the Edwin legend the usual reading is : *he made a cry that all masons both old and young that had any writing or understanding of the charges . . . should show them forth*, as given in *Th* and *G.L.* as well as most other copies, while *A* and *St* have *any knowledge or understanding.*

The second half of the first general charge is in *Th* and most copies of this family: *and that you use no heresy nor error by your understanding or by the teaching of discreet men*, but that *St* and *Sc* have *indiscreet* instead of *discreet*, and *Ho*, *Wa*, *Y*, break off with *your understanding*; *A* has *to your understanding or to desert discreet and wise men's teaching*, the term *to desert* being a peculiarity of its own, but the words *discreet and wise men's teaching* are also to be found in the Dowland, York No. 1 and No. 2, Papworth, and other MSS.

Quite a strange reading of *A* is in the fifth of the general charges: *no man shall be a thief nor thiefs see*, where *see* is an error, probably already of a former transcriber, who could not decipher or did not understand what he had before his eyes, namely, the obsolete word *peer* or *wheer* or *fere*, i.e., *fellow*, so that the original meaning was *nor thief's peer*; Dauntesey has *or Thiefe Peere* and Crane No. 2 *or thiefe's phere*, and in William Watson *thieves for* is meant to be *thieves' fere* (cf. my remarks *A.Q.C.* iv., p. 114). *St* has *thief in company nor otherwise*; *Th*, *E*, *Wr* have *thief neither in company; $Sl^1$* and *Ha* have *thief in company*, $Sl^2$ has *chief in company*, *L* and *Br* have *chief neither in company; Sc* reads: *thieves nor in thievish company*; *T* is incomplete; *Ho*, *Wa* and *Y* omit the whole charge. In my opinion it is evident that *Sc* offers the original form for *Th*, *E*, *Wr*, $Sl^1$, *Ha*, $Sl^2$, *L*, *Br* and *T*, this form so proving to be the proper one of the Sloane Family, while *A* continues an older form, which is to be restored also, I think, from the reading of *St*, the word *otherwise* having been misread and miswritten for *a thief's fere*, just as we find *a thief or otherwise* in *G.L.*, this *otherwise* being pure nonsense. Further *A* and *St* agree in the ninth of the singular charges: *that no fellow within the lodge nor without misanswer* [*one, St,*] *another neither ungodly nor irreverently* (*unreverently, St.*) *without reasonable cause; Th* has *misanswer another ungodily w. r. c.*, thus agreeing in using the word *misanswer*, but omitting the second adverb; the verb *misanswer* is *original*, it occurring also in *G.L.* and its Family, while the other copies of the Sloane Family use *may answer* (*Ho*, *Wa*, *Y*,) or only *answer* $Sl^1$, *Ha*, $Sl^2$, *L*, *Br*, *T*,) or offer

some phrase with the substantive *answer* (*E. Wr, Sc*), having in the meantime only one adverb or adjective. In the following charge *A* and *St* read: *no mason shall play at hazard or any other unlawful game*, here agreeing with *Sl*[1], *Ha*, *Sl*[2], *T*, while *Th*, *E*, *Wr*, *Ho*, *Wa*, *Y*, *L*, *Br*, *Sc*, have the shorter form *at hazard nor* (*or*) [*any*] *other play* (*game*, *Br*). In the next charge *A* has *a common rebell in lechery*, where *Th* writes *ryball; Ho*, *E*, *and Wr* have *riball*, and *Wa* has *rebell* as *A*, while *St*, *Sl*[1], *Ha*, *Sl*[2], *L*, *Br*, and *Sc* have the right *ribald* or *ribbald*, and *T* does *commit ribaldry or letchery*. In the thirteenth and fourteenth general charges *A* has twice the right word *award*, here agreeing only with *Sl*[2], *Br*, and *T*, while *Th*, *E*, *Wr*, *Ho*, *Wa*, *Y*, *Sl*[1], *Ha*, and *Sc* have a senseless *reward* in both cases; *L* has *reward* in the first place, but the right *award* in the second; *St* has a blank in the first place, and *the word* in the second.

Now I go once more through the whole text in order to point ont several peculiarities of *St*, that have not yet been dealt with. Towards the end of the paragraph on the seven sciences there is a passage which has been corrupted and mutilated in all manuscripts extant, so that it is very difficult, or perhaps, impossible to restore the original wording. Here *St* differs from *Th* and *A* in a most remarkable manner by introducing the word *ground*, which we find also in some other good documents, so that it reqnires attention. The passage in *St* runs thus: *and craftsmen and merchants find no other of the seven sciences, and especially ploughmen and tillers of the ground and all manners of grain, both corn and vines, seeds, plants and setters of other fruits.* The words *tillers of* [*the*] *ground* occur also in *Ho*, *Wa* and *Sc*, while *Ha* has *tillers of all manner of ground*, as some copies of the Grand Lodge Family (Dowland, Harris, Wood, Aberdeen) have, Melrose, Buchanan and Beaumont agreeing also with *St* in omitting the words *all manner*.

The passage in *St*, as well as in all copies is by no way to be explained, so that we are obliged to combine from the different readings a form which might have been the original one. At first we are helped hy a continuation of the passage, which is only to he found in the Tew and Atcheson Haven MSS., the former after *fruits* going on: *cannot plough, till or set without Geometry*, the latter in a still more detailed manner: *cannot plough, till, plant or set or sow without Geometry*, by which continuation the passage becomes somewhat intelligihle in the second part, the verbs *plough*, *till* and *set* supplying the missing predicates for the subjects *ploughmen*, *tiller* and *setter*, which are contained in almost all copies, except that in a number of them the *sellers* is wrongly put in the place of *setters*. But Atcheson Haven offers two more predicates, namely *plant* and *sow*, and hecause some good old copies, for instance *G.L.* itself, have *planters* instead of *plants*, there cannot remain any doubt that the former was the original reading, and because furthermore the Aberdeen MS. has *sowers of all manner of seeds*, and Melrose has *setters, sowers and planters*, the predicate *sow* in Atcheson Haven is also very likely to he right, so that *sowers* would perhaps, have to be restored in the passage, instead of the senseless *both*. Besides the arrangement of the words is different, in most copies *seeds* or *seed* standing hefore *vines* or *vine*, so also in *Th* and *A* as well as in *G.L.*, and in other copies of both Families, *G.L.* especially writing *Vyne planters;* and as Aberdeen reads: *and planters of all manner of vynes*, I do not hesitate to say that *G.L.* means indeed *vine-planters* or *planters of vines*, whereby the words *other fruits* would gain a clear sense. Furthermore, because *tillers of all manner of ground*, as given in several copies, does not seem to be very correct, I should prefer *tillers of the ground*, and add *for all manner of grain* as in the Melrose MS. Then I should like to put *sowers of corn-seeds* or perhaps *sowers of corn and all other manner of seeds.* Thus we should obtain the following passage:

> *and especially ploughmen and tillers of the ground for all manners of grain, sowers of corn [and all other manners of] seeds, vine-planters and setters of all other fruits cannot plough, till, plant or set or sow without Geometry.*

The former part of the passage in question seems to be quite nonsensical, but by making use of the words *these* or *this*, that are extant in some copies, for instance, *G.L.* and Atcheson Haven, in the beginning of the phrase we may gain a way to make up a reasonable sense. In the foregoing passage it is said, that all men that work some craft or buy or sell, do work or buy or sell by some measure or some weight, and the conclusion is: *and all this is by Geometry*, as we read in *St*. Now by adding *by* in the right place we get to a good sense, as follows:

> *and [all]* THIS *craftsmen and merchants find* BY *no other of the seven sciences, and especially ploughmen, etc., as given above.*

At the end of the story of Lamech's children *St* reads: *Our intent is to tell you truly and in what manner these stones were found that the craftsmen writt in Greek. Hermerius, etc.* The original reading was: *that the crafts were written in. The Great Hermermes, etc.* A scribe misread the word *Great* and wrote *Greek* for it, and so we find in several copies of the Sloane Family: *the* or *this Greek Hermermes* (*Th*, *Br*, *T*). Then another scribe omitted the article and combined *Greek* with the foregoing phrase, so producing the words: *were written in Greek* (*St*, *E*, *Ha*, *Sl*[1]), and at last the transcriber of St, or another before him, fabricated the reading of St, which is the worst of all. In the Euclid legend *St* has the passage: *and the king of the land assembled a great council at a parliament to know how he might find out to maintain their children*, which is a peculiar reading in the second half of the phrase, where *A* reads: *how they might find their children* with *maintain* written over the word *find*, probably by a later hand, like several other corrections in the same MS. *Th* has: *how he might find their children*, and so read *E*, *Ho*, *Wa*, *L*, *Br*, but that there is *they* instead of *he*, as in *A*. *Ha* and *Sl*[1], to make sense, add the word *means*, and *T* writes: *how they might find them these means*, so proving itself to belong to the same group. *Sc* has a different reading: *how they might relieve their children honestly as gentlemen.* The words *honestly as gentlemen* being also found in *G.L.* and its family, we may suppose that they were in the original, that the word *means* in *Sl*[1], *Ha* and *T*, as well as *maintain* in *St*, were added to complete the sense. No doubt there is a very old mistake in the word *find*, for which I am inclined to put the verb *provide*, that is in the Melrose MS., the original of which is said to have been of A.D. 1581. Therefore the very original reading seems to have been: *how they might provide their children honestly as gentlemen.* After the Euclid legend *St* has: *long after the children of Israel were come into the Land of the East*, where the right reading is *Land of Behest*, as it is in *Th* and was originally in *A*, but here the later corrector has made *Bliss* out of *Behest*, and on the margin is written *Bless.* In the singular charge about taking apprentices the usual reading is: *and that the apprentice be able of his birth and his limbs*, as in *Th* and *A*, but *St* has *able of his birth and line.* In the charge about attending the assembly most copies read: *if he have any warning*, as *Th*, while *A* has *reasonable* instead of *any*, and *St*, with some verbosity, writes: *if he have any knowledge or reasonable* (cf. *A*) *understanding or warning.*

The second trio of the Sloane Family are *E*, *Or*, and *Wr*, of which only *E* is complete, while we know only an extract from *Or*, beginning with the children of Israel and ending with the Edwin legend, so that all the charges are missing. *Wr* has been mutilated; the first portion up to the end of the Euclid legend is missing. *Or* is better than *Wr*, which sometimes goes its own way. It is important for critical purposes that

*E* has been discovered, as we have now a complete copy of this trio, which ought to be called *Embleton Branch.* The text is very similar to the former trio, but has several peculiarities that justify me in separating this trio from the former. The usual beginning of the introductory prayer is: *The might of the Father of heaven,* but *E* has: *The mighty God, Father of heaven.* In the first address to the *good brethren and fellows* the *craft of masonry* in *E* has become the *Ghost of Masonry.* Arithmetic teacheth *to account or to reckon* (cf. *Th, Sc, Ho,*) *all manner of numbers,* with the peculiar addition: *whatsoever they be.* In the passage on Geometry *E* has *all manner of kind of earth,* as *Th* and other copies of the Family. A few lines farther on we find *sellers of other fruits* instead of *setters,* the same mistake as in *Sl*[1], *Ha, T,* and several copies of the Grand Lodge Family. In the beginning of the Nimrod legend the usual reading is: *at the making of the Tower of Babilon there was the craft of masonry first found and made much of,* the concluding words being in *E: and great account was made thereof.* The king of Babilon is styled *Hembroth or Nembroth,* as in *Ha, Br,* and *T;* in *Sl*[1], *Hembroth or Membroth.* In the Euclid legend the words of this worthy in *Th, A, L,* and *Br,* are: *If you will take me your children to govern and teach them,* as in *G.L.* and other old copies of its Family, but *E* has: *If you will make me governor of your children and to teach them.*

Towards the end of the Euclid legend, where *Wr* begins, in *E* and *Wr* that worthy *ordained for them reasonable maintenance,* where the other copies have *pay* or *payment* or *wages.* A few lines farther on, where also *Cr* has entered the scene, the whole trio tells of king David that *he gave the same charge which they were charged withall in Egypt by Euclid,* which verbiage is peculiar to this branch. The most striking peculiarity of the trio is the following passage: *And thus was the worthy craft of masonry confirmed in the country of Jerusalem and in many other* GLORIOUS *kingdomes.* RIGHT RENOWNED *workmen walked abroad into divers countries, etc.;* the usual reading of the Sloane Family being: *and (in) many other kingdoms, glorious craftsmen walking abroad (about, Th, A, St,) etc.,* while the *Hope Branch* begins a new phrase after *kingdoms,* saying: *Glorious craftsmen (workmen, Y,) walked abroad,* etc. Now there is a strange coincidence here with the Atcheson Haven MS., in which the passage runs as follows: *and this* (for *thus*) *was this worthy craft of Masonry confirmed in the country of Jerusalem and many other* GLORIOUS *kingdoms* BY FAMOUS *craftsmen walking about full wide in divers countries, etc.* These *glorious craftsmen* are a peculiarity of the Sloane Family, only *St* has *curious craftsmen* as *G.L.* and its family.

Now, it is clear that some scribe by negligence had put the adjective *glorious* before *kingdoms,* and then later transcribers added a new adjective to the substantive *craftsman* one chose the word *famous,* another preferred *right renowned,* and the transcript of the latter became the prototype of the Embleton Branch. These specimens will suffice to show that this trio forms a sundry branch: and it remains to say that, in spite of several coincidences between *E* and *Cr,* where *Wr* differs, *Cr* and *Wr* are nearer of kin to each other than to *E.* It is true, for instance, that *E* and *Cr* agree in reading: *King David loved well masons and cherished them and gave them good payment,* while *Wr* has *authorised* instead of *cherished,* and *the said* instead of *them good;* and a few lines farther on *E* and *Cr* again agree in having *masters and governors,* while *Wr* has *masters and overlookers;* but on the other side there are more striking coincidences between *Cr* and *Wr,* where *E* differs. In the Solomon legend *Cr* and *Wr* say that Solomon ordained *three thousand* of his masons to be masters, which is the original number, while *E* has only *three hundred.* Immediately after this passage *Cr* and *Wr* speak of *a king of another region,* as *Th* and most copies, while *E* has *another land.* In *E* the curious Mason who came into France *taught the craft of masonry to them in France,* which has been misread for *the men in France,* as it is said in *Th* and most other copies, while *Cr* has the

*Frenchmen*, who in *Wr* have been changed into *Brenithmen*. In *E* Charles Martell was *in his state*, while in *Cr* and *Wr* he was in his stall. In *Cr* and *Wr* the same worthy was *one of the royal line of France*, in *E* of the royal *blood*, as in *T*. In *E* Solomon's master mason was a *choice master*, and St. Alban a *choice steward*, *Cr* and *Wr* style them *chief master* and *chief steward*. In *Cr* and *Wr* St. Alban *walled the town that now is called St. Albans*, but *E* condenses this by saying: *walled the town of St. Albans*. In the Edwin legend *E* has the following passage: *and to them he gave the charter and commission for to keep and made ordinance that they should upon all occasions be ruled from the king*, while *Cr* and *Wr* agree in reading *betook* instead of *gave*, and in omitting the words *upon all occasions;* the word *ruled*, as being a mistake of the Sloane Family, is to be corrected into *renewed*, as *G.L.* and its Family read here, while *A* has *observed* and *Sc* has *preserved*, and instead of the words *from the king* in the whole trio we have to restore *from king to king*, which is the usual and correct reading. Now, to come to an end, we are to state that none of the three copies of this trio can have been transcribed from one of the other two; *Cr* and *Wr* may have been taken from one and the same original, but *E* must have had a sundry prototype, so that this branch must be supposed to have contained five copies at least. Finally there is to be said that both sets of charges that are not preserved in the reproduction of *Cr*, are without numbers in *E* and *Wr*, as they are also in the former trio as well as in *Sc*, while the *Hope* and *Sloane Branches* have added numbers in both sets, except only Y, that numbers only the general charges, but not the singular ones.

Before the Latin phrase about the manner of administering the oath, *E* and *Wr* have these words: *Here followeth the worthy and godly oath of (as, E,) such as are made masons;* then comes the Latin phrase followed by the usual exhortation, then the two sets of charges, and the conclusion is this: *These charges (charge, Wr,) that you (we, Wr,) have reckoned and all other (after, Wr,) that belongeth (belongs, Wr,) to masonry (masons, Wr,) you shall be bound to keep [faithfully, E]. So help you God and holidom and by (you, Wr,) this book to your power.* Lastly *E* and *Wr* have a set of apprentices charges, to which in *Wr* some Latin lines have been added, which are both of them beyond my present purpose, wherefore I leave them.

The third trio, composed of *Ho*, *Wa*, and *Y* (properly $Y^4$), proves to form a sundry group by several distinguishing features, wherein they agree one with each other. It is a pity that the beginning of *Wa* is lacking, as we do not know whether it had the same superscription which is found in *Ho*: *The Constitutions Articles which are to be observed and fulfilled by all those who are made free by the Right Worshipful Masters Fellows and Brethren of Free Masons at any Lodge or Assembly.* *Y* begins with the usual invocation, in which there is the first characteristic of this branch: *be with us at the (our, Y,) beginning and give us grace so to govern our lives that we may come to eternal joy (joys, Y).* In the paragraph on the seven sciences the arrangement differs from the usual order in *Ho* and *Y* as well as in *Wa*, the fragments of which show that it had the same distinguishing manner of arrangement, so that this appears to be a peculiar feature of the branch. The sciences are arranged as follows: 1—*Grammer*, 2—*Logic*, 3—*Rhetoric*, 4—*Music*, 5—*Arithmetic*, 6—*Geometry*, 7—*Astronomy*, while the usual order is: 1—*Grammer*, 2—*Rhetoric*, 3—*Logic*, 4—*Arithmetic*, 5—*Geometry*, 6—*Music*, 7—*Astronomy*. In *Ho* the seventh is called *Astrology* or *Astronomy*, but the fragments of *Wa* do not show whether the same double name was in *Wa;* *Y* has only the usual *Astronomy*. All three copies agree in reading: *craftsmen and merchants depend upon this science*, i.e. Geometry, and then *Ho* and *Wa* go on: *and especially ploughmen and tillers of [the, Wa,] ground both for corn and seed and vines and plants flowers and other fruits of the earth*, where *Y* omits *tillers of the ground*, and puts *etc.* after the word *plants*. The

genealogy of the fabulous Hermerinus or the like introduces *Ham* instead of *Shem* in the whole trio. In the Euclid legend all three have the peculiar phrase: *they were sore troubled in mind in what sort to provide for them,* where the rest of the family have only: *they made much sorrow.* These evidences are sufficient to show the sundry position of this branch, though they might be multiplied. On the whole, *Ho* and *Wa* show a nearer relationship to each other than to *Y*, which often goes its own way. After the so-called history of masonry *Ho* and *Wa* have the Latin sentence, just as *Th* has, and then the usual exhortation; *Y* replaces the Latin words by an English translation and lets the exhortation follow with some differences in the verbiage. The English phrase *Here followeth etc.*, as given above in the Embleton Branch, is not in the Hope Branch.

The general charges are numbered 1-7 in *Ho* and *Wa*, in *Y* 1-6, they begin in all three copies: *The first Article of your charge is, etc.*, which is another peculiarity of this branch. One charge of the original stock has been omitted in all copies of the trio, viz., *that no mason shall be a thief or thief's companion*; and in *Y* besides the last charge is missing: *that you do no villany in that house whereby the craft may be slandered,* as it runs in *Ho* and *Wa.* The singular charges are numbered 1-18 in *Ho*, and 1-19 in *Wa*, 18 in Hope beingthe same as 18+19 in *Wa.* In *Y* these charges are *not numbered*, and the arrangement does not always agree with *Ho* and *Wa*, No. 11 of these two being omitted in *Y*, No. 14 coming after those in *Y*, which correspond with 1-9 in *Ho* and *Wa*, then No. 12 and No. 10, then No. 13, at last No. 15-18 (15-19 in *Wa*). *Y* agrees in its arrangement better with *Th*, and the other copies of the Sloane Family, except that the first half of No. 12 in $Sl^1$ has been omitted in *Y*, and then No. 11 and No. $12^b$ have changed their places. After the usual charges the Hope Branch has also the Apprentice Charge, but omits the concluding obligation.

The next group is the Sloane Branch comprising six copies: $Sl^1$, *Ha*, $Sl^2$, *L*, *Br*, *T.* $Sl^2$ has always been incomplete, it beginning the historical part with the children of Israel after having dealt with the seven liberal sciences, so that there is a great lack. *L* has once been a complete copy, but the beginning up to the end of the Nimrod legend and the first part of the Charles Martell legend have been destroyed. There are a number of peculiarities by which these six copies are joined to one group, though there are other peculiarities that might divide them into different groups. In several passages we meet with omissions more or less large, sometimes together with changes in one or more words. In the Euclid legend, where the King of Egypt makes a cry for a man that could inform their children, *Th* has as follows: *that he should come unto him, and he should be rewarded for his travail, and that he should hold himself well pleased.* All five copies of the Sloane Branch, in which this passage is to be found, shorten it by writing: *that he should come to him and be well rewarded and hold himself well paid.* At the end of the same legend *Th* has: *and thus was the craft of Geometry grounded there,* and so have *A*, *St*, *E*, *Wr and Sc*, while the Sloane Branch has *governed* instead of *grounded.* In *Th* King David gave his masons *the charges and manners as they had it out of Egypt given by Euclid and other charges that you shall hear afterwards,* but the Sloane Branch has only *the charges that you shall hear afterwards,* by the inattentiveness of some scribe, whose eye erred from the word *charges* in the first place over to the second place, so omitting that important passage. At the end of the Charles Martell legend this worthy gave his masons a charter to hold their assembly *and cherished them much,* as the three trios assert, while these words are missing in the Sloane Branch and also in *Sc.*

After finishing the history, all copies of the Sloane Branch have the words: *Here followeth the worthy and godly oath of Masons,* but that $Sl^2$ omits the words *and godly* and puts *Masonry* for *Masons.* *Sc* agrees here word for word with the majority, while the

Embleton Branch differs a little in the concluding words, as we saw before. Only two copies of the Sloane Branch have preserved the Latin sentence, *L* placing it immediately after the words just mentioned, while *Ha* introduces it before the concluding formula at the end of the charges. *L* has the exhortation after the Latin sentence, the other five put it immediately after the superscription, *Here followeth, etc.* *Sc* has the exhortation in the same place and inserts the Latin sentence after it. I will not fail to point out, that the words, *Here followeth, etc.*, occur also in the Colne, the Clapham, and the Phillipps No. 3, MSS. Now it appears from the coincidence of the Thorp and Hope Branches with the Grand Lodge Family, that the true original form of both Families must have had first the Latin sentence and then the exhortation. Later on a transcriber added the superscription, *Here followeth, etc.*, but left the Latin sentence in its place. Still later another transcriber omitted it, while others replaced it by a translation, or kept it and added a translation. In the general charges all the six copies are short of two charges, that are in the three trios as well as in *Sc*, though the reading is not always the same. These two charges run in the *Thorp Branch* as follows:

> Also you shall call masons your fellows and brethren and by (*A* and *St*) no other (neither, *Th*) foul name, nor you shall take your fellow's wife in villany nor desire ungodlily (ungodly, *A* and *St*) his daughter or his servant to villany.
>
> Also you shall pay truly for your table and your meat and drink where you go to board.

Originally, in my opinion, the first of these two formed two separate charges, as they are indicated in the Grand Lodge Family by a new *And also* (*you shall not take, etc.*) instead of *nor* (*you shall take, etc.*), so that we should have three charges here. The two, as they are now, have been omitted between No. 6 and 7 in $Sl^1$, *Ha*, $Sl^2$ and *T*, between No. 7 and 8 in *L* and *Br*, these latter two copies dividing No. 2 of the other four into No. 2 and 3, so that in *L* and *Br* these charges are numbered 1-8 instead of 1-7 in the other group. The singular charges are numbered 1-18 in $Sl^1$ and *Ha*, 1-17 in $Sl^2$, here 17 being 17 and 18 in the former two, and there is a new No. 18 in $Sl^2$, which has no equal anywhere, it running thus: *That no fellow shall take upon him to call a lodge to make any fellow or fellows without the consent of Master or Wardens, if they be within fifteen miles.*

To this new charge there is immediately annexed the concluding obligation in a peculiar form: *these things and all other matters that shall be discoursed to which belongeth the free masonry you shall faithfully keep, so help you God and by the contents of that book.* That *Ha* inserts the Latin instruction after No. 18, has already been said, the concluding obligation there as well as in $Sl^1$ is the following: *These charges that we have rehearsed and all other that belongeth to masonry you shall keep to the uttermost of your knowledge, so help you God and by the contents of this book.* In *T* the singular charges are numbered 1-18, but the division differs from the foregoing three, No. 1-4 being equal on both sides, but No. 5 of those three forming No. 5 and 6 in *T*; then No. 7-17 in *T* are equal to No. 6-16 of the three, and No. 18 in *T* is equal to No. 17+18 in $Sl^1$ and *Ha*, just as No. 17 in $Sl^2$.

The concluding obligation in *T* is: *These charges that are here rehearsed and all other that belong to masonry you shall truly keep to the utmost of your knowledge, so help you God and by the contents of this book.* The very last formula, *so help you God, etc.*, being identical in these four copies, and from several more coincidences, we may see that they together form a closer group within the Sloane Branch, and from a number of discrepancies between $Sl^1$ and *Ha* on one side and $Sl^2$ and *T* on the other side, while $Sl^1$ and *Ha*, as well as $Sl^2$ and *T*, resemble each other in as many cases; it appears that there is still a closer relationship between *Ha* and $Sl^1$ as also between $Sl^2$ and *T*, though the latter two are not so closely coupled as the former two. Now there remain *L* and *Br*

that form a third pair of copies within this branch, as may be seen from a few most striking agreements. In the Euclid legend we are told that he taught the children the science of Geometry in practice to work *misteries*, where $Sl^1$, *Ha* and *T* have *masonry*, $Sl^2$ lacking this legend. At the end of the St. Alban legend both copies say, that after the death of St. Alban there came great wars into England through divers *commotions* instead of *nations* in the other four. Besides the division of the two sets of charges is the same in *L* and *T*, both of them numbering the first section 1-8, and the second set 1-19; the first set has been dealt with before, in the second set No. 1-11 are equal to the same numbers in $Sl^1$, *Ha* and $Sl^2$, No. 12 of these three has been divided into No. 12 and 13 in *L* and *Br*, so that No. 14-19, become equal to No. 13-18 in $Sl^1$ and *Ha*. The concluding obligation in *L* runs thus: *These charges which I have rehearsed and all other that belongs to masons you shall keep, so help you God and by this book to your power*, while *Br* mutilating the first part, and being more complete in the second, offers the following reading: *So these are that we have rehearsed and all other you shall keep. So help you God and Holidom and by this book to the utmost of your power.*

Lastly we have *Sc* as a single and sundry copy because of so very many peculiarities in dealing with the original text, that it cannot well be coupled with one of the foregoing groups. It resembles in many details the *Thorp Branch*, but is different in others, so that it does not seem reasonable to me to add it there. As in *Th* the brothers *Jabell* and *Juball* have been exchanged, so that *Juball* has become the eldest son and has found Geometry, while *Jabell* has become his younger brother and found Music, though in the beginning of the story both are in their right places. As in *Th* and *Ho* the name of Lamech's second wife is *Sella*, which is the older form, kept only in old copies, while all younger copies have *Zillah*. While on one side *Sc* has the peculiar Sloane definition of Astronomy, it teaching *the course of the Sun and Moon and other Ornaments of the Heavens*, there are on the other side *Curious Craftsmen* that travelled into divers countries, so that *Sc* is the only copy of the Family that has kept the adjective *curious*, while all other copies have *glorious craftsmen*. This peculiarity together with other original readings prove *Sc* to be a transcript or at least an offspring from a good old copy, but that was dealt with in a most free manner. As pointed out already *Sc* is the only copy of the Family, that in the Edwin legend, where the old writings are said to have been brought forth, has preserved the correct phrase: *the intents of them were all one*, the words *all one* being omitted in all other copies. These notes would be too long, if I gave all particulars of this sundry form, wherefore I now conclude my present inquiries.

SEAL




IV CC. MUS

# SOME MASONIC ANTIQUITIES

# AT THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1901.

*BY BRO. E. CONDER, JUN., F.S.A., W.M.*

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ONE of the most interesting portions of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901, was perhaps that section devoted to Scottish History and Archæology. Among the objects of antiquity illustrative of times "Lang Syne" might be seen a small but valuable collection of Masonic treasures gathered together in one of the glass cases in Room No. 16 of the Glasgow Art Galleries.

A list of these Craft Memorials, taken from the Official Catalogue, I feel sure will interest our Scottish brethren as well as the students of the Craft's history to whom authenticated relics are of the first importance. Some of them are of course well known, of others a more extended description might well find a place in our *Transactions.*

The numbers prefixed to the objects described are those of the catalogue and arranged by the sub-committee.

No. 2565. **Oldest Minute Book extant of the Lodge of Edinburgh,** Mary's Chapel, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, No. I., containing

(*a*) The Schaw Statutes for the whole Craft in Scotland, dated "At Edinburgh the xxviij day of December, the ȝeir of God 1^m V^c four scoir awchtene yeiris," [28th December, 1598.]

(*b*) The oldest known Masonic Minute, dated "ultimo Julij 1599." [concerning *Cowans.*]

(*c*) The holding of a Lodge at Newcastle for the purpose of admitting "M^r the Right Honerable M^r R. Moray, Generall quarter M^r to the Armie off Scotlan," the occasion being the occupation of Newcastle by the Scottish army after defeating the Royalists at Newburn. The Master of the Lodge, John Mylln, in addition to being King Charles's Master Mason, was also Master Gunner for the whole of Scotland which accounts for his presence with the Army and also for the holding of a Lodge.
The Minute is dated "Newcastell thie 20 day off May, 1641."

No. 2577. **St. Clair Charter, 1600-01.** Lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

No. 2578. **St. Clair Charter, 1628.** Lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.
Relates to the Freemen Masons and Hammermen of Scotland.

No. 2528. **The Hammermen Chair.**
(J) "Ane Cheer given by Laurence Mercer" for the use of the Trade, (Inventory of 1696). It bears no date, but Mercer was Deacon of the Trade in 1572.

No. 2528. (b) **Ane Cheer,** "gifted by Patrick Whyt, hook maker, Deacon Conveener with his pictur 1690" (Inventory of 1696). Bearing his name and designation in full, with a shield, charged with the Hammermen Arms and also two fish hooks in saltire, and one in pale with the initials P.W. in monogram.

Lent by the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen.

[Both these Chairs are in excellent preservation.]

No. 2587. **Minute Book of Lodge 1642-1758.** Lent by Lodge Mother Kilwinning.

No. 2588. **Minute Book of Lodge 1758-1807.** Lent by Lodge Mother Kilwinning.

No. 2589. **Seal of the Lodge.** Lent by Lodge Mother Kilwinning.

No. 2568. **Minute Book** of the old Lodge of Falkirk. Now Lodge of St. John No. 16.

Lent by Lodge of St. John No. 16, Falkirk.

No. 2569. **Charter,** dated 1793, with Jewels and Seals of Operative Lodge of Falkirk.

Lent by Lodge of St. John No. 16, Falkirk.

No. 2570. **Portrait of William Boyd,** fourth Earl of Kilmarnock. Beheaded 18th May, 1746. Elected R.W.M. of the Lodge of Falkirk, now Lodge of St. John No. 16. Elected Grand Master Mason of Scotland 30th Nov., 1742. From an engraving.

Lent by Lodge of St. John No. 16, Falkirk.

No. 2572. **Master's Mallet** of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, used at the building of Roslin Chapel 1446.

Lent by Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

No. 2573. **Deed of Election** of Bro. William St. Clair of Rosslyn, a Grand Master, and of the other office hearers of Grand Lodge. Dated 30th November, 1736. Presented by Professor W. E. Aytoun, a Past Master of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning,

Lent by Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

No. 2574. **Second Minute Book** of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, 1735-1760, containing the first records of the Master Mason's Degree in Scotland, details of the purchase of the Lodge Organ, the oldest in use in Scotland, and many interesting signatures, including those of Lord Kilmarnock, Murray of Broughton—erased by order of the Lodge for his treachery to Prince Charles Edward—and others concerned in the '45 rising.

Lent by Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

No. 2575. **William St. Clair** of Rosslyn, Master of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, and first Grand Master of Scotland, by Allan Ramsay, who was a member of the Lodge.

Lent by Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

No. 2576. **Old Tylers Coat and Vest,** worn during the eighteenth century and last used in the Cleikum Inn, Innerleithen, when James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was admitted a member of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning.

Lent by Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

No. 2579. **Minute-Book of the Roman Lodge, 1735-1737.**
Lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

No. 2580. **Minute-Book of Lodge St. Andrew, Dumfries, 1788.**
Lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

No. 2581. **The Master's Mallet and Apron** of St. Andrew's Lodge, Dumfries. Used by the poet Burns. Lent by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

No. 2582. **Benevolent Fund Box,** made of relics preserved from old college and cathedral. Lent by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John No. 3 bis.

No. 2583. **Masonic Mallet.** Lent by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John No. 3 bis.

No. 2584. **Chisel** found at the foundations of Stockwell Bridge.
Lent by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John No. 3 bis.

No. 2585. **Masonic Snuff Box,** made of oak from foundations of Stockwell Bridge.
Lent by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John No. 3 bis.

No. 2586. **Masonic Chest** with carved front and the following: "GOD SAVE THE KING AND MASONS CRAFT, 1684."
Lent by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John No. 3 bis.

No. 2590. **Minute Book of Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27, 1762-93.**
Lent by Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27.

No. 2591. **Box in use in Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27.**
Lent by the Lodge.

No. 2592. **Silk Banner of Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27.**
Lent by the Lodge.

No. 2593. **Old Masonic Apron.** Lent by William Wright.

No. 2594. **Minute Book of the Ayr Squaremen.** Lent by D. Murray Lyon.

No. 2595. **Masonic Punch Bowl.** Lent by John Denholm.

No. 2595A. **Bible** in use in Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27. Lent by the Lodge.

No. 2595B. **Masonic Mallet.** Lent by Lodge Glasgow St. Mungo No. 27.

# KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

*BY BRO. LADISLAS DE MALCZOVICH.*

I BEG to supply what has been said by Bro. S. Russell Forbes (vol. XIV., part i., p. 54), by the following particulars which, perhaps, may be of interest for the readers of our *Transactions.* To begin with, I beg to state that Bro. S. Russell Forbes is quite right in maintaining that the Order of the Knights of Malta never ceased to exist, but I beg to add that *besides Italy* the Order still exists in Austria, especially in Bohemia, at different places of Germany, in Spain, and, of course in England also, where His Majesty is now the sovereign head and patron of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, having been Grand Prior when Prince of Wales. By-the-way, our revered Bro. General Sir Charles Warren is, so far as I know, a Knight of Justice of the Order.

For the instruction of brethren visiting Vienna, I beg to mention there is a small Chapel of St. John at Vienna (Kärntner Strasse, near St. Stephen's Place) belonging to the Order, adorned with the coat-of-arms of the Knights of the Vienna Commandery. Adjoining there was an old building, the former convent, which, however, was destroyed in the 'eighties and replaced by a modern structure. The Knights have a modern out-of-door uniform, but besides that they wear, on festival occasions, the full costume of the Order: Mantles of black velvet adorned with a large white eight-pointed Maltese cross on left shoulder, white crossed red tunics, hats with a white and a black ostrich plume, knightly swords and golden spurred boots. When I lived at Vienna, in the 'seventies, I had occasion to see the Knights in full costume attending the funeral of their brother Knights, and I may say it was a very noble and imposing view. By-the-way, in Austria there exists also a branch of the *Teutonic Knights* and in virtue of a compact between the Crown and the Order, the Grand Master is always one Archduke of Austria. Now Archduke Eugene is "Hoch-and-Deutschmeister." Their chapel and house is in the Singer Strasse, Vienna, likewise near St. Stephen's Place, and worth inspecting by visitors.

Now to return to the Order of Malta, its history since 1798, is briefly the following:

After the occupation of Malta by the French, 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch left the island and resigned office next year, 1799. A fraction of the Knights elected Paul I., Emperor of Russia (a married man and not even a Roman Catholic), Grand Master. The election was *most irregular* (besides that a great political mistake), never ratified by the Pope, but recognised by the Powers with exception of Bavaria, where the short-lived "langue of Anglo-Bavaria," created but a short while before, was again abolished. The Emperor Paul desired to re-occupy Malta in the name of the Order, and thereby to set foot in the Mediterranean, but, fortunately, was outwitted by Great Britain occupying the island, 1800. On the death of Paul, 1801, the homeless knights repaired to Messina, and the next year *Pope Pius VII. appointed*—by delegation of the Grand Priors—*a Grand Master* to the Order in the person of Fra. Bartholomew of the

princely house of Ruspoli, who, however, declined to accept the dignity. Thereafter Fra. Giovanni de Tommasi was *appointed Grand Master by the Pope*, in like manner, 1803. He transferred the seat of the Order to Catania (Sicily). On his death, 1805, the Pope refused to appoint another Grand Master, but he empowered the Council of Order to elect a Lieutenant of the Grand Mastership, to be ratified by the Pope, until circumstances would allow to restore the dignity of Grand Master. Thus the Order was governed by "Lieutenants of Grand Mastership" from 1805-1879. The fourth Lieutenant in office, Fra. Carlo Candida (1834-45) transferred headquarters to *Rome*, where they remain until now.

Meanwhile, at the beginning of the XIXth century, the Order was abolished nearly in all countries and its estates confiscated. In Spain the estates fell to the crown, the King declared himself Sovereign of the Order (1803), and Knights were appointed by the Crown until 1867. The Order ceased to exist in upper Italy, the Ecclesiastical State and in the Kingdom of Naples (1808). In Prussia the "bailliwick of Brandenburg" was likewise abolished and its estates confiscated, 1810-11. In commemoration of it, however, the King of Prussia established, 1812, the Protestant Order of Johannite Knights, a Royal Prussian Order of Chivalry of a quite *new institution*, which *historically* has *no* connection with the ancient Order. Nor makes it a difference that the ancient bailliwick of Brandenburg was, in principal, restored 1852. The Prussian Johannite Knights therefore cannot be considered a branch of the old Order, at any rate.

Beforehand, only the Grand Priory of Bohemia remained in existence. In 1813 two imperial edicts were issued, by which it was decreed that the Order was to cease to exist and its estates were to devolve to the Military Order of Maria Theresa. Fortunately for the Order, these two edicts, however, were *not carried into effect*. On the contrary, the Emperor of Austria in course of time became a great protector of the Order and the Priory of Bohemia was maintained. As soon as 1815, even a congress of the Order was held at Vienna, and an Extraordinary Envoy was accredited at the Imperial Court, which practice has been maintained ever since until now. Thus the position of the Order was again strengthened, and in 1839 the Emperor Ferdinand authorised the establishment of a new Grand Priory for Lombardy-Venice, with the seat at Venice, which is still in existence. The King of Naples, likewise, re-established the Order, quite as others of the *then* numerous Italian Sovereigns. During the Lieutenancy of Fra. Philippe Colloredo-Mannsfeld (1845-69) the Order re-entered England, founding a hospital, church and convent at London. This was particularly due to the good services of Sir George Bowyer. The 'sixties mark the beginning of a flourishing period of the Grand Priory of Bohemia. The voluntary service of sanity in the case of war was organized just on the eves of the war of 1866. It was the merit of the three successive Grand Priors: Fra. Francis de Khevenhüller-Metsch (1817-67), Fra. Francis de Kollowrat-Krakowsky (1867-74), and Fra. Othenio de Lichnowsky (1874-1887). One may say it has done signal services to humanity during the warfares since 1866. The Order succeeded also in re-entering the Holy Land, where Count Caboga-Cerva (afterwards made a Knight of Justice), purchased land between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, 1869, on which, later on, a convent, church, and especially a hospital, were built, 1876. The latter is known by the name of the "Hospice of Tantur," standing under protection of the Emperor of Austria.

To return to Italy, there the "Venerable Bailiff Fra. Giovanni Ceschi de Santa Croce" was elected to the Lieutenancy in 1872. He was the seventh Lieutenant to Grand Mastership. In 1879, however, the dignity of "Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem" was re-established by a Papal Bref and conferred

upon Fra. Ceschi, together with the dignity of Cardinal of the Roman Church, and, 1880, the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred the rank of a Prince of the Austrian Empire upon Fra. Ceschi and all his successors in the office of Grand Master. Next year the same rank was conferred upon the Grand Prior of Bohemia, *then* Fra. Othenio Lichnowsky, and his successors in office also. Fra. Othenio having died, 1887, he was succeeded by the venerable Bailiff Fra. Guido de Thun and Hohenstein, the *present* Prince-Grand-Prior of Bohemia-Austria (as the Grand Priory is *now* styled). The aged Cardinal Prince Grand Master Fra. Giovanni Ceschi de Santa Croce, however, is yet alive, and continues to rule the Order.

Before proceeding further on, it may be mentioned that the former two langues of Castilia and Arragon were restored and united into one by the Crown of Spain, 1885, and the Knights appointed by the King till that date were recognised by the Grand Master and the Order.

To sum up: There exist at present under the headship of the Grand Master residing at Rome the following "Langues," Grand Priories and "Associations of Knights," viz.: I.—The Langue of Italy, comprising three Grand Priories; (1) at Rome, (2) Venice, and (3) Naples. II.—The Langue of Germany, comprising: (1) The Grand Priory of Bohemia-Austria; (2) The Association of Knights of the Rhine and Westphalia; (3) The Association of the Silesian Knights. III.—The Langue of England, comprising "the Association of the British Knights," which, I believe, is identical with the "Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England." IV.—The Langue of Castilia-Aragon. Besides that there are individual Knights received "in gremio religionis" without belonging to any of the Grand Priories or Associations.

The full members of the Order consist of the Grand Master, the Grand Dignitaries of the Order, the Grand Priors, the Bailiffs or Grand Crosses, Commanders, the professed Knights (chevaliers profès), and the Knights of Justice. All these must be of Roman Catholic Religion, must prove their descent from sixteen noble-born ancestors (eight paternal and 8 maternal), and are bachelors. Candidates received into the Order take first the so-called "simple" vows and are thereupon called "Knights of Justice." They retain their inherited titles of nobility. (For instance, one would say: Guido, *Count* de Thun and Hohenstein, or, Alfred, *Prince* de Lichtenstein, Knights of Justice).

The Knights of Justice renew their vows every year on the day of their reception into the Order or the day of their first taking the vows. If, however, they prefer, they may obtain dispensation and retire to the world. A Knight of Justice of ten years standing, and who is determined to devote all his life to the Order, takes, on the tenth anniversary of his reception, the "*solemn*" vows which are binding for his life-time. Thereby he becomes a "professed Knight." Now he drops his title of nobility, obtaining the prefix "frater" (frà), marking fraternity and perfect equality which prevails among the members of the Order. (For instance, the above-named Knights of Justice are as *professed* Knights styled: Fra. Guidò de Thun and Hohenstein, Fra. Alfred de Lichtenstein.

Needless to say, only the professed Knights enjoy all the prerogatives and privileges of the Order.

Besides the full members there exists yet:

(1) Honorary Bailiffs and Grand Crosses (Baillis et grand' croix d'honneur et de dévotion), and "Dames grand' croix, etc., etc.," which dignities are conferred upon Sovereigns and distinguished members of high nobility, both male and female.

(2) Honorary Knights (Chevaliers d'honneur et de dévotion) and "Dames décorées de la croix d'honneur et de dévotion."

All these are liable to produce full proofs of nobility and ancestry, quite as the Knights of Justice, but, of course, may be married, and there are cases of these crosses to have been conferred upon *Protestant* noblemen and ladies also.

(3) Knights of Grace (not being able to produce full proofs of ancestry).

(4) Donats. (*a*) Donats of first class, or Donats of Justice. (*b*) Donats of second class.

Finally there are priests or chaplains of the Order.

If some one of the readers of our *Transactions* desires to obtain further explanations concerning the Order, I shall be very pleased to communicate some more particulars on the matter in question.

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SEAL

*of the Strict Observance "Three Thistles" Lodge of Mayence & Frankfort, founded 1765, amalgamated with the Frankfort "Union" in 1783.*



IV CC. MUS.

# FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1901.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. Conder, jun., W.M.; G. Greiner, S.W.; J. T. Thorp, as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta, S.D., as I.P.M.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.D.; G. L. Shackles, I.G., and Dr. Wynn Westcott, P.M.

Also the following 31 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. J. P. Richards, J. J. Thomas, G. P. Gordon Hills, H. White, W. Vernon, G. A. Nock, M. Montesole, A. C. Mead, G. Norman, F. W. Levander, H. Eaborn, J. R. Brough, E. A. Ebblewhite, H. Tipper, P.A.G.P.; Dr. S. Walsh Owen, W. C. Hobbs, T. C. Edmonds, L. Danielsson, J. Coote, W. Curry, A. Carpenter, Hugh James, W. F. Stuttaford, W. Busbridge, J. Proctor Watson, F. J. Allan, W. Hammond, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, R. Orttewell, J. N. Noakes, and J. Hands.

Also the following three Visitors:—Bros. E. R. Bury, Emulation Lodge No. 7; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; and W. P. Broad, Pythagorean Lodge No. 79.

Five Lodges and forty-six Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk; E. Armitage, F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; T. B. Whytehead, E. J. Castle, C. Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.F.C.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.Swd.B.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; E. Macbean, S. T. Klein, and L. A. de Malczovich.

Bro. G. Greiner was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Hamon le Strange, Treasurer, and Bro. J. W. Freeman, Tyler.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits, for which the thanks of the Lodge were returned:—

By Bro. J. M. McLeod, a cream ware transfer mug, bearing the arms used by the Atholl Grand Lodge, and the number 225, now the Lodge of Temperance No. 169. After being exhibited this evening, Bro. H. A. Steer, the owner, intended presenting it to the Museum of the Grand Lodge.

By Bro. Dr. Wynn Westcott, on behalf of Bro. F. E. Hamel, exhibited a Certificate granted to Alexander Cockburn on his leaving the country, by Lodge No. 218 on the Registry of Ireland, held in the Forty-eighth Regiment of Foot; dated 3rd May, 1763, from Havanna.

In the absence of the writers the Secretary read the following papers:—

## THE "TESTAMENT OF SOLOMON,"

### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEGENDARY LORE OF THE TEMPLE,

*BY THE REV. W. E. WINDLE, P.P.G.C. Devon.*

ANY writings calculated to throw light upon the sayings and doings of our Grand Master King Solomon have more than a passing interest for Freemasons. On this account, perhaps, many will be glad to scan these brief notes on a very curious work which has excited some attention of late.

The *Testament of Solomon* would seem to be originally a Jewish work re-edited by a Christian. Its approximate date is the third or fourth century of our era. F. F. Fleck published it in 1837 from a MS. at Paris, and it is reprinted in Migne, *Patrologiæ Cursus Completus, series Græca, Tom.* 122. It is cited as a genuine writing of Solomon in the (Greek) *Dialogue of Timothy and Aquila*, a Christian composition of uncertain date, based, it is said, upon an earlier writing,

possibly the lost dialogue of Jason and Papiscus. A translation of the *Testament* by F. C. Conybeare has recently appeared in the "Jewish Quarterly," whence the passages hereunder quoted are mostly taken, and the references are to the sections into which it is divided.

The treatise is profoundly interesting to the student of Semitic folklore or of the magical papyri. The many charms, incantations and spells contained in it seem to be excerpts from a larger work—possibly the collection referred to by Josephus (*Antiq. VIII.*, 2, 5) as compiled by the Royal Solomon for the benefit of mankind. Traces of the teaching of the Essenes, the Ophiani and other Gnostics are apparent, but the Masonic myth is nowhere to be found, though the treatise has for background the building of the Temple. Evidently the writer is one of the uninstructed and popular world who are not Masons, and yet there are sundry coincidences, verbal and otherwise, which are undoubtedly suggestive, if nothing more.

The Greek title of the book is as follows :—

"Testament of Solomon, son of David, who was king in Jerusalem, and mastered and controlled all spirits of the air, on the earth and under the earth. *By means of them also he wrought all the transcendent works of the Temple.*" § 1. (The italics are mine).

The manner in which Solomon gained his power over them is then told by him, and as the subjoined extract gives a very fair idea of the style of the *Testament*, it is quoted in full.

§ 2. "And behold, when the Temple of the city of Jerusalem was being builded, and the artificers were working thereat, *Ornias* the demon came among them toward sunset; and he took away the half of the pay of the chief-deviser's little boy, as well as half his food. He also continued to suck the thumb of his right hand every day. And the child grew thin, although he was very much loved by the king.

"§ 3. So king Solomon called the boy one day and questioned him, saying: 'Do I not love thee more than all the artisans who are working in the Temple of God? Do I not give thee double wages and a double supply of food? How is it that day by day and hour by hour thou growest thinner?'

"§ 4. But the child said to the king: 'I pray thee, O king, listen to what has befallen all that thy child hath. After we are all released from our work on the Temple of God, after sunset, when I lie down to rest, one of the evil demons comes and takes away from me the half of my pay and half of my food. Then he also takes hold of my right hand and sucks my thumb. And lo, my soul is oppressed, and so my body waxes thinner every day.'

"§ 5. Now when I Solomon heard this, I entered the Temple of God, and prayed with all my soul, night and day, that the demon might be delivered into my hands, and that I might gain authority over him. And it came about through my prayer that grace was given to me from the Lord *Sabaôth* by Michael His Archangel. He brought me a little ring, having a seal consisting of an engraved stone, and said to me: 'Take, O Solomon, king, son of David, the gift which the Lord God has sent thee, the highest Sabaôth. With it thou shalt lock up all the demons of the earth, male and female; and with their help thou shalt build up Jerusalem. But thou must wear this seal of God. And this engraving of the seal of the ring sent thee is a *Pentalpha*."

Notice here the incidental picture of the artificers of the Temple working under the direction of the chief-deviser or clerk of the works — protomagister, Greek πρωτομαίστορος—and the daily custom by which they received their wages, partly in money, partly in kind, when the hour of sunset brought release from work.

Here too arises the inevitable conjecture: This child, who had won the king's regard, and daily carried home a double wage and double rations—was he the son of either Hiram or Adoniram—both men whom the king delighted to honour? Wiser heads than mine must determine this.

Thus far it would seem that human agency was responsible for the collection and preparation of the materials used in the building of the Temple; but on acquiring the Pentalpha (Solomon's Seal) the king adopted Michael's suggestion of laying a spell upon the demons and then setting them to work at some menial business or to help in building the Temple. Thus Solomon says of the vampire-spirit Ornias: "And I sealed the demon, and set him to work at stonecutting, so that he might cut the stones in the Temple, which, lying along the shore had been brought by the sea of Arabia" (§ 11). Presently a female demon, Onoskelis, is brought by Beelzeboul into the king's presence—"and she tossed her head" (§ 16). "So I commanded her to spin the hemp for the ropes used in the building of the house of God; and accordingly when I had sealed and bound her, she was so overcome and brought to nought as to stand night and day spinning the hemp" (§ 20). Asmodeus next meets his fate: "Thou shalt also make the clay for the entire construction of the Temple, treading it down with thy feet" (§ 25). Then came the turn of Beelzeboul: "I Solomon ordered him to saw up Theban marbles. And when he began to saw the marbles, the other demons cried out with a loud voice, howling because of their king Beelzeboul" (§ 30). A demon named Tephras (Spirit of the ashes) is "commanded to seize great stones, and toss them up to the workmen on the higher parts of the Temple. And being compelled, the demon began to do what he was bidden to do" (§ 33). Immediately afterwards appear the Pleiades, lovely in aspect but of most unlovely habits. "And there came seven spirits, females, bound and woven together, fair in appearance and comely. And I Solomon, seeing them, questioned them and said: 'Who are ye?' But they with one accord said with one voice: 'We are of the 33 elements of the cosmic ruler of the darkness.' And the first said, 'I am Deception.' The second, 'I am Strife.' The third, 'I am *Klothod*, which is battle.' The fourth, 'I am Jealousy.' The fifth, 'I am Power.' The sixth, 'I am Error.' The seventh, 'I am the worst of all'"—no idle boast, as afterward appeared, on the part of this "lost" Pleiad. "Our stars are in heaven; seven stars humble in sheen and all together, and we are called goddesses. We change our place all together, and together we live, sometimes in Lydia, sometimes in Olympus, sometimes on a great mountain" (§ 34). "So I Solomon, having heard and wondered, sealed them with my ring; and since they were so considerable, I bade them dig the foundations of the Temple of God. For the length of it was 250 cubits. And I bade them be industrious, and with one murmur of joint protest they began to perform the tasks enjoined" (§ 42). A headless spirit follows, with a fiery flame issuing from his neck, who declares that he emits it "from the Orient" (§ 45); also a hound-like spirit who reveals to Solomon a mine of green stone for the adornment of the Temple. Both of them are ultimately sealed, the "light from the Orient" finding a most appropriate use. "And I bade the hound keep safe the fiery spirit, so that lamps as it were might by day and night cast their light through its maw on the artisans at work. And I Solomon took from the mine of that stone 200 shekels for the supports of the table of incense which was similar in appearance. And I Solomon glorified the Lord God, and then closed round the treasure of that stone. And I ordered afresh the demons to cut marble for the construction of the house of God" (§§ 49, 50). A lion-shaped demon with his attendant legion are then condemned; the legion to carry wood from the thicket, and "the lion-shaped one himself to saw up the wood small with his teeth, for

burning in the unquenchable furnace for the Temple of God" (§ 53). A dragon "with human hands" comes and tells of hidden treasure at the entrance of the Temple, which Solomon duly finds and (perhaps in requital for this good turn) merely orders him to make bricks in the Temple (§ 56). Another dragon, "the so-called winged dragon" more than justifies his wide renown by kindling with his breath the wood which the legion had amassed. "I saw the spirit going forth from his mouth, and it consumed the wood of the frankincense-tree, and burned up all the logs which we had placed in the Temple of God" (§ 62). "And I condemned him to saw up marbles for the building of the Temple of God" (§ 63). Finally there enter a band of 36 Spirits with heads like various animals, who announce themselves as the elements (στοιχεῖα), the rulers of this darkness (οἱ κοσμοκράτορες τοῦ σκότους τουτου), the decani of the 12 zodiacal signs. Many will remember in this connection certain passages in St. Paul's Epistles where these very expressions occur (Gal. iv., 3, 9, 10; Eph. vi., 12). All of the 36 are presently doomed. "I commanded them to fetch water in the Temple of God. And I furthermore prayed to the Lord God to cause the demons without, that hamper humanity, to be bound and made to approach the Temple of God. Some of these demons I condemned to do the heavy work of the construction of the Temple of God. Others I shut up in prisons. Others I ordered to wrestle with fire in the making of gold and silver, sitting down by lead and spoon. And to make ready places for the other demons in which they should be confined" (§ 107).

A period of profound peace and prosperity followed this subjugation of the demons. "I Solomon had much quiet in all the earth, and spent my life in profound peace, honoured by all men and by all under heaven. And I built the entire Temple of the Lord God. And my kingdom was prosperous, and my army was with me. And for the rest the city of Jerusalem had repose, rejoicing and delighted. And all the kings of the earth came to me from the ends of the earth to behold the Temple which I builded to the Lord God. And having heard of the wisdom given to me, they did homage to me in the Temple, bringing gold and silver and precious stones, many and divers, and bronze, and iron, and lead, and cedar logs. And woods that decay not they brought me, for the equipment of the Temple of God" (§ 108).

Next comes the visit of the Queen of Sheba. "Among them also the queen of the south, being a witch (γόης), came in great concern and bowed low before me to the earth. And having heard my wisdom, she glorified the God of Israel, and she made formal trial of all my wisdom, of all the love in which I instructed her, according to the wisdom imparted to me" (§ 109). "And she beheld the Temple of the Lord being builded. And she gave a shekel (σίκγος) of gold and one hundred myriads of silver and choice bronze, and she went into the Temple. And she beheld the altar of incense and the brazen supports (ἀναφόρους) of this altar, and the gems of the lamps flashing forth of different colours, and of the lamp stand of stone, and of emerald, and hyacinth, and sapphire; and she beheld the vessels of gold, and silver, and bronze, and wood, and the folds of skins dyed red with madder. And she saw the bases of the pillars of the Temple of the Lord. All were of one gold" (§ 116).

The following legend of the corner-stone will be new to Masonic readers. "And Jerusalem was built, and the Temple was being completed. And there was a stone, the end stone of the corner lying there, great, chosen out, one which I desired to lay in the head of the corner of the completion of the Temple. And all the workmen, and all the demons helping them, came to the same place to bring up the stone, and lay it on the pinnacle of the holy Temple, and were not strong enough to stir it, and lay it upon the corner allotted to it. For that stone was exceedingly great and useful for the corner of

the Temple" (§ 118). Seven days later an Arabian demon of Titanic strength is caught through the magic ring, and imprisoned in a leather flask is brought into the Temple. "And on the next day, I king Solomon went into the Temple of God, and sat in deep distress about the stone of the end of the corner. And when I entered the Temple, the flask stood up and walked around some seven steps, and then fell on its mouth and did homage to me. And I marvelled that even along with the bottle the demon still had power and could walk about; and I commanded it to stand up" (§ 121). "And I said to him: 'What canst thou do?' And he answered, 'I am able to remove mountains, to overthrow the oaths of kings. I wither trees and make their leaves to fall off.' And I said to him: 'Canst thou raise this stone, and lay it for the beginning of this corner which exists in the fair plan of the Temple?' And he said, 'Not only raise this, O king; but also, with the help of the demon who presides over the Red Sea, I will bring up the pillar of air (τὸν ἀερίστην) and will stand it where thou wilt in Jerusalem'" (§ 122). In a trice the stone was placed in position. "And I Solomon, beholding the stone raised aloft and placed on a foundation, said: 'Truly the scripture is fulfilled, which says, The stone which the builders rejected on trial, that same is become the head of the corner'" (§ 123).

Then the pair of demons return from the Red Sea with the enormous column. "And they both took the column and raised it aloft from the earth. And I sealed round with my ring on this side and that, and said, 'Watch.' And the spirits have remained upholding it until this day, for proof of the wisdom vouchsafed to me. And there the pillar was hanging, of enormous size, in mid air, supported by the winds. And thus the spirits appeared underneath, like air, supporting it. And if one looks fixedly, the pillar is a little oblique, being supported by the spirits; and it is so to this day" (§ 124). "I therefore adjured the demons not to disobey me, but to remain supporting the pillar. And they both sware, saying: 'The Lord thy God liveth, we will not let go this pillar until the world's end. But on whatever day this stone fall, then shall be the end of the world'" (§ 127).

It has been conjectured that this aerial column refers to some constellation, very possibly the milky way; but with all diffidence I would suggest that it may be one of the famous triad—forming, together with Jachin and Boaz, the prototype of the three great pillars that support a Freemason's Lodge.

The materials and furniture employed in the Temple (according to the writer of the *Testament*), differ in many respects from those enumerated elsewhere. Thus mention is made of "stones which, lying along the shore, had been brought by the Sea of Arabia" (§ 11), *i.e.*, to Ezion-Geber, the harbour of Elath. The "clay for the entire construction of the Temple" (§ 25), evidently refers to the clay soil of the Jordan valley, between Succoth and Zarthan, used for moulds for casting bronze. "Theban marbles" (§ 30) probably came from Thebes in Egypt. The "table of incense," similar in appearance to its supports made of green stone (§ 50), must be identical with the "altar of incense with its brazen (bronze) supports" (§ 116). This, together with the "lamp-stand of stone, and of emerald, and hyacinth, and sapphire" (§ 116), probably stood, not in the Temple, but in Solomon's house. The sapphires, it would seem, could have come only from Babylonia.

The *Testament* ends with the falling away of Solomon. There is deep psychological truth in the manner in which this is said to have come about; sensuality leading to hardness, cruelty, and consequent weakness. A gifted "brother of the mystic tie," who himself had travelled the same thorny road, has left us his experience in the well-known lines:—

"I waive the quantum of the sin,
The hazard of concealing,
But oh! it hardens a' within,
And *petrifies the feeling.*"

The seventh Pleiad had warned Solomon that "the locust would set her free" (§ 41). The manner of her freedom and his fall was as follows:—He had taken to himself wives without number from every land, when he fell violently in love with a Jebusite woman, "the Shulamite" (§ 128, *cf.* Cant. vi., 12). But the priests of Moloch were inflexible on one point. Before he could have her, he must sacrifice to Moloch and Remphan. Solomon refused; but at last they brought him five locusts, saying, "Crush these upon the altar of Moloch, and it will suffice." The rest may be told in the king's own words: —"And this I actually did. And at once the Spirit of God departed from me, and I became weak as well as foolish in my words. And after that I was obliged by her to build a temple of idols to Baal, and to Remphan, and to the other idols. I then, wretch that I am, followed her advice, and the glory of God quite departed from me; and my spirit was darkened, and I became the sport of idols and demons. Wherefore I wrote out this *Testament*, that ye who get possession of it may pray, and attend to the last things and not to the first, that ye may find grace perfectly for ever and ever. Amen." (§§ 129, 130).

These, the last words of the "Testament," have an edifying ring. Whatever conclusions we may arrive at in respect of this remarkable document, we can all at least subscribe to its closing sentiment,

*So mote it be.*

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The Rev. J. W. Horsley said:

1.—The writer of the paper will no doubt have noticed that in every case there is some printer's error of letter or accent in the Greek that he quotes. I cannot discover any such word as ἀερίστην. It may be very late Greek, or it may be a misprint. The same remark applies to πρωτομαίστορος—possibly a late mongrel.

2.—I am glad of the quotation as to the Pentalpha being the Seal of Solomon or the symbol engraved on his thaumaturgic ring, especially as I have a short paper in preparation for the Lodge on Solomon's Seal and David's Shield. The Pentalpha and the Hexapla are very commonly confused by Masonic and other writers. The former is the real Seal of Solomon, the latter the shield of David. Most however of the virtues and operations of the Pentalpha have been ascribed later to the Hexapla, which has therefore been adopted as a Masonic symbol. To a student of the hidden mysteries of nature, it is of peculiar interest to note that all flowers belonging to the huge family of Rosaceæ are based on the Pentalphic plan, while all those of the Liliaceæ are formed on the Hexaplic plan, the three petals forming one, and the three sepals the other, of the interlaced equilateral triangles. The Grand Geometrician has a reason for this, and I presume the earliest mystics had a reason for adopting for special significance the signatures they found so well marked and so widely distributed in the flowers of the field. Hence also the adoption of "the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Vallies," as names of highest import in religious expression.

3.—Bro. Windle refers to "the daily *custom*" by which the artificers received their pay. It was more than a custom, and long anterior to the building of the Temple. It was the Levitical Law. *See* Lev. xix., 13, "The wages of an hired servant shall not abide with thee until the morning." Compare also, of course for a much later instance of the law, the parable of the labourers in the vineyard.

4.—When the Testament makes Solomon say "Truly the Scripture is fulfilled which says, 'The stone which the builders rejected on trial, that same is become the head of the corner,'" the hand of a Christian editor or improver of the Jewish text is evident. Such an one would naturally, almost inevitably, follow St. Luke and St. Peter in quoting Psalm cxviii., but for Solomon to do so would be remarkable, inasmuch as this Psalm is certainly one of the post-captivity series, and probably composed for the dedication of the Second Temple (Ezra vi., 15, 18), or for the first great Feast of Tabernacles held in the new Temple and recorded in Nehem. viii., 13.

5.—What does our Brother mean by "the famous triad of pillars?" There is no instance of three pillars mentioned in reference to the Temple; one might almost say no reference to any pillars at all, though the roof must have been somehow supported, since wooden beams would not have reached across the width. And I think all Masonic students who have studied this special point would consider Jachin and Boaz to have been obelisks and not supporting pillars any more than those with which Hiram was familiar in Tyrian temples,[1] or than the Pillars of Hercules on either side to the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea which the Phœnician mariners saluted as they sailed from civilization to visit even Britain in the way of trade. But granted that Jachin and Boaz were pillars, what was that one which makes up the triad?

W. H. Rylands said the very interesting legend brought before the Lodge by Brother the Reverend W. E. Windle, is well worthy of a careful study. Very curious in itself, from many points of view, it is one of the long series of legends that have grown up around the character called our Grand Master Solomon. If all these legends could be collected together, they would rival in number those stories a portion of which have been named the Thousand and One Nights. I have at a former time already referred to some of them, for example the legend of that extraordinary object called Schamir, explained as being sometimes a stone and at other times a worm or insect, but in all cases having a complicated history, and playing a most important part in the construction of the Temple. It seems to me that the word is a perversion, conversion, or whatever one pleases to call it, of the word schema, or the carefully considered system or plan on which the Temple was arranged and constructed. This wonderful structure, with its wealth of ornament, became in the Oriental mind more or less magical: and it is worthy of note that most of the legends of Solomon are very naturally deeply steeped in magic. Solomon was not only the King, but he was greater even than that, for he was a powerful Magician, and by his "wisdom" had command of the spirits of air and water.

It was by the aid of his magic ring bearing the *pentalpha*, of which something will be said in a future paper by Bro. Horsley, or according to another legend, from the possession of the four stones given to him by the angels, that he overcame all difficulties. The ring gave him power to command the service of the whole world of spirits, both good and evil: all created beasts, the earth, the wind and the sea. The manner of controlling the spirits according to some legends was by pressing the signet ring upon the nape of the neck. From the references in the "Testament" to the magical power of the ring, it would appear that the touch was sufficient.

A superior magical power is acknowledged in one of the legends: Solomon commands a Jinn to bring the throne of the Queen of Sheba; the Jinn replies that he will bring it before noon. The Vizir Asaph who knows the ineffable name of God, brought it in a moment.

[1] See *Trans.*, vol. v., 1892, p. 139.

According to the " Testament," Solomon appears to have lost his power after the completion of the Temple. Anothor legend relates that Solomon knew that if he died before the work was finished the Jinns would leave off building it, and it was only when the whole was complete that the staff supporting the body of Solomon broke. He died one year before the work was ended, but his body remained standing as if in adoration, in order that the Jinns might suppose he was alive.

It may be remarked that in the " Testament," the building operations carried on at the Temple play a minor part: and appear to be used for the purpose of introducing the names of the demons, the stories connected with them, and the magical power of the king.

In the legends that extraordinary wisdom and learning with which Solomon has been credited is put aside and never used. So far the Oriental legends.

It is particularly to be noted that in the legend, the origin of which has so far baffled every enquirer, there is no magic: it is a plain straight-sailing tale, which in my opinion cannot be classed with the Oriental fables just referred to.

The skill displayed by Solomon in the building of the Temple, was according to Josephus, the fitting together without the use of any builder's tool, or mechanical means, the rough un-hewn stones of which it was constructed.

It must by no means be concluded that I undervalue Bro. Windle's paper, or any of the other legends of Solomon, bearing on the building of the Temple. They are all of very great interest: and it is probably only from a study of them that the key searched for so long will ever be found.

The following notes from the pen of a valued personal friend, who signed himself F. L., appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette of March the 9th, under the head of Literary Notes. They may well find a place in our *Transactions* as they help in removing a difficulty which must have presented itself to others besides myself.

" . . . . . I should like to point out that no well-concocted literary imposture ever dies. I am confirmed in this by the sight of Gérard de Nerval's ' Voyage en Orient,' which I have just re-read in a well re-printed edition (I think it is the ninth or tenth) with a preface by Théophile Gautier. De Nerval was, in the stirring times round '48, a Parisian man of letters, for whom the very highest literary honours had been predicted by, among others, Goethe. He had long been given to Oriental mysticism, and projected with Alexandre Dumas a grand opera on the subject of Solomon's Temple, for which Meyerbeer was to write the music. For this De Nerval had composed a magnificent story setting forth the loves of the Queen of Sheba with Hiram, the mysterious architect, the interference of Solomon therewith, and the assassination of the unfortunate craftsman. For some reason or other the scheme fell through, and De Nerval, driven from Paris by the conduct of the object of his affections, took to wandering in Turkey, Egypt and Syria, among the cosmopolitan Levantines whom Lord Beaconsfield has drawn so admirably in ' Tancred.' The result was his ' Voyage en Orient,' generally considered to be his masterpiece, which made its first appearance in a serial in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* Being one day short of copy, he sandwiched into it the plot of his projected opera, calling it the ' History of the Queen of the Morning, and Soliman, Prince of Djinns,' and declaring that he had heard it recited by an Arab *improvisatore* in a café at Stamboul. So the story, which had somehow failed to appear in a regular way, was introduced to the public by what may be called a literary artifice.

" Now mark the sequel. Poor De Nerval, not at all set up by his Eastern travels, loses first his reason, then his money, and finally his life, dying by his own hand in one of the worst streets of his favourite Paris in 1855. Some seven years later MM. Catté and Barbier take up his original scheme, and with the help of the ' Voyage en Orient,'

produce their opera 'La Reine de Saba,' which was revived the other day with much success. In 1875 comes Mr. Heckethorn, who imports a condensed form of De Nerval's story into his 'Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries,' where it figures as 'The Legend of the Temple,' and is described as 'based on mythical tradition,' without any of the critics (so far as I can recollect) finding out the source of his inspiration. Some ten years later, the egregious M. Leo Taxil, being in want of material for the campaign which he was then waging under clerical colours against the ancient and respectable Order of Freemasons, 'lifts,' whether from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* or from Mr. Heckethorn's book I have no means of knowing, Gérard de Nerval's story, and declares it to be the original legend recited to every brother upon his initiation into the order. As the Ultramontanes, for some reasons best known to themselves, have always been desperately afraid of Freemasonry, and De Nerval's story contained, as did most French writing of his time, some anti-Christian stuff of the kind familiar to the readers of Baudelaire and Victor Hugo, the result was that M. Taxil's publishers netted the comfortable sum of £12,000 pounds out of the sale of his books, and a pother was commenced which culminated in an anti-Masonic Congress of some eight hundred persons at Trent, and the confession of M. Taxil that he had throughout been playing on his patrons' credulity. And all this came from poor De Nerval's venial little literary artifice."

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*Bro. J. Ramsden Riley writes:*

I suppose we have all our individual opinion regarding King Solomon as Masonic Grand Master, but our Rev. Bro. Windle's paper contains curious matter that will no doubt be welcomed by all. As he says, at the conclusion of his most interesting and able summary of "The Testament of Solomon," it is a most remarkable document.

As a contribution to the legendary lore of the Temple, which is the title very appropriately given to it, I cannot conceive anything either more to the point or more interesting, but I doubt if the document—supposing the original to be of third or fourth century—contains much for Masons to build upon. It is more likely to concern the Jewish Church, so far as I am capable of judging. However, I have found our Rev. Brother's paper most engrossing reading, while regretting also that the subject is one on which my Biblical knowledge is about all I can claim to know about it. So I hope that better qualified Brethren will criticise and bring out the merits of so extraordinary a document. I am very curious to know if the *original* ends with "So mote it be," and I think the account generally will be a valuable addition to the many reference articles already garnered in our *Transactions.*

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I regret that, being away from home and without means of getting at my note-books, I am unable to reply in detail to the points raised by Bro. Horsley.

In reference to the third pillar of "the triad," I may mention that in preparing this paper I met with *several* allusions in various books to a mystic pillar or column in the Temple. The language used implied that this was an object well known in legend. Certainly the writer of "The Testament," who does not err on the side of incredulity, adopts the belief current in his day; and no less certainly he would not omit to reckon this famous legendary pillar along with the other two, whether obelisks or pillars, that in his day belonged equally to the legendary past. From *his* standpoint, so far as one can ascertain it, I venture to think the expression, though conjectural, is justifiable.

In reply to Bro. Riley, the last word of the original Greek of "The Testament," is actually 'Αμὴν, *i.e.*, verily, of a truth, so be it, or as we prefer to say, so mote it be.

W. E. Windle.


Anthony Sayer Gent GRAND MASTER of the MASONS.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

# ANTONY SAYER.

*BY BRO. ALBERT F. CALVERT, P.M.,*

*Old King's Arms Lodge No. 28.*

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ONE of the most shadowy and mysterious characters of early Masonic history is Bro. Antony Sayer (or Sawyer as he is sometimes styled) who, as the first "Grand Master of Masons," elected to that august office upon the revival of Grand Lodge in 1717, must be regarded as a person of the highest importance in the Craft. It is safe to say that less is known about Antony Sayer than about any Mason who has ever held this distinguished position, yet many Masonic writers during the past hundred and fifty years have vainly endeavoured to penetrate the mystery that surrounds his life. He came, no one knows whence, to occupy the Master's chair in the chief Masonic Assembly in the world, and, after a meteoric career in Grand Lodge, he vanished as suddenly as he appeared, into hitherto impenetrable obscurity.

Who he was, and whence he came, save that he was a member of the Lodge at the Apple Tree Tavern, has never been known; what became of him after 1730 is another question that has hitherto remained unanswered. The solution of this conundrum, which has defied the efforts of Masonic writers for years past, has lain hidden all the while in the records of the Old King's Arms Lodge.

Early copies of "The Free-masons' Calendar" contain the name of Antony Sayer, Esq., as Grand Master in 1717, but make no mention of the fact that he acted as Grand Warden in 1719. The 3rd edition of "The Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons," published by order of the Grand Lodge in 1756, contains some few particulars, reprinted with slight alterations in verbiage from the 2nd edition of 1738, of Sayer's connection with Grand Lodge. In the list of the Grand Masters, "from the coming in of the Anglo Saxons to the year of our Lord 1756," which appears in this volume, Antony Sayer is referred to as follows:—

"Sir Christopher Wren again, till he finished *St. Paul's* Cathedral, *A.D.* 1710.

After which, no **Grand Master** till the *Lodges* met and chose one among themselves, *viz*:

Antony Sayer, in the Third Year of King *George* I., *A.D.*, 1717."

The particulars of Antony Sayer's appointment as Grand Master are given on pp. 188 and 189 of the Constitutions as follows:—

"King George I. entered *London* most magnificently on *September* 20th, 1714; and after the Rebellion, *A.D.*, 1716, the few *Lodges* at *London*, wanting an active *Grand Master*, by reason of Sir Christopher Wren's Disability, thought fit to cement under a new *Grand Master*, as the center of Union and Harmony. For this purpose the *Lodges*,

1. At the *Goose* and *Gridiron*, in *St. Paul's Churchyard*,
2. At the *Crown*, in *Parker's-Lane*, near *Drury Lane*,
3. At the *Apple-Tree* Tavern, in *Charles Street*, *Covent Garden*,
4. At the *Rummer* and *Grapes* Tavern, in *Channel Row*, *Westminster*,

And some *old Brothers* met at the said *Apple Tree*; and having put into the chair the *oldest Master* Mason (being the *Master* of a *Lodge*), they constituted themselves a GRAND LODGE *pro Tempore* in *due Form*, and forthwith revived the Quarterly *Communication* of

the *Officers* of Lodges (called the **Grand Lodge**) resolved to hold the *Annual* ASSEMBLY and FEAST, and then to chuse a GRAND MASTER from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a NOBLE *Brother* at their Head.

Accordingly

"On St. John Baptist's Day, in the 3d year of King George I, A.D., 1717, the ASSEMBLY and FEAST of the *Free and Accepted Masons* was held at the foresaid *Goose* and *Gridiron*; now removed to the *Queen's Arms* Tavern in *St. Paul's Churchyard.*

Before Dinner, the *oldest Master* Mason (being the *Master* of a *Lodge*) in the Chair, proposed a list of proper Candidates; and the Brethren, by a Majority of Hands, elected

MR. ANTONY SAYER, Gentleman, **Grand Master** of *Masons*, who being forthwith invested with the Badges of Office and Power by the said *oldest Master*, and installed, was duly congratulated by the Assembly, who paid him the *Homage.*

Mr. *Jacob Lamball*, Carpenter,
Capt. *Joseph Elliot*, —— } *Grand Wardens.*

SAYER, *Grand Master*, commanded the *Masters and Wardens* of Lodges to meet the *Grand* Officers every *Quarter* in COMMUNICATION, at the Place that he should appoint in his summons sent by the *Tyler.*

"The ASSEMBLY and FEAST was held at the said Place, *June* 24, 1718, where Brother SAYER, having gathered the Votes after Dinner, proclaimed aloud our Brother,

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq.; **Grand Master** of *Masons*, etc."

In 1749 George Payne, who in 1723 was W.M. of the Lodge at the Rummer and Grapes, was Worshipful Master of the Old King's Arms Lodge, and on this account I make no apology for quoting here a paragraph from these "Constitutions," which shows the estimation in which Bro. Payne was regarded by his contemporaries in Grand Lodge. The extract, which was added by the editor, Dr. Entick, to the record of his year of office, runs as follows:—

"By the Fervency and Zeal of *Grand Master* PAYNE, the Freedom of this Society has been fixed upon the noble and solid Basis of those *Noblemen* and *Princes*, who have done Honour to the *Craft*, by their constant Attendance and laudable Example; a Series of such noble Personages as no Age, Society, or Nation could ever boast of to have ruled over them; and who, in a continued Succession will, in all Probability, *govern them and lift them up for ever.*"

At the Assembly and Feast held at "the said Place" on June 24th, 1719, the "Reverend Brother JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, LL.D. and F.R.S." was installed Grand Master, and at the same time "Mr. Antony Sayer, foresaid," was appointed a Grand Warden.

From this time he almost disappears from the scene. We know that he was a Warden in his private Lodge, the Apple-Tree, in 1723, and that the Lodge list at the end of the same year, or in 1725, does not show him as holding any office, although remaining a member until at least 1730, from which date we have no register of members until some 20 years later: and the Book of Constitutions informs us that on the 29th January, 1729-30, at the installation as Grand Master of the Duke of Norfolk, he walked in the procession,—bringing up the rear, therefore the post of honour,—of nine Past (or former) Grand Masters. This appears to have been his last appearance as a dignitary of Grand Lodge.

Previously to this, as the minutes of Grand Lodge show, he was on the 21st November, 1724, a petitioner, presumably for charity; but whether he was relieved or not by the General Fund, the minutes do not record.

On the 21st April, 1730, he was again a petitioner. "Then the Petition of Brother Anthony Sayer, formerly Grand Master, was read, setting forth his misfortunes and great poverty, and praying Relief. The Grand Lodge took the same into consideration, and it was proposed that he should have £20 out of the money received on acct of the general charity; others proposed £10, and others £15. The Question being put, it was agreed that he should have £15, on acct of his having been Grand Master."

From the minutes of Grand Lodge we gather that at the Quarterly Communication of the 28th August, 1730,—only a few months after Bro. Sayer had been relieved—"A paper, signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Knave's Acre, was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Bro. Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favours he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge." The sequel is told in the minutes of the 15th December, 1730,—"Bro. Sayer attended to answer the complaint made against him, and after hearing both parties, and some of the Brethren being of opinion that what he had done was clandestine, and others that it was irregular, the question was put whether what was done was clandestine, or irregular only, and the Lodge was of opinion that it was irregular only—whereupon the Deputy Grand Master told Bro. Sayer that he was acquitted of the charge against him, and recommended it to him to do nothing so irregular for the future."

The last notice we have of him in the proceedings of Grand Lodge is the statement that on the 17th April, 1741, he was further relieved to the amount of two guineas from the General Charity.

I have been lately enabled to fill up the above blank of 11 years,—1730-1741—in the life of Bro. Antony Sayer. His name appears in the first list of members of the Old King's Arms Lodge in 1733. It is quite certain that he was admitted to the Lodge before August 6th of that year, at which date our Minute Book opens, and it is highly probable, as no subsequent mention appears of his appointment, that he was made Tyler of the Lodge on the death of Bro. Johnson, the late Tyler, prior to August 1733.

No reference is made to the Tyler by name until February 2nd, 1736, when the following item appears in the minutes.

"Ordered Bro. Sayer the Tyler 42/- out of the Box of this Society for his present support and to mend his circumstances."

On March 3rd, 1740, another Minute refers to Antony Sayer, again in connection with charity, as follows:—

"Twas proposed by Brother Adams in consideration of the late hard weather, that Bro. Sayer might receive half a guinea Charity, twas seconded by Bro. Austin and being debated 'twas by a majority ordered him and he received it accordingly of the Right Worshipful Master."

The last mention of Bro. Sayer fixes within a month the time of his death, which must have occurred between December, 1741, and January 6th, 1742, as the Minutes of the Lodge of the latter date contain the following item:—

"It was moved and seconded that our Bro. Anthony Storer be appointed Tyler of this Lodge in the room of our late Tyler Bro. Antony Sayer, deceased. This was likewise unanimously agreed to"

It is evident from these brief but conclusive references to Antony Sayer that the one-time Grand Master of England acted for several years as Tyler of the Old King's Arms Lodge, and died at the end of 1741 in straitened circumstances. There is nothing in the Minutes to lead us to think that the Brethren were aware that their Tyler was a Mason of quality or distinction, but the connection between Grand Lodge and the Old

King's Arms Lodge was so intimate in those days, that I am inclined to believe that the silence they preserve on this point is the fruit of good feeling rather than an omission due to ignorance of the facts.

But what would have been current gossip in 1740 is ancient history in 1900, and I am glad to clear up an important point of Masonic Biography that has hitherto baffled both conjecture and research. The picture of Antony Sayer, which is reproduced with this article, is from a copy of an old print, which was purchased by an American Masonic Lodge.

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*From Bro. J. Ramsden Riley:*

Our Bro. P. M. Calvert is to be congratulated on his success as wel as the merit of this communication. Biography is perhaps the most neglected branch of our modern Masonic studies, and this appears to me to be a fragment not only of interest as connected with the first Grand Master, but also of value as evidence of success in research. It is certain that there exists in old Lodges, like the Old King's Arms and others, a good deal of still unknown fact regarding the working which only needs exercise of similar zeal to bring it out, and this actual encouragement is just what is wanted to get these old Minutes carefully examined. Even if they reveal very little, the work should be done. There is of course nothing to criticise, but one naturally regrets the incongruity of a Past Grand Master tyling the door of a private Lodge, besides the sad state of his circumstances during the later years of Anthony Sayer's life.

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In the Review of Brother Calvert's History of the "Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 28," which appeared in our *Transactions* in 1899 (vol. xii., pp. 179-181), soon after its publication, only a very slight reference was made to the subject of the above paper. Although all the notes it contains have already appeared in the History, they are conveniently placed together here in our *Transactions* for reference.

A slight slip in the Paper may be noticed. The name of 'Anthony Sayer, Esq." occurs as the S. Grand Warden in the year 1719, in the "Freemasons' Calendar" for 1781, and later: unfortunately I do not possess those of an earlier date.

In the MS. List of Members of Lodges, usually spoken of as that of 1730, Mr. Anthony Sayer appears under the Queen' Head, Knaves Acre. As the late Brother Lane pointed out, these lists were not made up until 1731-1732: so at least one more year may be added to Sayer's membership of his old Lodge. It may also be noticed that in the list of the members of the Lodge now represented by the Old King's Arms, No. 28, in the same list, Sayer's name does not occur.

As has been often stated, very little is known about "Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman," and yet it is only natural to suppose that he must have been an interesting character, or he would not have been chosen in 1717 to occupy the position of the Grand Master.

Should the suggestion made by Bro. Calvert, that Anthony Sayer the G.M. was the same person as the Tyler of the Lodge now represented by No. 28, prove to be correct, it will be a most interesting addition to our knowledge of the Masonic life of the first Grand Master.—[EDITOR.]

# SPETH MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a preliminary list of the Subscribers prepared by the Worshipful Master, and includes the names of all those who have contributed to the Fund, up to December the 1st.

## MEMBERS OF THE LODGE.

*In the order of their Seniority.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Warren, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., Lieut.-General | *Ramsgate* |
| Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. | *London* |
| Pratt, Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-General, Royal Artillery | *London* |
| Hughan, William James | *Torquay* |
| Bywater, Witham Matthew | *London* |
| Whytehead, Thomas Bowman | *York* |
| Riley, John Ramsden | *Liverpool* |
| Westcott, William Wynn, M.B., London | *London* |
| Castle, Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, K.C. | *London* |
| Macbean, Edward | *Glasgow* |
| Goldney, Frederick Hastings | *Camberley* |
| Clarke, Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. | *London* |
| Klein, Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. | *Reigate* |
| Markham, Albert Hastings, Admiral, F.R.G.S. | *Sheerness* |
| Ninnis, Belgrave, M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. | *London* |
| Malczovich, Ladislas Aurèle de | *Budapest* |
| Conder, Edward, jun., F.S.A., J.P. | *Newent* |
| Greiner, Gotthelf | *London* |
| Horsley, Rev. John William, M.A., Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. | *London* |
| Shackles, George Lawrence | *Hull* |
| Le Strange, Hamon | *Norfolk* |
| Armitage, Edward, M.A. | *Farnham, Surrey* |
| Thorp, John Thomas | *Leicester* |
| Hovenden, Robert, F.S.A. | *Croydon* |

## MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

### GOVERNING BODIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire | *Stafford* |
| Grand Lodge of the Netherlands | *The Hague* |
| Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A. | *Washington* |

### LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 331 | Phœnix Lodge of Honour and Prudence | *Truro, Cornwall* |
| 393 | St. David's Lodge | *Berwick-on-Tweed* |
| 450 | Cornubian Lodge | *Hayle, Cornwall* |
| 508 | Lodge Zetland in the East | *Singapore* |
| 510 | St. Martin's Lodge | *Liskeard, Cornwall* |
| 542 | Lodge of Philanthropy | *Moulmein, Burma* |
| 566 | Lodge St. Germain | *Selby, Yorks* |
| 711 | Goodwill Lodge | *Port Elizabeth, S.A.* |
| 828 | St. John's Lodge | *Grahamstown, Cape* |

## LODGES AND CHAPTERS—*(Continued).*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1022 | Rising Star Lodge | *Bloemfontein* |
| 1415 | Campbell Lodge | *Hampton Court* |
| 1665 | Natalia Lodge | *Pietermaritzburg* |
| 1747 | Transvaal Lodge | *Pretoria, V.R.C.* |
| 2074 | St. Clair Lodge | *Landport, Hants* |
| 2208 | Horsa Lodge | *Bournemouth* |
| 2356 | Lodge Pandyan | *Madura, India* |
| 2433 | Minerva Lodge | *Birkenhead* |
| 2439 | Lodge Mount Everest | *Darjeeling, Bengal* |
| 2678 | Lodge Manica | *Umtali, Rhodesia* |

## LODGES, ETC., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Cross Lodge No. 398 (S.C.) | *Capetown* |
| Lodge Pretoria Celtic No. 770 (S.C.) | *Pretoria, V.R.C.* |
| Lodge Gympie No. 863 (S.C.) | *Gympie, Queensland* |
| Lodge Temperance No. 897 (S.C.) | *Brisbane, Queensland* |
| Crescent Lodge No. 109 (Washington C.) | *Enumclan, Washington, U.S.A.* |
| Lodge St. Alban No. 38 (S.A.C.) | *Adelaide, S. Australia* |
| Lodge Level No. 702 (S.C.) | *Kirkee, Bombay* |
| Mount Morgan Lodge No. 763 (S.C.) | *Mount Morgan, Queensland* |

## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Masonic Library and Historical Society | *Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.* |
| Rodesia Lodge of Instruction | *Salisbury* |

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| Angel, Robert Parsons | *London* |
| Armstrong, John | *Liverpool* |
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| Atherton, Jeremiah Leech | *Bingley, Yorks* |
| Atkinson, Rev. Christie Chetwynde, M.A. | *Ashton-on-Mersey* |
| Baildon, James Owen | *Queensland* |
| Bain, J. Wilson | *Glasgow* |
| Ballantyne, Thomas J. | *Illinois, U.S.A.* |
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| Bell, James Richard | *London* |
| Bell, Seymour | *Newcastle-on-Tyne* |
| Berry, Henry F., M.A. | *Dublin* |
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| Bevan, Paul | *London* |
| Binney, Joseph | *Sheffield* |
| Bird, Francis | *Malden, Essex* |
| Blaker, Walter C. | *London* |
| Blinkhorn, Edward | *London* |
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| Bodenham, John | *Newport, Salop* |
| Bomeisler, Louis Edwin | *New York* |
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| Boulton, James | *London* |
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| Braine, Woodhouse | *London* |
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| Briers, Frank Ellis | *Rhodesia* |
| Brooking, William | *Devon* |
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| Brown, J. | *Punjab* |
| Brown, Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. | *London* |
| Brown, William Peter | *London* |
| Browning, A. G., F.S.A. | *London* |
| Bruennich, Johannes Christian | *Queensland* |
| Bruce, Alexander | *Glasgow* |
| Bruce, J. McPhail | *Newcastle-on-Tyne* |
| Bryant, R. R. | *Sawbridgeworth* |
| Buchanan, J. | *London* |
| Buchanan, James Isaac | *Pennsylvania* |
| Buck, Edward H. | *Gosport* |
| Buckeridge, Edward Henry | *London* |
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| Butler, Charles | *London* |

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| Cart, Rev. Henry Thomas | *London* |
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| Clifford, Henry John | *New Zealand* |
| Clift, W. E. | *Port Elizabeth* |
| Cobham, Charles, F.S.I. | *Gravesend* |
| Cockson, W. Vincent Shepstone | *Tembuland, S. Africa* |
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| Collins, Howard J. | *Birmingham* |
| Conder, Edward | *Malvern* |
| Cook, Thomas | *Durban, Natal* |
| Corsham, Reuben | *London* |
| Costello, F. | *Hull* |
| Cranswick, William F. | *Kimberley, S. Africa* |
| Crossle, Francis C., M.B. | *Newry, Ireland* |
| Crundall, Arthur William | *Argentina* |
| Cunliffe, William Joseph | *Manchester* |
| Cunningham, Rev. William | *Cambridge* |
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| Dansie, Brandon | *Bexley Heath* |
| Darling, Alexander | *Berwick-on-Tweed* |
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| Davy, F. D. | *London* |
| Day, Edward Harry | *Assiout, Upper Egypt* |
| D'Amer-Drew, J. | *West Melbourne* |
| Deacon, Rev. E. W. | *London* |
| Deats, Hiram Edmund | *New Jersey, U.S.A.* |
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| Digby-Green, Arthur | *London* |
| Dodds, William | *Rockhampton, Que'nsl'd* |
| Doe, H. W. | *London* |
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| Dumolo, William | *Aberdeen* |
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| Eisenmann, J. | *London* |
| Ellis, Richard Sydney | *London* |
| Everingham, Edward | *Queensland* |
| Eversley, William Pinder | *Norwich* |
| Fawcett, John E. | *Bradford* |
| Fenwick, R. | *Birmingham* |
| Fern, Edmund Watkins | *Bombay* |
| Ferry, C. E. | *Isleworth* |
| Foley, Thomson | *Beverley Yorks* |
| Forbes, Samuel Russell, PH.D. | *Rome* |
| Foster, Frank Oswald | *Queensland* |

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| Fox, Walter Caughey | *Sheffield* |
| Francis, Thomas | *Havant* |
| Francis, Wesley | *Pietermaritzburg* |
| Frost, Fred Cornish, F.S.I. | *Teignmouth* |
| Fuerst, H. | *London* |
| Fulford, F. H., F.R.HIST.S. | *Bristol* |
| Fuller, Rev. A. S., D.D. | *Dublin* |
| Garden, John | *Winburgh, O.R.C.* |
| Gardner, J. G. | *Graaf Reinet, Cape* |
| Ghislain, Louis | *Mons, Belgium* |
| Ghosh, Dr. Rakhaldas | *Calcutta* |
| Gibbs, Capt. James Alec C. | *Madras* |
| Gieve, John William | *Portsmouth* |
| Gill, Henry Frederick | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |
| Giraud, Francis Frederick | *Faversham* |
| Glaeser, Edward Nicholas | *London* |
| Glaeser, F. A. | *London* |
| Glaister, George J. | *Manchester* |
| Goblet, D'Alviella, Le Comte, Membre de l' Acadamie Royale | *Brabant, Belgium* |
| Gorgas, William Luther | *Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* |
| Gould, Joseph | *Exeter* |
| Grant, Donald John | *Shrewsbury* |
| Green, Edward Thaddeus | *Queensland* |
| Greenwood, Thomas | *Salisbury* |
| Greery, Robert | *London* |
| Greiner, Ernest | *London* |
| Griffiths, C. J. W. | *New Zealand* |
| Griffiths, Harold | *Sutton, Surrey* |
| Haarburger, Ivan H. | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |
| Hall, H. Foljambe, F.R.HIST.S. | *Sheffield* |
| Hall, James J. | *Ilford, Essex* |
| Hallows, Frederick | *London* |
| Hamm, Johannes M. | *London* |
| Hammond, William | *London* |
| Hanify, Gerald Page | *Queensland* |
| Hansard, Luke | *London* |
| Harben, Henry Andrade | *London* |
| Hardy, Andrew Allen | *Southall* |
| Hare, Sholto H., F.R.HIST.S., &c. | *Clifton, Bristol* |
| Harrer, Dr. C. | *London* |
| Harris, Henry | *London* |
| Haworth, Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M. | *Rhodesia* |
| Hazzledine, F. A. | *London* |
| Henderson, William, J.P. | *Klipdam, S. Africa* |
| Hertslet, Godfrey Edward Proctor, F.R.G.S. | *Richmond* |
| Hide, G. J. | *Buenos Ayres* |
| Hills, Gordon, P.G., A.R.I.B.A. | *London* |
| Hobbs, Thomas H. | *London* |
| Hodson, James | *Robertsbridge, Sussex* |
| Holland, Job | *Sheffield* |
| Horwill, Hughes | *Basingstoke* |
| Houndle, Henry Charles Herman Hawker | *London* |
| Hudson, Robert | *Tynemouth* |

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| Hughes, Robert | *Hastings* |
| Hughes, William | *Sandgate, Kent* |
| Hunter, Colonel Charles, F.R.S. EDIN., F.S.A. SCOT. | *Anglesey* |
| Isebree-Moens, Joost | *Rotterdam* |
| Isler, C. | *London* |
| Jackson, W. Grierson, I.C.S. | *Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex* |
| James, Hugh | *London* |
| Johnston, Professor Swift Paine, M.A. | *Dublin* |
| Jones, Thomas | *Walthamstow* |
| Jones, Thomas | *London* |
| Keble, Harman, J.P. | *Margate* |
| Keighley, Lt.-Col., C.M., C.B. | *London* |
| Kemmis, H. W. S. | *Alberta, Canada* |
| Kemp, William David | *Inverness* |
| Kerr, Robert England | *Johannesburg* |
| Knight, Arthur | *Singapore* |
| Knobel, Alfred | *Mackay, Queensland* |
| Lake, Richard, F.R.C.S. | *London* |
| Lake, William | *Beckenham* |
| Lamberton, J. McCormick | *Pennsylvania* |
| Lamonby, W. Farquharson | *London* |
| Lange, Paul | *Senekel, O.R.C.* |
| Langton, John Gordon | *London* |
| Lavery, Hugh | *Bendigo, Victoria* |
| Lea, Edwin, J.P. | *Churchdown, near Cheltenham* |
| Le Feuvre, Major John Emilius, J.P. | *Southampton* |
| Leslie, Major John H., R.A. | *Derbyshire* |
| Letts, Alfred Woodley | *New Barnet, Herts* |
| Levander, Fredk. Wm. F.R.A.S. | *London* |
| Lewis, Rayner Blount | *London* |
| Lindsay, Thomas | *Glasgow* |
| Littleton, J. | *Bristol* |
| Lockwood, Joseph | *Malta* |
| Loewy, Benno | *New York, U.S.A.* |
| Logan, William | *Durham* |
| Lovegrove, H., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. | *London* |
| Lowe, F. J. | *Shrewsbury* |
| MacDonald, John Christopher | *Newcastle-on-Tyne* |
| MacLeod, James Morrison | *London* |
| Macpherson-Grant, John | *Kingussie, N.B.* |
| Malcolm, John Cooper | *Leeds* |
| Marriott, H. P. Fitzgerald, F.R.G.S. | *London* |
| Marrs, H. J. | *Buenos Ayres* |
| Martin, George | *Bradford* |
| Masson, David Parkes | *Lahore, Punjab* |
| Mathews, Robert Humphrys | *New South Wales* |
| Matthews, H. J. | *London* |
| Maunsell, Major G. W. | *South Africa* |
| McLean, W. | *Middle Brighton, Vict.* |
| Mead, Arthur Charles | *London* |
| Mendelssohn, Sidney | *London* |
| Meredith, Sir J. Creed, LL.D. | *Dublin* |
| Metcalf, George Reuben, M.D. | *Minnesota, U.S.A.* |
| Metcalfe, W. | *Waltham Cross* |
| Mickley, George, M.A., M.B. | *Saffron Walden, Essex* |
| Mold, Charles Trevor | *Buenos Ayres* |
| Mold, R. | *Buenos Ayres* |
| Molly, Harry J. | *Mysore, India* |
| Moore, Lieut.-Col., W. F., A.S.C. | *Cork* |
| Morecroft, Arthur Hubert | *Liverpool* |
| Morphy, Ferdinand Jamison | *Buenos Ayres* |
| Mulligan, J. | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |
| Nairne, Perceval Alleyn | *London* |
| Naoroji, Dadabhai | *London* |
| Nickel, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander | *Perleberg, Germany* |
| Noehmer, C. W. | *Croydon* |
| O'Duffy, John | *Dublin* |
| Oram, William Adams | *Manila* |
| Osman, Constant Edward | *London* |
| Page, Alfred | *Nottingham* |
| Paine, Charles C. | *London* |
| Palmer, Edward Joseph | *London* |
| Palmer, Rev. James Nelson | *Ryde, Isle-of-Wight* |
| Palmer-Thomas, R. | *London* |
| Paramore, David Lewis | *Washington, U.S.A.* |
| Patton, Thomas R. | *Philadelphia, U.S.A.* |
| Peck, Michael Charles | *Scarborough* |
| Pepper, J. F. | *Birmingham* |
| Perceval, John | *Wexford, Ireland* |
| Peters, Herbert William | *Kimberley, S. Africa* |
| Phillips, Ebenezer S. | *Connecticut, U.S.A.* |
| Philon, Nicholas | *Piraeus, Greece* |
| Pickering, George Alfred | *London* |
| Pickett, Jacob, M.D. | *London* |
| Pike, H. W. | *Weybridge* |
| Pinckard, George Josiah | *New Orleans, U.S.A.* |
| Pollard, Joseph | *London* |
| Powell, F. A., F.R.I.B.A. | *London* |
| Powley, George Henry | *Auckland, New Zealand* |
| Preston, R. A. Berthon, M.A. | *London* |
| Probyn, Lieut.-Col. Clifford | *London* |
| Pryce, Thomas Lawrence | *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* |
| Pulvermann, Martin | *London* |
| Purvis, Rev. A. E. | *Salisbury* |
| Pym, Edward Ferriter Lucas | *Queensland* |
| Rainey, James Jarvis | *Spilsby, Lincolnshire* |
| Ralling, Thomas John | *Colchester, Essex* |
| Raymond, Percy Miles | *California, U.S.A.* |
| Rebman, Francis Joseph | *London* |
| Reed, W. H. | *London* |
| Reep, John Robertson | *London* |
| Reid, John | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |
| Richards, George | *London* |
| Richards, J. Peeke | *Ealing* |
| Rider, Rev. W. Wilkinson | *Port Elizabeth, Cape* |
| Riley, Thomas | *Harrogate, Yorkshire* |
| Robbins, Alfred Farthing | *London* |
| Robbins, John | *London* |
| Robertson, J. Ross | *Toronto, Canada* |

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|---|---|
| Robinson, Henry | *Gympie, Queensland* |
| Ronaldson, Rev. W. | *Dunedin, New Zealand* |
| Rowley, Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. | *Leeds* |
| Rushton, W. H. | *Muttra, India* |
| Russell, Herbert Henry Anson | *Brisbane, Queensland* |
| Russell, Joseph | *London* |
| Sandbach, Arthur Edmund, Lieut.-Col. R.E. | *London* |
| Sanderson, C. E. Fenwick | *Singapore* |
| Saunders, Sibert | *Whitstable, Kent* |
| Saunders, Wm. John H. | *Michigan, U.S.A.* |
| Scott, Hugh Jamieson | *Rhodesia* |
| Scott-Hall, Rev. William E., F.S.A. SCOT. | *Oxford* |
| Shallcrass, G. | *Melbourne, Victoria* |
| Shanks, F. H., M.D. | *Fiji* |
| Shields, Isaac Mann | *London* |
| Silberbauer, Conrad Christian | *Cape Town* |
| Simon, L. | *London* |
| Simonsen, Sophus Heimann | *Copenhagen* |
| Sinclair, Hugh William | *Melbourne* |
| Sinclair, William | *Glasgow* |
| Smith, A. H. | *Aldershot* |
| Smith, Charles Winlove | *Kings Lynn* |
| Smith, General John Corson | *Chicago* |
| Smith, William Henry | *Queensland* |
| Snelling, William Walton | *Westcliff-on-Sea* |
| Snowball, Fitzgerald | *Victoria* |
| Snowball, Oswald Robinson | *Victoria* |
| Songhurst, William John | *London* |
| Spalding, John Tricks | *Nottingham* |
| Sparks, Henry James | *Norfolk* |
| Spiers, James | *Queensland* |
| Squier, Hamilton R. | *New York* |
| Stauffer, William Ferdinand | *Walthamstow* |
| St. Clair, Ernest | *London* |
| Steele, Lawrence | *Southampton* |
| Stimson, Edward | *London* |
| Stokes, John, M.D. | *Sheffield* |
| Stone, Walter Henry | *London* |
| Stuttaford, William Foot | *Worcester Park, Surrey* |
| Sudlow, Robert Clay | *London* |
| Sutherland, Henry | *London* |
| Sutton, S. John | *Tembuland, S. Africa* |
| Symns, R. C. | *Rangoon, Burma* |
| Tate, Clement John Gifford | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |
| Tate, John | *Poona, India* |
| Taylor, Thomas | *Newcastle, Staffordshire* |
| Terry, Maj.-Gen. Astley | *London* |
| Terry, Astley H., Major A.S.C. | *London* |
| Tharp, John Alfred | *London* |
| Tharp, William Anthony | *London* |
| Thomas, Jabez Edwin | *Adelaide* |
| Thomas, Lieut.-Col. W. F., M.D. | *Madras* |
| Thompson, John | *London* |
| Thomson, Andrew | *Middle Brighton, Vict.* |
| Thorne, William | *Cape Town* |
| Thornton, Wm. Henry Lindsay | *Toowoomba, Que'nsl'd* |
| Tracy, Nathaniel | *Ipswich, Suffolk* |
| Upton, Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. | *Washington, U.S.A.* |
| Vassar-Smith, Rich'd Vassar | *Cheltenham* |
| Vernon, William | *Stoke-on-Trent* |
| Vibert, Arthur Lionel, C.S. | *Madras* |
| Wagner, John J. Green, R.N. | *Southsea* |
| Wakeford, George William | *Canada* |
| Walker, Chas. Rotherham, M.D. | *Hove, Sussex* |
| Walsh, Albert | *Port Elizabeth* |
| Ward, G. A. | *Queensland* |
| Warliker, Lieut.-Col. Darmodar, A.M.C. | *London* |
| Warre, C. Bampfylde | *Brighton* |
| Watson, James Procter, J.P. | *Cumberland* |
| Webb, J. | *London* |
| Weiss, Felix Henri | *London* |
| Wells, Dr. Charles | *Cookham Dean* |
| Welsh, William Henry | *Suffolk* |
| Weston, Samuel Thomas | *Blackburn* |
| Westropp, Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. | *Dublin* |
| Whadcoat, John H., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., &c., J.P. | *Poole, Dorset* |
| White, Thomas Charters | *London* |
| Whitley, Edward Forbes | *Truro, Cornwall* |
| Wiebe, Carl Cornelius | *Hamburg* |
| Wild, Lewis | *London* |
| Williams, S. Stacker | *Ohio* |
| Wilson, J. M. | *Durban* |
| Wilton, William John | *Lowestoft* |
| Withers, S. | *Shrewsbury* |
| Withey, Thomas Archer | *Leeds* |
| Woodthorpe, John William | *London* |
| Wright, William | *Southampton* |
| Wright, Wm. Hy. Sterling | *Minnesota* |
| Wrightson, Arthur, F.R.I.B.A. | *London* |
| Wyatt, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge | *Bedford* |
| Wynter, Andrew Ellis, M.D. | *Beckenham, Kent* |
| Yeomans, W. J. | *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* |

# REVIEWS.

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**MEDALS of British Freemasonry--Commemorative and Historical.**[1] This handsome volume is the English portion of the trio on Masonic Medals, Parts 1 and 2, in German, having been published some little time since. Bro. G. L. Shackles, who has an unrivalled collection of exclusively Masonic Medals—struck from dies—undertook "the onerous and honourable duty of drawing up the first scientific account of the Masonic Medals of the British Isles, Colonies and Dependencies," and has admirably discharged the trust reposed in him by "the common consent of his brethren." No one else has such facilities, and assuredly he has been pre-eminently "the right man in the right place," as Editor and Compiler of this most remarkable and valuable work, relating to Masonic Medals, struck for commemorative or historical purposes, in this Country.

Bro. Shackles has worked most diligently to make the volume as complete as possible, and what is more, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the few who know, and so can fully appreciate what is involved in such an enterprise.

I have tried my hand a little at such studies, for many years past, and from an actual realization of the numerous difficulties incidental to reproductions of rare, curious and artistic Masonic Medals, can, and do, most warmly congratulate Bro. Shackles on the publication of the first work on the subject which is really worthy of the British Fraternity and a great credit to all concerned; he himself assuredly having done "the lion's part" in securing its representative character. The labour has been considerable, and my friend deserves no little praise for sparing so many valuable pieces from his collection for reproduction; for had any of the specials been lost or injured they could scarcely be duplicated at any price.

Bro. Shackles was wise in asking Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley to write the Introduction, for it will remain as a Masonic Classic on the Science for all time; both on historical grounds and in relation to the subject as a most absorbing and interesting study. The study is one, however, involving considerable expense for collectors like General Lawrence and others, who aim at possessing every piece struck, a consummation being in process of realization, happily for the Grand Lodge of England, through the well directed, persistent and intelligent efforts of Bro. Henry Sadler, whose endeavours to make the Library and Museum equal to the needs and position of the premier Grand Lodge, are always warmly supported by the Grand Secretary.

I shall have occasion to quote from Dr. Crawley's Introduction, as this article progresses, and indeed were it fair so to do, I should like to incorporate the whole of his valuable and original contribution, rather than offer any remarks of my own, because for the purpose his scholarly production leaves nothing to be desired.

"With the New Learning, the Science of Numismatics was born. The Science is of those that act and are re-acted upon. In course of time it was found that to properly understand a Cabinet of Medals, required and returned the aid of History and Geography, of Archæology and Ethnology, of Philology and Mythology. . . . The

[1] By Bro. G. L. Shackles, with an Introduction by Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley. [*Price* 7/6, from the Secretary, Bromley, Kent.]

Science divides itself naturally into two main branches: one concerning itself with pieces designed solely for historical or artistic purposes: the other, with pieces issued to facilitate commerce."

Dr. Crawley proceeds to show how this led to "a natural line of cleavage, and readily lent itself to further subdivisions." Each of these "supplies material for a life's work, and finds enthusiastic students who bring to their task trained intelligence, artistic skill, and sound scholarship. Such an one is our Bro. George L. Shackles."

After a few graceful references to British and American collectors and students, he duly recognizes the early study of the subject and the collection of pieces by our German brethren, besides kindred collections at the Hague and at Stockholm. "Indeed the connection between the reigning House and Freemasonry has placed Sweden at the head of the Masonic Medal-work of the present day."

Of late years valuable Collections have been formed in this Country, but when I began the study the subject had long been neglected by the British Craft. Now, however, the Masonic Cabinets owned by Bros. G. W. Bain. F. J. W. Crowe, J. Newton, J. T. Thorp, W. H. Rylands. the Provinces of Leicester, Worcester, and West Yorkshire (obtained by the indefatigable Bro. William Watson), the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, the "Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite," and the Grand Lodge of England have quite removed that reproach.

Brethren desirous of knowing more about the subject should consult a Paper read by Bro. Shackles to the members of our Lodge on October 1st, 1897, (*A.Q.C*, pp. 189-193,) and those who have the handsome trio of volumes published by the enterprising and enthusiastic *Zirkel-Correspondenz* of Hamburg (under the auspices of the M.W. Bro. Carl C. Wiebe, Grand Master), cannot do better than carefully consult those magnificent books. Zacharias and Merzdorf were most valuable in their day, but they have been superseded by Bro. W. T. R. Marvin, M.A., of Boston, U.S.A., who has already described over eleven hundred pieces, many being illustrated, either in his noble work of 1880 or still continued to be described in the "American Journal of Numismatics."

Dr. Crawley claims that the Mother Grand Lodge of the world was fitly represented, from its earliest days, among the scholars and artists who cultivated the study of medals, by Dr. Rawlinson and Martin Folkes, Elias Ashmole representing the older organization.

But at the present time "the great glory of English Masonic Numismatists is the magnificent cabinet formed by Bro. Geo. L. Shackles, of Hull," and it has been mainly from his marvellous Collection that the pieces have been selected for Volume 3, of the valuable series. It comprises over one thousand medals (exclusive of duplicates); such a large number being all the more remarkable, because no specimens have been admitted unless struck from dies and conforming to the most rigid tests as Masonic Medals. I sympathise with my friend Dr. Crawley in his regret that such a rule has excluded several pieces of interest and importance, besides "a host of Jewels of Office, Lodge Jewels, Badges of Membership, engraved discs, [*a very large number*] and jetons, that fringe the outskirts of our medal work," and I am persuaded that were a few hundreds of the best of these reproduced in another volume, it would possibly equal in beauty and suggestive designs any of its predecessors. It seems hard lines to omit from such a cabinet the numerous Medals that have been struck from dies, simply because the fields have been cut out, and left the symbols all the more prominent. However, so it is, and it makes the number so much the less to consider.

Volume 3 contains reproductions of one hundred and fourteen medals, struck in relation to British Freemasonry, *taken directly from the pieces*, being a distinctive and

most important feature of the series (mostly *obverses* and *reverses*), which have been described by Bro. Shackles in a most interesting manner, and free from the technicalities of the science, which would only confuse ordinary readers. The pieces are numbered consecutively for facility of reference, as well as their position indicated according to Marvin's enumeration. There are twelve fine plates.

Naturally the first noted is the "Gormogon Satirical Medal," which though only stated to be in the Rostock V.L. Collection, is also in Bro. W. H. Rylands' Cabinet, and one or two others. It is well to point, just now, that only one or two collections are usually mentioned in the volume, which contain the particular specimens; the others not being recorded. The next is that very rare medal, struck for Loge L'Immortalité de L'Ordre, No. 376, London, of A.D. 1766. The only one I know of in this country is in Bro. Shackles' possession. The "Freemasons' Hall Medal," struck in 1781, makes the first trio, and I believe is also to be met with in bronze. Only thirteen Metropolitan and four Provincial Lodges have the right to this handsome decoration, worn by their Worshipful Masters for the time being.

The "Country Stewards" is a beautiful specimen of the medallic art, one at Worcester having the inscription engraved "*Samuel Clanfield* 1790" (No. 18).

The "Dr. Barry," of gold, by Kirk, of 1808, is unique as respects its reverse, and is in the British Museum, but in the Grand Lodge and West Yorkshire cabinets there are specimens struck from the same dies (possibly about 1775), only lacking an inscription, both being of bronze.

The sixth reproduction is the smallest of the kind known, being rather less than a threepenny bit, having an undraped bust of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on the obverse, and was doubtless circulated to commemorate the union of December, 1813. Bro. Shackles says the only known specimen is in the British Museum, which is of gold. One of the same design and metal was sold in 1887, and belonged to the late Bro. C. Williams, of Birmingham (vide *Freemason*, 8th October, 1887), so that unless this is the one that was bought for our National Collection, there are two existing.

One of the most elaborate as respects design is No. 7, published by Bro. Hollins, of Birmingham (Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence in 1802), and a still rarer medal and unsurpassed in execution is No. 14, of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, G.M., in recognition of his valuable services to the Craft about 1844. Another, with the bust of H.R.H. as obverse and the Freemasons' Hall, Bath, on the reverse, is also exceedingly rare, and one in which I have taken especial interest.

There is no lack of information as to the noted Masonic Halfpennies, of great variety of edges, etc., and as to the larger size of 1795, Bro. Shackles does not believe there were "two a penny," but only one, the second being a "a misstruck piece."

The Grand Jubilee Medal, struck by my lamented friend Bro. George Kenning, to commemorate Her Majesty's long reign, was executed from my design, the obverse being also utilized for another, not quite so fine as a specimen, which was published by the same Brother in relation to the Diamond Jubilee, ten years later.

The handsome presentation medal of the Mark Grand Lodge, as a prize to one scholar annually, is not for any particular "Charity School," as the children thus educated are distributed throughout the country according to their residences, and not in one Institution.

The "Nine Excellent Masters," or "Nine Worthies" of the "Atholl Grand Lodge" of 1792, is a medal of a similar design used long before that date, even back to 1767, or earlier, of which several issues still exist.

A very rare and valuable medal is the "King Alfred" of 1772 (*circa*), which it is said was struck for the "Alfred No. 340," Oxford, but this is an error, as the Lodge was not formed until 1814. The medal was first drawn attention to by Bro. Marvin, in his invaluable work (or rather whilst it was being printed in the "American Journal of Numismatics,") but he failed to discover its origin. I was fortunate however in tracing it to the "Royal Alfred Lodge," Oxford, chartered in 1769. The records are owned by the "Apollo University Lodge" No. 357, for whom I obtained one of the pieces of this choice production. The members of the old and *extinct* Lodge ordered forty of the Medals to be struck, on October 22nd, 1772, the cost to the Brethren being half a guinea each.

The Sussex Medal of the "Lambton Lodge" No. 375, Chester-le-Street, is a noble decoration, full particulars of which will be found in the "Ars" for 1895 (*illustrated*). A still rarer medal is that of the extinct "Union" Lodge, Exeter, by Kirk, A.D. 1766 *circa*, numbered 244 in 1781. I have never seen an original, but an illustration appears in "Trewman's Principles" of 1777 (Exeter). The only one known is in the Rostock Collection.

The Royal Arch Medal of Bro. James Newton's is unique apparently, though it must have been costly to produce, and both sides have been struck from dies. The centre design of the "Mount Lebanon" and "Burlington" Lodge Medals is the same, which was quite a puzzle to Bro. Shackles until he found the clue. On the reverse of the gold Medal of the "Old Union Lodge No. 46," London, in the Worcester Collection, is the inscription:—"With permission of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., worn by Bro. Thos. Parkinson, . . . . 11th June, 1835."

The "Centenary Royal Arch" of the "Royal Cumberland" No. 41, Bath, is not of a special design for that particular Charter, though it was the first of the kind to celebrate a centenary, the Charter being granted by the First Grand Principal. The Grand Superintendent presented it to the members. The lamented Col. S. H. Clerke, Grand Scribe E., and others of us interested in the matter, attended, and much enjoyed the celebration.

The "Restoration" No. 111, Darlington, was warranted 19th June, 1761, and its Medal is rather a choice design. The "Mother Lodge Kilwinning" No. 0, is one of the oldest in Scotland, and its senior pendicile of the Canongate, Edinburgh, A.D. 1677, is one of the most interesting, historically considered, of all the Lodges on the Scottish Roll, or of any country. The senior Lodge of all is the "Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel" No. 1 (*not* No. 12, page 85), which has Records from 1599. The several medals struck in Edinburgh, relative to the Foundation Stone laying of the New Exchange, 1753, and that for the Leith Bridge, 1763, are of great value and rarity; the particulars appended by Bro. Shackles being most welcome.

I am not at all sure that the Grand Master's Lodge, Dublin, formed in 1749, was for purposes analogous to the "Grand Stewards' Lodge," London, as noted by Bro. Shackles, but Dr. Crawley will be a better authority on that subject than either of us. Anyway the medal is a good one, and rare. There is one in the fine Cabinet of the Supreme Council 33°, London.

The "Minden Lodge" of 1748 is not mentioned in Bro. John Lane's invaluable "Masonic Records, 1717-1894" (England), because it was on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. I think, with Bro. Shackles, that the Medal, struck for its Centenary in 1848, is alone represented in the Collection of the Grand Lodge of England.

The several Dr. Burnes' Medals are both rare and choice, some being quite unknown to me, and I question if they are in any other cabinet but Bro. Shackles; and

those of the "Old Lodge St. John's," Lanark, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Minorca, are nearly as little known.

Thanks to Dr. Crawley and Dr. Begemann, the celebrated Sackville Medal (owned by Bro. G. W. Bain and a very few others) has been placed on a solid historical foundation, and was struck for a Lodge in 1733 to commemorate the Mastership of Lord Charles Sackville, at Florence.

There is a curious error in No. 115, *re* the celebrated Folkes' Medal. It is dated 5742, *not* "S 742."

But I must conclude this lengthy notice of this magnificent volume by Bro. Shackles. He has rendered a service to the British Craft and the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge in particular, for which we all shall long be his debtor. Whatever may subsequently be written on the subject, this volume will never be displaced from the proud position it is bound to occupy, by reason of the contributions of Bro. G. L. Shackles and Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley; my only regret being that our dear Bro. Speth was not spared to see the completion of the work in which he took such an active interest, and about which no one would have rejoiced more than he because of its conspicuous success.

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

**The Medals of British Freemasonry.**[1]—The book I am about to review is "a photographic reproduction of Medals struck by British Lodges and Freemasons, together with an accurate description of each specimen and a full account of the person or event thereby commemorated." There are twelve plates, containing 175 illustrations,—for an intelligent study of which the reader will be agreeably prepared, by an attentive perusal of Dr. Crawley's charming "Introduction."

Much has happened during the past four years, and to many members of our vast association the *Transactions* of this Lodge for 1897 will seem very ancient history, but to those of them that possess the volume for that year, may be confidently recommended a reference to the valuable paper on "Masonic Medals," read by Bro. Shackles at the October meeting, and which will be found in *A.Q.C.*, x., pp. 189-193. The owing are the closing words of his address:—"I am confident that if any of you should be induced to study Masonic Numismatics, you will find that you have selected a most delightful branch of archæological research, you will, however, not only have to make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the history of Masonry in the British Isles, but it will be incumbent on you to study the Annals of the Craft in all other Jurisdictions, and to become an extensive reader of general European literature, notably in the departments of History and Biography. All of which, indeed, I may observe, you will find alike engrossing, amusing, and instructive."

In Epistle v., of his *Moral Essays*, occasioned by the *Dialogues on Medals* of his friend Addison, the most widely known poet of the Augustan age says:—

"Perhaps, by its own ruins sav'd from flame,
Some bury'd marble half preserves a name;
That Name the learn'd with fierce disputes pursue,
And give to Titus old Vespasian's due.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless Column and the crumbling Bust;
Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a Coin."

[1] By Geo. L. Shackles, P.M., P.P.G.D., N. & E. Yorks.; with an Introduction by W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., D.C.L., P.G.D., Ireland.

In the ancient world it was understood that coins had nobler uses than to pay reckonings with, and even where, as in Athens, a great commerce rendered necessary a constant mark—Pallas and the Owl—it was found possible to celebrate almost all great political events upon the coins, which thus became not mere currency or chronology, but an æsthetic abstract of the times. Coins also throw light on passages in the classics, especially the poets, and embody important facts in music, mathematics, and mechanics. The works of many great sculptors live only on the coins, which also contain the only portraits of some of the world's greatest men.

While, therefore, allowance has to be made for conscious anachronisms, re-stamping with new dies, and forgery, the evidence of coins when you have deciphered them is generally admitted to be superior to that of other written records.

It would be easy to show the utility of Numismatics in settling, or at least partially illuminating, many obscure points in Masonic history. But to do this I should have either to encroach upon the domain of Dr. Crawley, whose admirable "Introduction" covers the whole field, or to divorce from their proper context many of Bro. Shackles' remarks, which will be most profitably perused in an uninterrupted sequence, and by a careful study, at first hand, of his *two* luminous expositions on the Medallic history of the Society.

The volume under review, as Dr. Crawley has happily observed, is "the first scientific account of the Masonic Medals of the British Isles, Colonies, and Dependencies"; to borrow further from the same authority, "A remarkable feature of the present series, which distinguishes it from all its predecessors, is that all the illustrations and descriptions have been taken directly from the Medals themselves. Nothing has been taken at second hand."

The medals selected for representation are of great interest and variety. The specimens which have most struck my own fancy, are the medals of the Gormogons, Freemasons' Hall, Country Stewards' Lodge, Nine Worthies, Minden Lodge, Provincial Grand Lodge of Minorca, Sackville, Martin Folkes, and the *four* that were executed to commemorate the services—Military and Masonic—of Dr. James Burnes. But the large number of illustrations afford a wide range of choice, and few or any who take up the volume, will lay it down without having derived both pleasure and instruction from a scrutiny of its contents.

R. F. Gould.

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SEAL




IV CC. MUS.

# Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

## FRIDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. Conder, Jun., W.M; G. Greiner, S.W.; E. J. Castle, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, Sec.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., as I.P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D. as S.D.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, J.D.; G. L. Shackles, I.G.; E. Armitage, Steward. Past Masters W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; E. Macbean, C. Purdon Clarke, S. T. Klein; and J. T. Thorp, Dr. B. Ninnis, and H. le Strange, Prov. G.M. Norfolk.

Also the following fifty-seven members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohu, C. A. Markham, C. Isler, W. F. Roberts, W. H. Stone, W. H. Pocklington, G. Fulbrook, W. J. Songhurst, T. Charters White, Dr. Howard, H. E. Overbeck, J. P. Richards, E. Greiner, J. C. Nixon, S. W. Furze-Morrish, J. M. Hamm, A. L. Clarke, H. Eaborn, W. Chambers, T. Taylor, J.G.D.; J. C. Pocock, H. J. Kingdon, C. N. Cobbett, J. Young, Rev. A. C. L. Robertson, F. A. Powell, J. Jones, L. Simon, H. J. Hazel, W. W. West, W. A. Bowser, E. A. Ebblewhite, R. M. Marples, E. H. Davis, W. Curry, A. Smith, E. Glaeser, J. F. Henley, H. James, Rev. H. E. Gunson, F. Hallows, E. W. Deacon, H. Whitney, R. T. Grisenthwaite, C. A. C. Keeson, J. M. MacLeod, P.G.S.B.; P. Becker, J. Webb, E. L. W. White, Dr. C. Harrer, A. Carpenter, R. Manuel, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, J. H. Clare, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, L. Danielsson, and R. Orttewell.

Also the following fifteen visitors:—Bros. C. Fichtner, Pilgrim Lodge No. 238; G. J. MacKay, P.Gr.St.B., England; S. Meymott, Fortescue Lodge No. 847; W. H. Bale, P.M., Vitruvian Lodge No. 87; D. Willcox, Shettleston St. John Lodge No. 128 (S.C.); F. R. Ridley, Surrey Masonic Hall Lodge No. 1539; A. B. Walters, Moira Lodge No. 92; E. Bilcliffe, Royal Leopold Lodge No. 1669; A. Turner, Olicana Lodge No. 1522; P. Fitzgerald, Richard Eve Lodge No. 2772; F. Stötzer, W.M., Pilgrim Lodge No. 238; G. S. Brooks, Panmure Lodge No. 723; T. L. Wilkinson, P.D.G.Reg.; C. T. Stewart, Shirley Woolmer Lodge No. 2530; and G. A. Wilding, St. Peter's Lodge No. 1024.

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The Lodge was draped in mourning.

The W.M. referred to the severe loss the Lodge had suffered by the death of their dear friend and Brother, P.M. Caesar Kupferschmidt. He felt sure that it would be the wish of every member of the Lodge that a letter of condolence should be sent by him to Mrs. Kupferschmidt, expressing their sympathy, and the respect and affection borne towards her deceased husband.

Four Lodges and eighteen Brethren were elected to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Telegrams and letters were read from the following Brethren regretting that they were unable to attend:—Col. S. C. Pratt, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, T. B. Whytehead, Admiral Markham, W. J. Hughan, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, J. P. Rylands, F. J. W. Crowe, L. de Malczovich, and Carl Wiebe.

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The W.M. announced that the Book on British Masonic Medals was now complete and would be issued in a few days. The best thanks of the Lodge were voted to Brother Shackles for the trouble and care he had bestowed on collecting, and so completely describing the large series of Medals contained in the work; and also to Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley for the valuable and interesting Introduction he had contributed.

The Secretary was instructed to tender these Brethren the thanks of the Lodge for their kindness.

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Bro. Gotthelf Greiner was installed in the Chair of King Solomon in ancient form by Bro. R. F. Gould, P.M., D.C. He appointed the following Officers and invested those who were present.

I.P.M. Edward Conder, Jun.<br>
S.W. E. J. Castle, *K.C.*<br>
J.W. Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta.<br>
Treas. Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk.<br>
Sec. W. H. Rylands.<br>
S.D. Rev. J. W. Horsley.<br>
J.D. G. L. Shackles.<br>
D.C. R. F. Gould, P.G.D.<br>
I.G. E. Armitage.<br>
Stewd. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.<br>
,, J. T. Thorp.<br>
Tyler. J. W. Freeman.

The W.M moved, and it was seconded and carried by acclamation, that Bro. Edward Conder, Junior, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, the thanks of the Brethren be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge: and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

The certificate having been duly signed, was presented to Bro. Conder by the W.M. together with a Past Master's Jewel of the Lodge.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER delivered the following

# INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN,—With a grateful mind, tempered by diffidence, I find myself in this chair. Having served, as you know, the subordinate offices, this apprenticeship, backed by earlier experience in my Mother Lodge: "Moira" No. 92, in which I was W.M. ten years ago, will, I trust, enable me to discharge such duties as may naturally fall to my lot during the ensuing twelve months. To my Brethren I tender my heartiest thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me, and beg to assure them of my entire devotion to the best interests of this Lodge, full membership of which our Bro. Hughan so happily terms "the blue ribbon of Freemasonry." It is almost fourteen years since I became a Member of the Correspondence Circle, and I may fairly claim (with due modesty) to have been a faithful attendant at most of our gatherings, and to have imbibed during my novitiate, and more especially since my reception into the Inner Circle, not merely the needful enthusiasm but the equally necessary perception of the aims that our Founders and their successors placed before themselves as the real objective of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge. In loyalty to these objects I yield to none, and it shall be my constant endeavour to uphold worthily our traditions as a Society of Masonic Students. In doing this I look confidently for the unswerving support of those whom I have this evening invested with the different Collars, so that by hearty co-operation we may reasonably hope to give a good account of our stewardship when Time brings next November in his ceaseless course.

Though this year of grace 1901 is running fast away, yet the Century is young, and being the 20th seems to us all the more noteworthy. It began ominously, for, in its earlier days our revered Queen, Victoria the Good, passed away, full of years and honour, though it is sad to think that Her latest hours, after nearly half a century of comparative peace, and unexampled prosperity, were clouded by the turmoil of War. After all that has been said I need not here pause to dwell on Her achievements or character; suffice it to remark that Her Majesty supported our Charities most generously, and was Chief Patroness of the "Girls," Grand Patroness of the "Boys," and a Vice-Patroness of the "Benevolent." She was the daughter of a Grand Master (H.R.H., Duke of Kent): the mother of the Immediate Past and the present Grand Masters, and a Provincial Grand Master (Duke of Albany); also the grandmother of a Provincial Grand Master (Duke of Clarence), besides having been otherwise related to some of the highest Craft Dignitaries abroad. Her demise brought about a change in our Headship, and to the great regret of all—whilst welcoming His natural accession to the Throne—we lost the wise and genial Ruler who had presided over our Masonic destinies for nearly 30 years. This regret was, however, tempered by the feeling that in His new and more exalted position King Edward VII. still manifested his attachment to the Society, and though for good and sufficient reasons he has followed an earlier precedent by resigning the Grand Mastership, our Liege Lord continues as PROTECTOR, to show His interest in the welfare of our Order. Further, He has graciously promised to continue the subscriptions to our Charities, so long contributed by Her lamented Majesty, the Queen.

Compelled thus to seek another occupant of the Grand East, we may well congratulate ourselves on the good fortune which has led to so happy a choice as that of the Soldier-Mason, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who brings to this responsible

position long experience in Masonic affairs, being Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, and District Grand Master of Bombay—as well as holder of the Honorary rank of Past Grand Master of England.

Notwithstanding this alteration no dislocation has taken place, and we may therefore anticipate an uninterrupted flow of that prosperity which has been so marked during the past quarter of a century. No doubt Masonry has become a social luxury to some extent, and may even be looked upon as "good form," but considering the enormous amount of sympathy that we show in countless ways, besides so generously supporting the three Great Central Institutions, and maintaining numerous Provincial and Lodge Charities, it would be a calamity if ought should happen tending to restrict the usefulness of a Society which demonstrates in such practical fashion that our watchword "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth" expresses a living force that cements friendship and ameliorates the hardships that are so apt to befall humanity.

Coming more immediately to our own concerns in this review of the past, we must remark on the oft repeated losses in our Inner Circle. Founded on special lines and requiring student qualifications, it followed, as has been commented on in former addresses, that a large proportion of our Members was of mature years, and consequently the mortality in this Lodge has been largely in excess of that generally experienced. Our new venture had hardly taken shape before we were called on to mourn the loss of the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C., a ripe and good scholar, a true Mason and voluminous writer, whose last hours (almost) were devoted to our cause. Our Architectural authority, Professor T. Hayter Lewis, P.M., and our Artist-Traveller-Author, William Simpson, R.I., P.M., who charmed and perplexed us with his quaint knowledge, have gone through the veil; John Lane, our Statistician, and compiler of "Masonic Records"; Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the hygienic friend of humanity, are only some of the names that occur to us when thinking of past years: for these do not exhaust the roll of our departed worthies.

The most severe blow of all, however, has fallen on us this year, and most unexpectedly, for our Bro. Speth was still in the prime of life, and to all appearance had very many years of usefulness before him. He had been with us from the beginning and his cheery countenance was a feature of our gatherings, whether in Lodge, at refreshment or on pleasure bent. He was a Masonic Scholar, with a wonderful erudition. His retentive memory was of the utmost service in his researches, and while he was an expert in most branches of our science, traditions and customs, in very many he was an undoubted, if not the foremost, authority. Almost every page of our proceedings bears the impress of his mind, and his personality is abundantly evident. The Correspondence Circle was his creation, and by calling it into being, he supplied us with the means whereby our papers and discussions were disseminated over the world. To him we owe a debt of gratitude which the "Quatuor Coronati" can never forget, and which must keep his memory ever green amongst us. In the beautiful language of Milton:

> "A grateful mind
> By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once
> Indebted and discharg'd."

Personally, I cannot express how deeply I feel his loss, and while confessing my inability to add aught to the graceful eulogium paid to his invaluable services by his co-Founder and colleague Bro. W. H. Rylands, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without placing on record my high appreciation of our lamented Secretary, and adding my quota to the general feeling of mourning.

By a sad fatality another Founder, whose seat was at the same desk as that of the Secretary, was taken from us only a few weeks later. Bro. Sir Walter Besant, our Treasurer, had not been with us in person for a considerable time, but physical reasons militated against his exposure to the night air. He was the Secretary of the Masonic Archæological Society that preceded by several years the formation of "2076," to which indeed it largely gave the initial impetus, which resulted in our being called into existence. To his old co-worker in Biblical Archæology fell the melancholy task of recounting his good deeds, and Bro. Rylands in his panegyric did full justice, consistent with space, to the Novelist-Historian, whose acquaintance with Palestine was only equalled by his intimate knowledge of London, ancient and modern.

Yet a third time this year has the Fell Destroyer appeared among us, and our ranks are further thinned by the removal of our beloved Brother Cæsar Kupferschmidt, A.G.S.G.C., who was W.M. in 1896-7. His forte was, as might be expected, German Freemasonry, but he also possessed a large fund of knowledge on Craft matters, far more than most Brethren would suspect, for his quiet and unobtrusive manner forbade any show of the information he had stored away. His kindly disposition made him a favourite here, and universal sympathy was expressed when we learned, nearly a year ago, that one of his arms had been amputated at the shoulder. Last Saturday it was the mournful privilege of Bros. W. H. Rylands, Edward Macbean and myself to see him laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery.

Again I must refer to Bro. Rylands, who in our hour of need came gallantly to the rescue. When we were all stunned by the crushing news of the death of our dear Bro. Speth, and the work, as in the case of the Master Builder, had come to a stand, our eyes involuntarily turned to him, as the one man qualified to discharge the multifarious duties that fall to the lot of Secretary of this unique Lodge. Despite the pressure of other work he yielded to our solicitations, and I am delighted to say, as you will assuredly be to learn, that he has further deferred to our wishes, and consented to continue as Secretary. Till this all important matter was settled, I can assure you the Committee felt grave anxiety as to the future, but now we can face the coming years with equanimity. Our heartiest thanks are due to our dear colleague for so handsomely and cheerfully relieving us from a difficulty that might have had a serious effect on the prosperity of our Circle.

A few months ago H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, Protector of the Three Old Prussian Grand Lodges, whose gallant Father was so well known as the "Red Prince," received Honorary Membership of this Lodge, which, while gratifying to us as a body, was of special interest to myself, for very obvious reasons.

The address from this chair last November dealt with the works that had been issued by the Craft during the past century, so I need not refer to that subject again, but the commencement of a new cycle of time seems appropriate to review, much as public companies do in their stated reports and balance sheets, the progress that has been made during the previous hundred years.

In 1801 there were the two Rivals, Ancient and Modern, at work as Grand Lodges in this country, having together some 700 active Lodges on their Registers, and nearly 100 in a dormant state. It is not likely that the number of contributing members exceeded 30,000, the probability being that 20,000 would be a more accurate estimate. After the happy "Union" of December 1813, when the United Grand Lodge began with 648 subordinates, the issue of new Warrants went on increasing, until high-water mark was reached at the beginning of 1825—(736)—after which, according to that reliable authority, Bro. Lane, there were only 591 existing in 1833.

After the ebb came the flow of returning prosperity, and in 1842 the totals of 1801-1813 were exceeded; the four figures being reached in 1861, while double the number was on the Roll at the end of 1886.

The 20th century began with some 2371 Lodges on the Register, notwithstanding considerable reductions made during the previous years by so many Grand Lodges being created in our Colonies and Dependencies; this may probably induce our Authorities ere long again to close up the Register and re-number for a new Roll. The members returned by these Lodges cannot well be less than 120,000, so that the increase is at least four times the total of 1801, without taking into account the Brethren who as above noted have left our Jurisdiction. From the formation of the premier Grand Lodge of England in 1717 to the present time, I find that Bro. Hughan, estimates the total number of "Warrants to constitute," and ordinary "Warrants," authorized by the various Grand Bodies at work in England, to amount to 4450. Many of these Lodges, though removed from our Register, still exist under other Grand Lodges and are in a flourishing condition.

Amongst these Warrants referred to above is to be numbered that granted to our Lodge, which marked the comparatively new born desire to acquire and spread Masonic Knowledge. This noble example has since been followed in different parts of this Country and beyond the seas; Lodges have been founded with the object of advancing the study of masonic History by lectures and discussions, and Libraries are also being formed in a good many districts. The Grand Lodge Library in this building, over which Brother Henry Sadler watches with ceaseless care, has recently been put into thorough order, and is now housed in suitable rooms, which are well worthy of a visit.

We can hardly expect to unearth fresh rolls of the MS. Constitutions very frequently, and even if we did these do not greatly interest all our readers, and sometimes we hear it implied that all is known that is worth learning, or that is likely to be discovered, bearing on Freemasonry. This, however, is quite a mistaken opinion. Our Rites are often compared with, and by some said to be descended from the Ancient Mysteries, and a flood of light might be shed on dark corners if some enthusiastic Mason who is well skilled in our ways and thoughts would carefully examine with the eye of a craftsman, old writings that deal in a more or less veiled manner with the Eleusinian, Dionysiac and other observances. The VIIth book of the Æneid has been dealt with to some extent, but even this not minutely and sympathetically—and probably rich reward awaits complete exploration of the classic narratives. Valuable lessons might be learned by studying the records of the secret societies of Europe, more particularly such as can claim reasonable antiquity. Some of these would probably prove interesting, if not instructive, from our point of view. It is asserted that the Jacobite party made use of Masonry as a cloak to further their political objects, and some think that in the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" and the "Royal Order of Scotland," we have surviving relics of the intriguing adherents of the exiled Stuarts; but we have still to discover authentic records of the connection of Prince Charlie with our Society; though there has been no lack of dogmatic assertions as to his Masonic zeal and Governorship of the Craft. Bro. Gould has discussed this question, but the last word is not yet said.

Of Continental Masonry we know surprisingly little, and while of what is, or has been, practised much may be of comparative unimportance to us, still it is a fair inference that papers on Freemasonry as now and formerly observed in the different Countries of Europe would be of considerable value. Differences in ritual and points of variance might be noted, and in any case such a Lodge as ours should certainly be

kept fully posted as to what is going on in the neighbouring jurisdictions. Germany has been dealt with, but not exhaustively or up to date, and it will be my care, before leaving the East, to lay before you a paper in continuation of the one I read here a few years ago. I hope some of our Continental Associates may lay this to heart and send us contributions for the *Transactions.*

I am somewhat surprised that so little use seems to be made of our widespread organization. I found myself, when in very difficult circumstances, (while visiting New Zealand several years ago), that although I was at the time W.M. of "Moira" No. 92, a note of introduction with which Bro. Speth had furnished me, was of immense service and of more value than my Collar of Office. Though only an Outer Circle Member in those days, it enabled me to make many lasting friendships, and I know of at least one other, a P.M. of "2076," who acknowledges similar favours. It will often serve you as well as a passport from the Foreign Office.

I have already alluded to the removal of many of the men of note, whose names adorned our membership, and whose writings gave value and originality to our Proceedings. This leads me to the reflection that of others who are happily still with us, several are becoming from one cause or another, less able to be present at our Meetings, and cannot consequently and reasonably be expected to continue their labours on our behalf. To the younger men and younger members we must therefore look for the support that the Lodge, and its W.M. require for the carrying on of our work.

In every well constituted Lodge the Board of *Past Masters* is the backbone that gives it strength, and to them I appeal. Having received the highest honour that we here can confer, it would not be fair or generous of them to become slack in either their attendance or efforts. To the *Officers* I would say: prove while faithfully serving your apprenticeship that you value your present positions, and aspire still higher by virtue of good work done. To the other *Members* I would suggest that they show by their deeds that they have not exhausted their skill by the exertions in essay writing that preceded reception into the Inner Circle. In the Correspondence Circle we have a vast field, from which we should be able to draw unlimited supplies. To many of these, if not to all, must come opportunities of adding to our store of information, that only require seizing, recording and passing on to our Secretary. All of us, whether of the "Inner" or "Outer" Circle, can aid in some way. One method, and of great moment, is to increase the number of our Correspondence Circle, for without this, our power is diminished; to pay up subscriptions (and arrears) regularly—to write papers long or short, on any subject germane to the Craft or bearing on our symbolism, history, customs, etc., which has not been, so far, discovered or recorded.

To mention names is perhaps invidious, and more especially so when all have been most kind, but I cannot refrain from alluding to my obligations to Bro. Gould, who has counselled me since my initiation in the year 1884; to Bro. Macbean for the encouragement which induced me, eager but apprehensive, to prepare the paper which carried me into the charmed circle; and also to Bro. Rylands for his guidance and assistance during the recent anxieties. To *all* I tender my heartiest thanks for this proof of your confidence, which to merit will be my most earnest endeavour while occupying this place of honour.

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Bro. Edward Macbean, P.M., then proposed the health of the Worshipful Master in the following terms:—

Welcomed at every meeting; on Installation night the "Health of the Worshipful Master" assumes a paramount importance and affords the proposer an opportunity

of presenting a brief biographical sketch of the worthy and distinguished Brother, whom we all delight to see in the Chair of King Solomon. For thus going somewhat beyond what usually obtains in other Lodges we have good and sufficient warrant, because, as on this occasion, I speak not only to those who grace our Festival, but also, through the pages of our *Transactions*, address the large number of Correspondence Circle members and other friends scattered abroad, who are interested in us and our doings, and in no other way have much likelihood of learning what manner of Man and Mason is he whom we have raised to the summit of power in the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge. To some of my hearers (and readers) my remarks may be as a "twice-told tale," because Bro. Gotthelf Greiner is so widely known, and not merely in Great and Greater Britain; but such must bear with me for the sake of the less instructed.

As I hope to show, Bro. Greiner is not only noteworthy in his own person, character and ability, but can point with pride to an ancestry of good men and true, who did their duty in their day and generation—chiefly in the arts of peace; though at least one carried a musket (in defence of his country) which is now in the armoury at Frognal amongst many relics of war and the chase.

While Queen Bess was on the throne and Shakespeare's company amused Londoners at the old Globe Theatre, the first Greiner of whom we possess clear knowledge, fled from religious persecution in his native land, and settled in that part of the great Thuringian Forest which now owns allegiance to the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. At Lauscha, in 1597, he built a glass factory, which is still in the hands of his descendants, and where four years ago, our W.M. as one of the heads of the family, presided over the gathering which celebrated the *tercentenary* of its establishment. Sacrificing his home for the sake of his conscience proved at least, strength of character; and the establishment of a new venture showed ability and determination.

A century and a half later Gotthelf Greiner, great great grandfather of his namesake (now in the chair) set himself to solve the secret of the celebrated china manufactured at Dresden by Boettger. He possessed to the fullest extent, the indomitable perseverance and resourcefulness which marked so many of this family, and after the trials and disappointments which commonly beset the path of the discoverer, and when practically at the end of his means, found success at last. His rise was rapid, and five factories, in addition to that at Limbach, founded in 1761, (which is, therefore, only junior to the Royal Dresden), were built to supply the demand for his new products. Like that at Lauscha this also remains in the possession of his descendants.

Adolf Fleischmann, the Historian of Thuringia, pays a graceful, richly deserved tribute to the worth of the inventor, and remarks that probably 25,000 families are indebted to this practical philanthrophist for the means of subsistence. Judging from the author's other statements the family seems ever to have been held in high esteem by neighbours and workpeople for their straightforwardness and sympathy, and readiness to promote the well-being of all with whom they came in contact, or were able in any way to assist; a feeling which, I am happy to believe, survives to the present day.

Our Worshipful Master is the oldest son of Alfred Greiner, and was born on the 28th October, 1850, at Glueckstbal, in Saxe Meiningen. Before the completion of his 14th year his boyish ambition was (for the moment) satisfied by an appointment in the London office of a relative, where his conduct was so exemplary and his probity and assiduity so marked that in three years he was entrusted with the "procuration" of the firm, and six months later was sent out as their traveller, to make periodic journeys throughout the United Kingdom, from Penzance to Aberdeen, and also in Ireland. In

1871 he began business in conjunction with an old comrade, George Ortelli; and so successful was the young venture that after seven years of double harness, he returned to the Fatherland to become a banker, while our friend continued in London as G. Greiner & Co., calling to his aid his youngest brother, Ernest, who, an able coadjutor, became long since an active partner in this flourishing and progressive concern. Business ability, ceaseless activity, power of organization and mastery over details, coupled with honourable dealing, have secured for their house repute and respect in Australasia, America, India and South Africa, as well as almost every country in Europe. Bro. Ernest Greiner, be it noted, is also a P.M. of the "Moira Lodge" No. 92, for which we entertain such friendly feelings, as it assisted in obtaining our warrant in 1884. Our presiding officer is, in truth, a many sided man.

German born, Bro. Greiner is a naturalized Britisher and possessed of the healthy love of sport and athletics that characterizes our people. At the rifie butts he can give a good account of himself—is a member of the Alpine Club, and in the Austrian Tyrol for many seasons has combined mountaineering with the pursuit of the wily chamois, proving by prizes and heads the accuracy of his aim. In several Shooting Societies' contests in Germany (Schuetzengessellschaften) he has come off victor, and from English stubble and Scottish moors frequently replenishes, with furs and feathers, the larders of grateful friends, keeping his hand in practice, at intervals, with his fellows of the National and Middlesex Gun Clubs. The good old English game receives his support through the medium of the Surrey Cricket Club: and he is a subscriber to the German Gymnastic Society and Liederkranz: while his love for the sea finds expression in membership of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, Dover, and of the Alexandra Yacht Club of Southend. Social, hospitable and generous, our W.M. is emphatically "Clubbable" and belongs to several of these institutions, where, as well as in his Hampstead home, he plays the host to perfection, and not infrequently one meets at his table acquaintances from the opposite ends of the earth. I should remark that he is a Member of the Barbers' Company of this City, and of course a Liveryman of our Ancient Corporation.

Turning to our W.M.'s Masonic career we observe at once that, instead of dissipating energy in multitudinous degrees, he has confined his attention to those only which are recognised by the G.L. of England, under the Articles of Union in 1813—i.e., the Craft "together with the Holy Royal Arch." Initiated in the "Moira" No. 92 in 1884, he became Master in 1890. I may pause here to mention that while anxious to be passed over for that year, as he was about to go round the World, the Brethren held him in such respect that they insisted on his accepting the Chair of K.S. although well aware that he could only be present at two or three of their stated meetings. Exalted in the "Moira" Chapter—No. 92, he has served as M.E.Z. He is also a Member of the "Pilgrim" Lodge, 238, one of our Centenary Lodges, which has always had the peculiar privilege of working an old ritual in the German language; and has been for several years an upholder of the "Logic Club"; a special body for practising craft ceremonials—of which, doubtless, many of you have heard. Our warm-hearted Brother has served several Stewardships for the three great Charities, and is a Vice-Patron of the Boys' Institution. An old member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in 1888, some of us felt that, if only properly focussed, Bro. Greiner's talents were quite sufficient to stand the tests required of candidates for the Inner Circle, or full membership of the Lodge proper, and to our great satisfaction—with a monumental study of German Freemasonry as his "masterpiece"—he passed with flying colours amid general acclamation. It was my happy lot as W.M. in 1895-6 to welcome him

amongst ourselves and mark my own appreciation by the bestowal of a Steward's badge of office.

During his extended wanderings, more than once repeated, our W.M. brought much grist to the "Correspondence" Mill, and was recognised by our lamented Bro. Speth as a most valuable ally, not only (to borrow commercial phraseology) in the "home trade" but also while acting as "foreign agent,"—in quite an honorary capacity however. By extending the list of subscribers he increased our sphere of usefulness, and enabled us to disseminate more Masonic information to a wider circle than would otherwise have been possible—and for this, together with other efforts on our behalf, we are certainly indebted to him. Since his advent amongst us, nearly 14 years ago, he has been a consistent supporter of every scheme that made for our success, and when the last Conversazione was held—during my own reign—in November, 1896, he was lavish alike of his time and his money, and to him (with Bro. W. H. Rylands) I made public acknowledgment of invaluable assistance. Having had the advantage of personal intimacy with him for many years past I can testify unhesitatingly to the experience, tact, charm of manner and kindliness which are so noticeable in our W.M. and which you must have already observed with satisfaction in the conduct of our business in "another place," as well as his graceful behaviour while presiding at the "Fourth Degree." These qualities, valuable at all times, will be specially so in the carrying on of the Lodge under the depressing losses which have befallen us during the past few months of this new Century, and I trust the appeal made to us all in the "Inaugural Address" will have due weight, and not fail in its object.

By unanimous vote you have called Bro. Greiner to rule; let us, therefore, be loyal and dutiful, and, as in the time of war, close up our ranks and press onward. Follow his example and write a paper, as he, in Lodge, promised to do: take heart from Bro. Rylands, who, at personal sacrifice, has accepted the Secretaryship: and so shall he who governs and we who obey rejoice together.

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SEAL.
(*in red wax*)




IV CC. MUS.

# "WHEELER'S LODGE."

*BY BRO. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.*

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THE interesting question raised by Bro. E. J. Barron (p. 140) with regard to the identity of "Wheeler's Lodge" can be solved with a tolerable approach to historical certainty.

The appearance of the *Song* in Edward Spratt's *New Book of Constitutions*, Dublin, 1751, at once disposes of the suggestion that the Lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Antients. The Brethren, mainly Irish, who believed the "alterations" in the English Ritual to be serious departures from the Antient Ritual common to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland before 1730, did not form themselves into a Grand Lodge till long after that *New Book of Constitutions* had been printed off. It is equally a misconception to put Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon* in the forefront as the source of the quotation, for in this part of his book Lau: Dermott simply follows Spratt.

The earliest, then, of the versions cited by Bro. E. J. Barron is found in the Irish *Book of Constitutions*, 1751. But the *Song* can be traced back to its origin. Its first appearance in print is in William Smith's *Pocket Companion*, which was published in 1735 almost simultaneously in London and Dublin. We say *almost* simultaneously, for there is a nice question involved as to the priority of publication in London or Dublin. Some grounds are held to exist for assuming Bro. William Smith to have been an Irish, rather than an English, Freemason. At any rate, he had influence enough with the Grand Lodge of Ireland to procure a formal Approbation of his *Pocket Companion*, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Wardens who took office on St. John's Day in Harvest, 1734. And this, to the obvious detriment of their own Grand Secretary, John Pennell, who had a similar Manual on sale. The whole question will be found discussed at length in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus II.*

The *Song* itself cannot easily be surpassed as a specimen of tuneful trash. As it consists of only three verses, it may be reproduced here.

"SONG V.

*Composed by a member of the* One Tun Lodge
*in* Noble-Street.

I.

As I at *Wheeler's Lodge* one Night
  Kept *Bacchus* company;
For *Bacchus* is a *Mason* bright,
  And of all *Lodges* free-free-free.

II.

Said I, great *Bacchus* is adry,
  Pray give the God some Wine;
Jove in a Fury did reply,
  October's as divine-divine-divine.

III.

It makes us *Masons* more compleat,
Adds to our Fancy Wings,
Makes us as happy and as great
As mighty Lords and Kings-Kings-Kings."

WM. SMITH's *Pocket Companion*; London, 1735.

This is exactly reproduced in the edition of 1736, which has been shown elsewhere (*Caem. Hib.*, *ubi supra*) to be merely a re-issue, with a new title page.

The Dublin edition, 1735, differs from the London in the number, arrangement and selection of the Songs. In this instance, the heading is not the same: it is altered to suit the meridian of a city that knew not the *One Tun.*

" SONG X.

" Tune of *Ring, Ring the Bar-Bell of the World.*"

The two headings enable us to answer Bro. Barron's inquiry with some show of confidence, though it is to be feared that the tune, evidently once popular, has long since passed away into the *Limbus Fratrum Lotphagorum*, where organs cease from grinding, and the audience gets a rest.[1]

As the whole point and appropriateness of the heading we quote from the London edition of the *Pocket-Companion* would be lost if Wheeler's were any other than the One Tun Lodge, we can fairly infer that Wheeler was the Boniface of the hostelry that lent its name and shelter to the Lodge in Noble Street. His name is not the first that has attained unexpected notoriety by being associated with the Bacchanalian Muse. The *Song* held its place during the rest of the century in all collections of Masonic Minstrelsy. The One Tun Lodge, thus "in numbers linked" with Wheeler's name, has developed into the most aristocratic of Lodges, counting among its members more Princes of the Blood Royal and Knights of the Garter than all other Lodges put together.

The steps by which the One Tun Lodge attained this pre-eminence are worth recording. But the process was complicated, and, in one respect, without parallel in the history of the English Craft. Like the happy Hapsburg dynasty, which acquired its vast domains by marriage, the One Tun Lodge won its way to its present renown by union with other Lodges. All the steps are to be found in *Masonic Records*, the monumental work bequeathed to us by our late colleague, Bro. John Lane. But they are scattered under half-a-dozen entries, and require to be pieced together, as far as may be done without trenching on the private Lodge History.

Here is the story in outline. The One Tun Lodge was originally constituted in May 1722, after the manner in vogue under the early Grand Lodge, which had not yet

[1] Down to the time when the *Song* was written, the Bar of an Inn was a solid, material bar, drawn at night across the narrow entrance or causeway which alone gave access to the central courtyard, round which the guest chambers and the stables were built. This was the construction of Chaucer's Inn, and survived till horse-carriages ceased to be the principal means of locomotion. Brethren who have had the privilege of accompanying our Lodge on its Summer Excursions will remember charming instances of such Inns at Winchester, Exeter and Gloucester. At night, the end of the bar was drawn through an aperture in the side wall of the entrance, into the host's parlour, and securely locked, so as to preclude ingress or egress of horses or vehicles without his knowledge. The parlour had an overlooking window through which refreshments could be served to outsiders without entering the Inn; hence the modern use of the word Bar in connection with a hotel. The Bar-Bell was the huge bell in the courtyard that summoned by its clanking the ostlers from the stables to attend belated travellers of high degree.

adopted the use of Lodge Warrants or Charters Its earliest meeting-place was not at the One Tun. It has been traced by the untiring industry of Bros. John Lane and Henry Sadler to the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, in the years 1723 and 1724. This hostelry has, however, failed to identify itself with the name of the Lodge, which appears in the list of 1729—the first in which the Lodges are numbered—as the ONE TUN LODGE, No. 9.

As time went on, the One Tun Lodge repeatedly changed its name, as well as its quarters, though for the last hundred and fifty years it has been essentially a West-end Lodge. As time went on, too, it began that course of absorption and incorporation, by which it has profited so greatly, just as a rivulet, at first small and inconsiderable, gathers power and volume from its affluents.

Some of these subsidiary streams were not far behind the One Tun in point of antiquity; some were quite comparable to it in Masonic renown; and some fairly outshone it in social distinction, so that the story of the main stream cannot be told without some mention of the tributaries, if we wish to ascertain how the Lodge came to its present unique position. For it is nothing less than unique among Lodges on the English Register.

In the year 1800, the One Tun Lodge which more than fifty years before had changed its name to the Ionic, united with the Lodge of Prudence and Peter, then numbered No. 69. The united Lodge took the name of The Ionic and Prudence, a title distinctive enough, but open to the objection that it will not parse. Nevertheless, it served the Lodge for better or for worse till 1823, when advantage was taken of amalgamation with another Lodge, The Alpha, No. 49, to adopt the name of this latter Lodge for the united body. Naturally, however, it was careful to retain the original seniority and proper number of the Lodge that had flourished so many years before at the sign of the One Tun.

The Lodge Prudence and Peter was itself a compound body, formed of two separate Lodges, the senior of which was constituted in 1740, and the junior in 1776. The former, originally meeting at the White Swan, Seven Dials, was known in 1774 as The Lodge of Prudence. The junior, called St. Peter's Lodge, held its meetings at the more fashionable resort, the Bunch of Grapes, in Upper Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. These two Lodges united in 1793, blending together under the style of the Lodge of Prudence and Peter, till both merged in the main stream of the One Tun Lodge. It is noteworthy that the Lodge was a Master's Lodge from 1792 to 1799, being one of the very latest recorded to have met on that footing.

Returning to the Alpha Lodge, which supplied a name to the composite body resulting from the union of the Lodges already enumerated, we find it was constituted as a London Lodge, meeting in 1730, at the White Bear, King Street, Golden Square. While in London, it had met as a Master's Lodge from 1736 to 1739.

In the year 1779, it ceased to be a London Lodge, and was transferred to Waltham Abbey, in Essex. There it was known as The Well-disposed Lodge. Like many another well-disposed organisation, it slipped into a comatose condition, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century was almost extinct through lack of members. From this condition it was roused by the M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, who revived it in 1814 as his private and personal Lodge, and transferred its meeting-place to Kensington Palace, under His Royal Highness's own roof. At the same time, the M.W.G.M. conferred on the Lodge the title Alpha, thus making up, as it were, by

implied alphabetical precedence for any lack of numerical priority. Hence, when the One Tun Lodge, enriched by the numerous affluents already incorporated in its bosom, became one with the Alpha Lodge in the year 1823, the resulting Lodge adhered to the name of the latter, but preserved the numerical seniority of the former, which had become No. 16 on the Register of the United Grand Lodge.

But the catalogue of the permutations and combinations of the Protean Lodge did not end here. The very year after the amalgamation of the two Lodges just narrated, the old Lodge with the new name effected yet another union with a Lodge hardly less noteworthy. This was the New Horn Lodge, constituted in 1764. Every student of our Craft history is familiar with the Old Horn Lodge (now the Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4), to which George Payne and the Rev. Dr. Anderson belonged. The New Horn Lodge derived its title from meeting at the same hostelry in Westminster, though it soon changed its name and its abode. In 1767, it adopted, with justifiable pride, the title of The Royal Lodge, having had the honour of initiating two Princes of the Blood, H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 1766, and H.R.H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in 1767. This latter Prince served as Grand Master from 1782 to 1790, and the Royal Lodge received the coveted distinction of the Red Apron.

When the Alpha and the Royal Lodges coalesced, in 1824, a combination of their titles was adopted, and the resulting body of Freemasons became known as

THE ROYAL ALPHA LODGE, NO. 16,

renowned among English-speaking Freemasons as the Lodge wherein His Majesty King Edward VII. discharged the duties of Worshipful Master, "Not thinking it any lessening to his Imperial Dignity to level himself with his Brethren in Masonry, and to act as they did."

Thus far the story of the Royal Alpha Lodge has had to do with historical events duly chronicled, in one form or another, in the scattered records of the Craft. But the circumstance which, in the first instance, drew the present writer's attention to the history of this famous Lodge, was a personal anecdote told him by the late Right Hon. Judge Townshend, who stood for sixty years in the front rank of the Freemasons of Ireland, and who had the story directly from the lips of His Grace the Duke of Leinster, for sixty-one years Grand Master of Ireland. More than one generation has passed since then, and it is well the episode should be put on record.

The anecdote relates to the time when H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex took the Lodge under his personal protection, and caused it to hold its meetings in his Royal Palace at Kensington. The mode in which the idea of a private Lodge, under the direct Mastership of the Grand Master, suggested itself to His Royal Highness, needs a little preliminary explanation. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, and, therefore, the Grand Lodge of the Antients and all the other English speaking Grand Lodges in union with it, held, from what is vaguely styled Time Immemorial, that it is a prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight. This does not mean that the Grand Master suddenly says to the man in the street, "Be thou a Freemason!" and that the man instantly becomes covered with stars and triangles. It means that the Grand Master can dispense with certain formalities otherwise necessary as conditions precedent to lawful initiation.

So much controversial misconception has been begotten by the exercise of this prerogative, in Jurisdictions where the Grand Master's tenure of office is peculiarly

transient, that it cannot be out of place to reproduce the exact words in which Lau. Dermott embodied the doctrine of prerogative as he had learned it in Ireland. The passage occurs in a note or gloss on *Old Regulation*, xiii. 1, in the third edition of the *Ahiman Rezon* of the Antients.

> " . . . . . . However, the Right Worshipful Grand Master has full power and authority to make (or cause to be made, in his Worship's presence) free and accepted Masons at sight, and such making is good. But they cannot be made out of his Worship's presence, without a writtten dispensation for that purpose. Nor can his Worship oblige any Warranted Lodge to receive the persons so made, if the members should declare against him or them; but, in such case, the Right Worshipful Grand Master may grant them a warrant and form them into a new lodge."
>
> *Ahiman Rezon*, 1778, p. 72.

The exercise of this prerogative by the Grand Master of Ireland was carried into practice by the institution in 1749, of the Grand Master's Lodge, of which the members were to be the Grand Officers and other personal friends of the Grand Master, and all candidates had to be nominated, or expressly approved by him. When the United Grand Lodge of England was formed by the Union of 1813, the "alterations" which had been admittedly introduced by the Premier Grand Lodge of England—thence styled the Moderns—were explicitly acknowledged and abandoned. The newly-formed United Grand Lodge modified its Work so as to be in conformity with the Work perpetuated by the Grand Lodge of the Antients and recognised as the only true Work by the Grand Lodges in unison with it. As a consequence, the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland sent delegates to an International Conference held in London in 1814, for the avowed object of making sure that the Ritual of the United Grand Lodge had been brought back to the Traditional Work of the Antients, and with the fraternal desire of removing the objections which had hitherto prevented the recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns by the great majority of English-speaking Freemasons. Of course, the Work was satisfactory: how could it be otherwise, seeing that the Grand Lodge of the Moderns had given up all points? The Conference resulted in the International Compact of 1814, which formally recognised the United Grand Lodge. The International Compact was duly entered on the Minutes of the Grand Lodges concerned, and has ever since formed the basis of their fraternal relations. But this is another story, and has lately been narrated elsewhere (*The Freemason; Diamond Jubilee Number:* London, 1897). In the course of this somewhat protracted Conference, His Royal Highness the Grand Master of England was necessarily brought into close Masonic intercourse with His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, and learned from him the status of the Grand Master's Lodge as it then existed in Ireland. His Royal Highness was much impressed by the convenience of having a Lodge composed of personal friends and agreeable associates. The idea commended itself to him, but there were difficulties in the way of carrying it out exactly after the Duke of Leinster's pattern. True, there was a Grand Master's Lodge in England, for Lau. Dermott had faithfully reproduced in the system of the Antients every characteristic of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. But this Lodge was exclusively made up of the Antients, and the members had no claim to be regarded as associates of His Royal Highness. It was necessary, therefore, to select a Lodge other than the Grand Master's, and the choice fell on The Well-disposed Lodge at Waltham Abbey. Its membership had been reduced almost to the vanishing point, and would produce no

undue admixture among the class from which the new set of members would be recruited. The idea of erecting an entirely new Lodge did not apparently commend itself to the Duke of Sussex, possibly because the authorities had been in the habit of reviving old warrants rather than of issuing new ones, owing to a wide-spread interpretation, or, rather, mis-interpretation of a clause in the Secret Societies Act of 1799. Besides, such a Lodge would have lacked seniority. In the economy of the Lodge thus revived, the Irish precedent was followed. There was an understanding that no member should be admitted except on the nomination and with the express approval of the Grand Master. This understanding was subsequently made a By-law. On the death of the Duke of Sussex, the Mastership of the Lodge was taken over by his successor in the chair of Grand Lodge, the Earl of Zetland. From that day to this the M.W. Grand Master of England for the time being has been also W.M. of the Royal Alpha Lodge, just as the M.W. Grand Master of Ireland has been W.M. of the Grand Master's Lodge without a break for the last hundred and fifty years.

May the precedent prove propitious!

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

SEAL




IV. CC. MUS.

# OBITUARY.

OUR dear Brother, Gustav Adolf Caesar Kupferschmidt, Past Master (1896-97) of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076—which he joined on the 4th January, 1889—has been taken from us.

On the 2nd of November he was laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery. The cortege was accompanied by numerous friends and Brethren of the Pilgrim Lodge No. 238, whilst our Lodge was represented by Bro. W. H. Rylands, P.M., Bro. Edward Macbean, P.M., and myself, and the Grand Lodge by the Assistant Grand Secretary, Bro. William Lake.

The Funeral Service was conducted entirely in the German Language, and in a most impressive manner by Kirchenrath F. Frisius, an old friend of the family, and I cannot do better than repeat, so far as my memory serves me, some of the remarks made by him.

Our late Brother had unfortunately been afflicted for a number of years with a most painful illness, and although he sought relief from the most eminent surgical authorities in London and Switzerland, the disease gradually undermined his otherwise robust constitution and hastened his end. He bore his cross with rare fortitude in the firm belief that what God does, is well done. He showed us during the whole time of his sufferings an example of patience and resignation which every one who saw him could not help admiring. Up to within a few weeks of his death, although consumed inwardly by terrible pains and fevers, he said to his friends: "I must work while it is yet day." However, his strength was fading quickly, until at last he succumbed on the 30th October in the arms of his good wife, who had nursed him with the greatest care and love for many years. He died in the full possession of his mental powers, and his last words were those of deep gratitude to all who had shown him so much sympathy and kindness.

His death leaves a great blank not only in his family circle and amongst his intimate friends, but also in the whole of the German Colony of this City. He had found time, in spite of his onerous duties as a business man, to lend his help to very many German Institutions and Societies. He was for 30 years a trusted Member of the Hamburg Lutheran Church, becoming its Treasurer and Secretary about 10 years ago; and an active Member of the Council of the German Orphan Asylum, and other social Bodies, all of whom decorated his coffin with magnificent floral tokens of their esteem and regret.

Bro. Kupferschmidt was born at Danzig in Prussia on the 27th August, 1840, and entered the well-known establishment of Messrs. Richard Brandt & Co., of this City, in 1863, where his energy, assiduity, fidelity, modesty and friendliness at all times soon paved the way to the highest position in that house. Consul General Bro. Richard Brandt, (who was Grand Secretary for German Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of England, 1861-1870) made him his confidant in all bnsiness matters and treated him as a true friend of the family, remarking on more than one occasion "That man is as good as gold—one can trust him under all circumstances."

In the words of the Poet M. Claudius let us say:

"Ja, sie haben einen guten Mann begraben,
"Mir aber war er mehr."

Our late Brother was initiated on the 10th November, 1875, in the Pilgrim Lodge No. 238, which works in the German Language under the Grand Lodge of England, and which then held its meetings at the Ship and Turtle Tavern in Leadenhall Street. He served the offices of Master of Ceremonies 1876-7, Inner Guard 1877-8, Junior Warden 1878-9, was Worshipful Master in 1883-4 and Treasurer from the 13th December, 1888, to the date of his death.

In the year 1895 H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. elected Brother Kupferschmidt to the office of Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, a position for which he was admirably fitted, and held to the last.

Bro. Kupferschmidt leaves a widow who mourns his loss deeply, especially so as there are no children to comfort her in her tribulation. The Members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge offer her their heartfelt sympathy, and assure her that her grief is shared by them and all who ever had the privilege of knowing our dear departed Brother.

GOTTHELF GREINER, A.G.S.G.C.,
W.M. No. 2076.

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It is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of Brothers:—

**Charles Driver Wise**, Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who joined our Circle in March, 1894. Full particulars of our late Brother's Masonic career will be found in the August number of the *Indian Freemason* for 1895. It will be sufficient to record in this place that the Grand Lodge under the Scottish Jurisdiction, etc. (of which for twelve years Captain Wise was the Grand Secretary) has in India the widest jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge in the world. The curtain dropped with awful suddenness, at Bombay, on July 29th, 1901:

**Lamens Janson,** of Eastern Boyne, Queensland, on August 12th, 1901; who joined us in November, 1895:

**George West,** of Ballston Spa, New York, in September, 1901; who joined us in October, 1891:

**Horatio Ward,** host of the Fleur-de-lis Hotel, Canterbury, on October 10th, 1901. Our Brother, who was an adept in all, or nearly all, the degrees of Masonry, became successively a Grand Warden in the Provinces of Wiltshire and Kent, and at the time of his decease held the rank of Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer of the United Grand Lodge of England, and that of Past Grand Standard Bearer in the Supreme Grand Chapter. He joined our Circle in October, 1889:

**George Kenning,** of Upper Sydenham, S.E., on October 26th, 1901, who joined us in November, 1887. Our late Brother—for many years past one of the most familiar and influential personalities of the Metropolitan Craft—founded in March, 1869, the *Freemason* newspaper, and, in 1872, the *Masonic Monthly Magazine*, the latter, however, was discontinued in the early "eighties." He also brought out, in 1870, the *Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar*, and in addition we have his *Masonic Cyclopædia*, edited by the late Bro. Woodford, and his *Archæological Library*, the two volumes of which were severally written by Bros. Woodford and Hughan. He was also the publisher of many of the best known works on the subject of Freemasonry. Bro. Kenning had taken all the degrees practised in this country, and was a Patron of the three Central Charities of the English Craft:

**Henry Mark Kraszinski,** of Highbury New Park, N., on October 29th, 1901, who joined us in November, 1899.

**Henry Sutherland,** on November 19th, who joined our Circle in January, 1899. Dr. Sutherland, whose writings on medical science had gained for him a great celebrity, was perhaps even more widely known as a zealous and enthusiastic Freemason. At the time of his decease he was the W.M. of the "Old Westminster" Lodge, No. 2233, and Secretary of the "Grand Stewards'" Lodge, of which he was also a P.M. Our Brother likewise held the rank of Past Grand Deacon in the Grand Lodge, and of Past Assistant Grand Sojourner in the Grand Chapter.

## REVIEW.

**CORNWALL FREEMASONRY.**[1]—The first thing noticed about a book is the coat it appears in, and after all first impressions go for something in book as elsewhere: and I confess I was favourably impressed when I saw that this book was nicely covered, and not in the inevitable blue. A case full of books bound in blue would be a horror.

The period of Masonic history in Cornwall included in the contents, is about 63 years, and embraces the early history of the "Ship Lodge" at St. Ives, the "Lodge of True Friendship," at Crowan: the "Druid's Lodge of Love and Liberality" at Redruth, with the R.A. Chapter, and the Templar Encampment, connected more or less with the Druid's Lodge.

With the assistance of friends, who placed at his disposal documents and letters, fortunately preserved, though more largely through his own industry and perseverance, Bro. Osborn has collected together a number of interesting notes throwing light on the customs of Lodges in Cornwall during the second half of the eighteenth century. It is always a matter for congratulation when the history of a Lodge appears, in which the compiler has endeavoured to select from the papers at his disposal, all the facts worthy of notice. One then feels safe that when once in print, the chance of destruction or loss of much that may be interesting no longer exists.

A few of the items of interest in the present volume may be called attention to: each degree was given separately, and it seems to have been the custom, after having received the first, for the candidate to propose himself for advancement in each case. The aprons were of leather and cost one shilling each in 1765: these naturally did not improve by constant use, the members of the Lodge evidently having the use of them. "The Aprons of this Lodge were cleaned," at the cost of three shillings and two pence in 1778.

One looks with regret on the following minute of the 19th of July, 1786, "that the Silver that was made from the old Collors be sold, and [it is resolved on] the next Lodge night to make a subscription to Ballance the Ledger." This was done in order to send a subscription to the Hall Fund, and the Fund of Charity.

New jewels having been presented to the Druid's Lodge in 1791, the old ones were given to the Druid's Chapter of Love and Liberality.

[1] "History of Freemasonry in West Cornwall, from 1765 to 1828, with chapters on the Mark, R.A., and K.T. Ceremonies," by Joseph G. Osborn, P.M., etc. With an introduction by Bro. William James Hughan, P.M., P.G.D., etc. Penzance, 1901.

In an inventory of the furniture, etc., taken in the year 1795, the Mason's Arms and the King's Arms are duly entered: no doubt painted or carved panels hung up in the Lodge room. Another inventory of 1813 includes a number of framed prints, and no less than "Eight Masonic Jugs," quite a little collection in itself.

Several characteristic letters from Thomas Dunckerley will be found in that portion of the book telling the history of the Druid's Chapter and the Templars: and on two of the members wishing to have proper R.A. Aprons, Dunckerley [?] informs them, that, Aprons "were directed to be worn by the old Charter, but have been disused for several years, Sashes being deemed sufficient." This was in the year 1792: and in 1795 a letter from William Hannam states that "The Royal Arch Masons of London wear no Aprons when assembled as such in Chapter."

The difficulties of obtaining anything satisfactory from the Grand Chapter were very great, and involved a large amount of correspondence. Registering fees having been paid in 1819 for a Royal Arch Companion, he was refused admittance to the Grand Chapter in 1824, on account of his not having been registered! This naturally brought a remonstrance from the Redruth Chapter.

Having failed to obtain from the Grand Chapter either acknowledgment of the remittances or the certificates repeatedly asked for, or even an answer to their letter, this neglect is quietly pointed out. One wonders if the irony of the following sentence was intended or understood; it runs as follows: "We wish to know whether it is absolutely necessary that a Royal Arch Companion should have a Certificate from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in London."

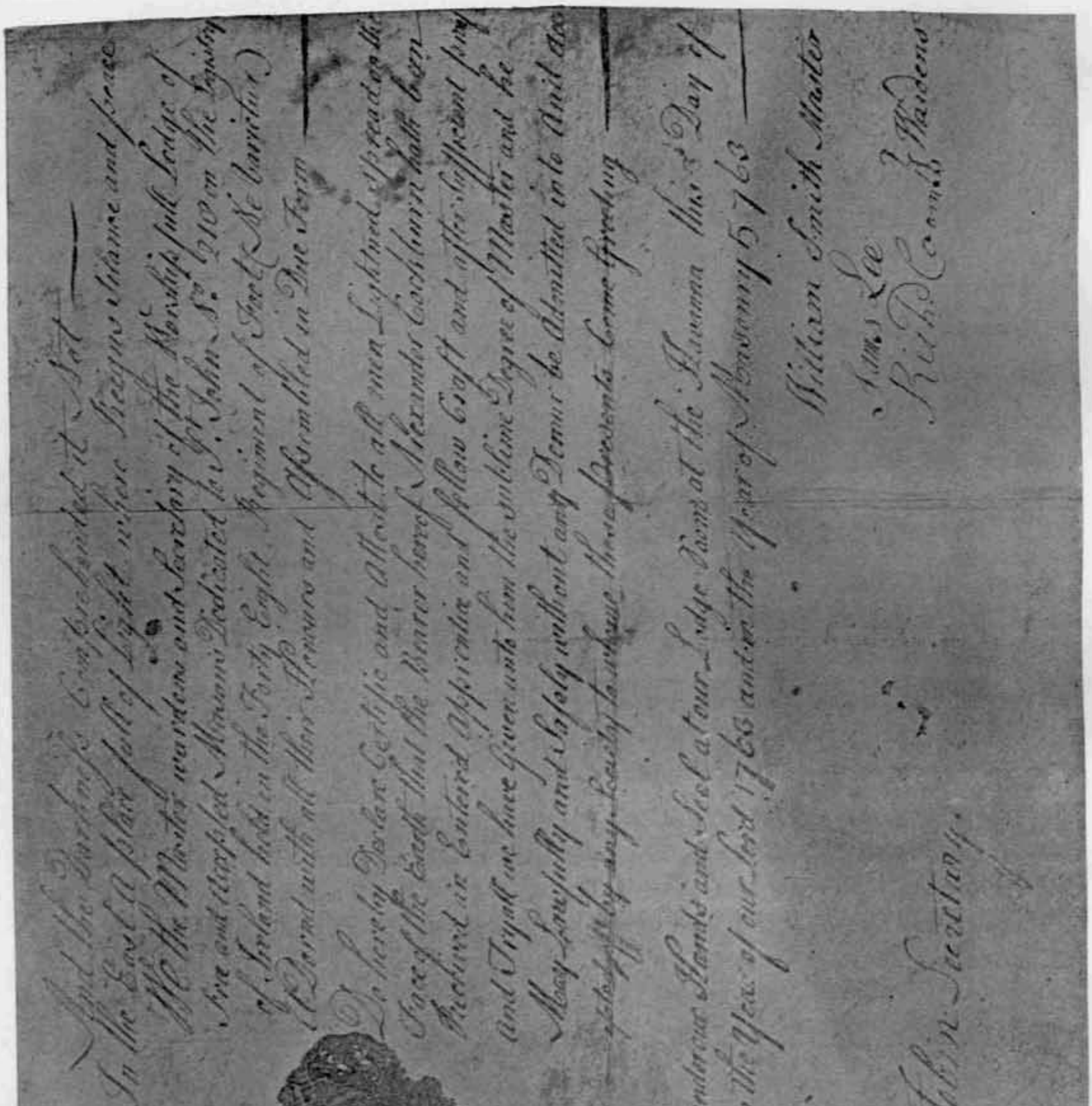
Many little facts of interest may be gleaned from Bro. Osborn's extracts from the minutes of both the Lodges and the Chapter, for example, at a meeting of the Chapter held in 1826 several members having previously "expressed a wish to be passed to the several Degrees" of J., H. and Z., and some others having made the same request at the present meeting, one of whom had only been exalted that day, "it was unanimously agreed [to], the whole passed in due and solemn form, and [they were] admitted accordingly."

Space and time will not allow me to do more than mention the various copies of the Bye Laws here printed in full, the struggle for existence of the early Lodges, the numerous and interesting letters, the custom of the ladies being introduced into the Provincial Grand Lodge, and taking wine, the action of the Templars of Cornwall during the scare of 1794, and many other points worthy of notice, which must be read in the book itself.

The introduction by Brother Hughan contains a useful series of references to other communications with reference to Freemasonry in Cornwall.

Only 400 copies have been printed, and as the profits of the sale are to be made over to the Cornwall Masonic Benevolent and Annuity Fund, it is to be hoped and expected that in a short time the whole edition will be exhausted.

W. H. Rylands.



And the Darkness Comprehended it Not

In the East A place full of Light where Reigns Silance and peace

We the Master wardens and Secretary of the Worship full Lodge of
Free and Accepted Masons Dedicated to St. John No. 218 on the Registry
of Ireland held in the Forty Eight Regiment of Foot (Ne barjetur)
A Dorned with all their Honours and Assembled in Due Form

Do hereby Declare Certifie and Attest to all men Lightned spread on the
Face of the Earth that the Bearer hereof Alexander Cockburn hath been
Received an Entered Apprentice and fellow Craft and after Sufficient proof
and Tryall we have Given unto him the sublime Degree of Master and he
May Lawfully and Safely without any Demur be Admitted into And acc
epted off by any Society to whome these Presents Come Greeting

Given under our Hands and Seal at our Lodge Room at the Havanna this 3d Day of
May in the Year of our Lord 1763 and in the Year of Masonry 5763

William Smith Master

Sams Lee
Richd Coombs } Wardens

Peter Tobin Secretary.

W.L.N.

# CERTIFICATE OF A MILITARY LODGE.

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THE certificate exhibited by Bro. Dr. Wynn Westcott at the meeting held on the 4th October, of which an illustration is now given, is written on a thick piece of parchment measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Only a portion remains on the left hand margin of the seal of red wax. It bears a dexter arm embowed holding a trowel: and all that now remains of the inscription round the edge is, "LODGE No. 218." The seal is tied in with blue overlayed with yellow narrow ribbon; the yellow in the centre.

The text is as follows:—

And the Darkness Comprehended it Not ———

In the East A place full of Light where Reigns silance and peace

Seal

We the Master wardens and Secretary of the Worship full Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons Dedicated to S^t John N^o 218 on the Registry of Ireland held in the Forty Eight Regiment of Foot (Ne Varietur) A Dornd with all their Honours and Assembled in Due Form ———

Do hereby Declare Certifie and Attest to all men Lightned spread on the Face of the Earth that the Bearer hereof Alexander Cockburn hath been Received an Entered Apprentice and fellow Craft and after sufficient proof And Tryall we have Given unto him the sublime Degree of Master and he May Lawfully and Safely without any Demur be Admitted into And Acc- -epted off by any Society to whome these Presents Come Greeting ———

Given under our Hands and Seal at our Lodge Room at the Havanna this 3^d Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1763 and in the Year of Masonry 5763 ———

William Smith — Master
James Lee, Rich^d Coombs [?] — Wardens.

Peter: Tobin: Secretary.

It appears to have been granted by a Military Lodge attached to the 48th Foot, about nine months after the siege and capture of the Havannah (August 14th, 1762), in which that regiment took part. According to my notes, there have been two Irish Lodges in the 48th Foot. The warrant for the earlier one—No. 218—was granted in 1750, the latest registry occurred in 1833 (though I understand that Dr. Crawley has recently discovered that the Lodge was active as late as 1840-50), and the document was cancelled in 1858.

The second Lodge—No. 982—was established in 1806, the latest register occurred in 1809, and the Warrant was returned in 1817.

It is possible that No. 218 lapsed, that No. 982 was subsequently granted to the same corps, and afterwards exchanged for the *old* number (218)—but this is conjecture,

and I am drifting from the earlier Masonic history of the regiment during its period of service at the "Pearl of the Antilles."

None of the names appearing on the certificate of 1763 are shewn among those of the commissioned officers of the 48th Foot, as given in the Army List of that year. The third Captain on the official roll is, indeed, a Sir James Cockburn, Bart., who may have been related to the holder of the certificate ? and the John Lee who figures on the list of Lieutenants, may, in like manner, have been connected by family ties with the Senior Warden of the Lodge. But on the whole, the balance of probability inclines in the direction of all the brethren whose names appear on the certificate, having been either non-commissioned officers or private soldiers of the regiment to which Lodge No. 218 was attached.

R. F. GOULD.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**NAYMUS GRECUS.**—After perusing with deep interest the learned papers on "Naymus Grecus" by our late Bro. G. W. Speth, and on "Marcus Græcus Eversus" by Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, I am quite unable to concede that Naymus Grecus is identical with Marcus Græcus.

However much we should have rejoiced to find the secret solved by our late accomplished Secretary, the mythical individual in question still remains unidentified.

Of all the theories yet advanced, I incline most to the one propounded by Bro. R. F. Gould, in his "History of Freemasonry" (vol. i., p. 248)), viz.: that Naymus Grecus was "a man with a Greek name"; it is highly probable, therefore, that we may never know the real name and history of this "Curious Mason."

May I add two variations of the name not recorded in the late Mr. Wyatt Papworth's paper in *A.Q.C.* (iii., p. 162), nor elsewhere to my knowledge, viz.:—

Naymus Greeus in the "John T. Thorp MS." of 1629;
Nantus Grecus in the "John Strachan MS." of 1700 circa;

both of which documents I have transcribed and published recently.

JOHN T. THORP.

**The Man with a Greek Name.**—Bro. Chetwode Crawley has so bedevilled the interesting paper of our lamented Bro. Speth, without giving us a theory in return, that we are worse off than at first; save for the amount of interesting antiquarian matter with which we are furnished by both writers. Marcus Græcus, whoever he may have been or wherever the legends attached to him have been derived, belongs rather to Castle or fortification than Church building. There is a point that Bro. Chetwode Crawley does not touch which it might be worth while to examine, though I have hitherto placed little reliance upon it myself. In a book entitled *Accounts of the Gypsies of India*, David MacRitchie, (London, 1886); the author traces these nomads through Egypt, Babylonia, (as the Luris sent to Persia from India, 5th century, A.D.) to the Jatt tribes of India, whom some identify with the Goths. But my reason for mentioning them is that MacRitchie quotes certain writers to show that the Gypsies were the earliest fabricators of Artillery,

and he instances that the Jats armed their almost impregnable fortress of Bhurtpoor with cannon after the mode of our own ancient pieces. Kagalnitchan (whoever he may be) says of the Gypsies of Roumania, "it was they who were the makers of muskets, lances, swords, bombshells, and all the other arms required in war." In 1496 the King of Hungary employed Gypsies in making cannon balls, and the Turkish Governor of Bosnia did the same in 1565. In 1546 the English Council of Boulogne reported that the French King had imported two persons from Hungary to construct cannons of the greatest calibre ever seen. In the 11th century, in presence of Bagrat IV., certain Atsinkan, supposed to be Gypsies, slew wild beasts at Constantinople by their magic arts, and the Gypsy pirates who ascended the Tigris in 865 carried three "firemen" in each barge whose duty it was to attack the enemy with Greek fire. But enough of these extracts, if they are capable, upon investigation, of standing Bro. Chetwode Crawley's cannonade, the legend of an Egyptian "King Marcus" may turn out to be of Gypsy origin. Then we may have the old theory revived that Freemasonry is of Gypsy origin, amongst our uncritical detractors.

John Yarker.

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SEAL

FRANKFORT EAGLE LODGE

founded 1832




IV CC. MUS.

# CHRONICLE.

IN order that no time should be lost in the receipt of a resolution of sympathy from the Grand Lodge of England on the base assassination of our Brother, the President McKinley, the Board of General Purposes, on the 15th October agreed to an expression "of the profound sympathy of English Freemasons with their American Brethren in the loss sustained through the untimely death of the highly-esteemed and much beloved President," being tendered through the several Grand Lodges of the United States, as also "the horror and detestation with which every Freemason regards the crime."

THE EARL OF MARCH succeeds H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as Prov. G.M. for Sussex, in consequence of the Prince becoming our Grand Master, in succession to His Majesty King Edward VII., and Sir Augustus F. W. E. Webster, Bart., has been appointed as Prov. G.M. of Hants and the Isle of Wight, vice the Right Hon. W. W. Bramston Beach, M.P., deceased.

These are the only changes in the Provinces for 1901, but there are four new District Grand Masters abroad, viz., The Lord Ampthill, for Madras, Charles B. Moss, C.B., for Jamaica, The Right Hon. the Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., for Bombay, and General Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.M.G., C.B., for Egypt and the Soudan.

AT THE last Quarterly Communication, our esteemed W.M., Bro. Gotthelf Greiner, was invested as Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, *vice* our lamented Brother Cæsar Kupferschmidt deceased. The appointment by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, M.W.G.M., is most popular in and out of the QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE, and the "Moira" Lodge No. 92, of which our friend is a P.M.; as his qualifications for that office are beyond question and are generally recognized.

AT THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England held on the 4th December, a curious point came up for consideration and settlement, which was raised on an appeal. The point was that service for twelve months as Warden to qualify for the Chair, need not be continuously for the year, either as S.W. or J.W., but at least for that period of service whether in the one or both. Over 600 Brethren voted on the question, the minority of 289 included the Grand Registrar, Bro. John Strachan, K.C.

THE GRAND MASTER has graciously consented to permit of Provincial and District Grand Masters appointing to past rank, in commemoration of H.R.H.'s Installation : one for every 12 Lodges up to 30 Lodges in a province or district, and beyond that number one in every eight. When the broken number exceeds six and four respectively, one is allowed accordingly.

ANOTHER new Temperance Lodge has been constituted, this time at Birkenhead; the first W.M. being the Cheshire Masonic Historian, Bro. John Armstrong, P.Prov.G.W. The Membership is not confined to total abstainers, but no intoxicating liquor is allowed to be placed on the Refreshment Tables.

West Yorkshire is again to the fore by the publication of memoirs of deceased Provincial Grand Officers, with portraits; the first having recently been prepared and circulated by the energetic Honorary Librarian, Bro. William Watson, P.Prov.G.W. This is a novelty that has come to stay.

The new Grand Officers for Ireland, or rather the names of the Grand Officers for 1902, are His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., M.W.G.M.; the Right W. Sir James C. Meredith, D.G.M.; the Right Hon. Viscount Templeton, S.G.W.; the R.W. Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., J.G.W.; the R.W. R. Keating Clay, J.P., G.Treas.; the Right Hon. Lord Castletown, G.Sec.; the R.W. Rev. Benj. Gibson, M.A. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, D.D., Grand Chaplains, S.G.D.; Bro. James M. Lowry, J.G.D.; Bro. William Spence, C.E., G.S. of Works; Bro. Wm. McGee, J.P., G.D. of C.; Bro. D. George Scriven, G.Std.; Bro. J. Fox Goodman, J.P., G.Swd.Br.; Bro. Thomas R. G. George, Mus.D., G.Org.; the Right Hon. Lord Plunkett, Grand I.G.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., G.Sec.,G.L. of Instruction; and Bro. Henry E. Flavelle, Deputy G.Sec. and Treasurer. The second oldest Grand Lodge in the World elects all its Grand Officers, save the D.G.M., and the Grand Officers are made progressive, so that Lord Plunket who begins as G.I.G., will, all being well, be promoted every three years, so will not arrive at the rank of S.G.D. just directly. There is no honorary past rank, and the list of Past Grand Officers, excluding those in office for the present year, only numbers 15 Brethren.

The Hon. James Hozier, M.P., has been re-elected as Grand Master of Scotland (now in the third year), other Grand Officers elected being Bros. W. Munro Denholm, S.G.W.; R. King Stewart, Prov.G.M., &c., J.G.W.; the Revs. Geo. R. Anderson and David Watson, Grand Chaplains; James O. Sinclair and George Crawford, Grand Deacons; Frank W. Simon, G.Architect; Arthur J. Ramsay, G.Jeweller; John O. Stewart, G.Bible Br.; Andrew Fergus, G.D.C., &c., &c. Among the appointed Officers are the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay, G.Master Depute, and Bro. J. D. G. Dalrymple of Woodhead, substitute G.M.

An interesting letter has been received by the Secretary from Bro. Arthur W. Godfrey, C.C. (P.M. No. 590 Jersey, dated *Harrismith*, 26th Sept., 1901). Our Brother who joined the Imperial Light Infantry and was present at Laing's Nek, has since become attached to the Army Service Corps. He has had good health throughout and speaks well of the country. He met a few members of the "Correspondence Circle," and has himself done his best to keep our flag flying in that country; his enthusiasm for the Craft being unbounded.

The "Liverpool Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society" has been formed to provide during the winter months, lectures and papers by prominent Freemasons on Masonic Literature, Ancient History, Landmarks, &c. The meetings will be held in the Committee Room, Masonic Hall, Hope Street, on the first Saturday in each month at 8 p.m. The Hon. Sec. is Bro. W. H. Griffiths, 7, Berkley Street, Liverpool. This is pre-eminently a step in the right direction, and already lectures have been delivered by well known Brethren. There should be no difficulty in securing the aid of Brethren qualified to assist the Committee in their efforts to interest and instruct the local Craft in all that concerns the history of the Fraternity, and we wish it all success.

The St. John's Lodge, No. 25, Omaha, Nebraska (U.S.A.,) through its W.M., Bro. C. S. Lobingier, has arranged for the delivery of a course of lectures on Masonic History, from October 1901 to April 1902; the titles being: 1, Mediæval Craft Guilds; 2, Founding of the Grand Lodge of England; 3, Evolution of the Ritual; 4, Masonic Jurisprudence; 5, "Ancient Masons"; 6, Freemasonry in America—Transplantation. A number of works are noted for guidance, some being far from trustworthy for the purpose, such as Heckethorn's "Secret Societies," and Hyneman's "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges."

The latest report of the "Liverpool Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society" is of a very encouraging character. The membership already exceeds thirty (many of whom are connected with the "Quatuor Coronati" through the Correspondence Circle), all expenses have been met, and a respectable balance is in hand for the new year.

The Grand Lodge Calendar shows that the last Lodge warranted is numbered 2885, and that nothwithstanding the numerous removals from the Roll during the past year (consequent on the formation of new Grand Lodges), there are still over 2350 Lodges on the Register, and of these 854 have Royal Arch Chapters. The latest appointment as Prov. G.M. is of the R.W. Bro. Henry Kennard, for Monmouthshire, on November 15th. The Grand Superintendents for Norfolk, Wilts, Sussex, and Hants (with Isle of Wight), appointed during the past year are Brothers H. J. Sparks, the Earl of Radnor, Rev. J. H. Pilkington, M.A., and Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., respectively; those for abroad being Surgeon General C. B. Mosse for Jamaica, and Thomas J. Cooper for Gibraltar.

The numerous friends of Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley will rejoice to know that he has been selected for the vacant office of Senior Grand Deacon of Ireland. His being again elected and reinstalled in this distinguished position, has occurred opportunely during *Coronation Year*, and on the 21st anniversary of his debut as a Grand Officer of the second oldest Grand Lodge in the world. Moreover, by special favour, our dear Brother retains the office of *Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Instruction*, which, though inferior in rank, is not one whit of less importance in relation to the good government and working of this veteran organization.

It has been suggested by some of the members of the Lodge that the *Summer Outing* should take place this year on precisely the same lines as drawn up for 1901 by our lamented Secretary, Bro. Speth. Surely nothing else is likely to be so generally acceptable to the members of both Circles.

W. J. Hughan.



*The Right Honourable* **Cadwallader** *Lord Blayney,*
BARON BLAYNEY *of Monaghan, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said* COUNTY,
*Major General of His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 38th. Regiment.*
GRAND MASTER of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS

HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1901.

# ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

## Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,

## London,

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

**27th December, 1901.**

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1901.

## Founders and Past Masters:

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.D.G.M., East Archi., Past Master.

* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.

* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.

* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C., (Died 23rd December, 1887).

* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, (Died 6th June, 1901).

* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*

* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.

* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.

* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)

WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master (Died 17th August, 1899.)

WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.

THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master (Died 10th December, 1898).

WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, Past Master.

REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.

EDWARD MACBEAN, Past Master.

GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master (Died 30th Oct. 1901.)

SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master.

CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.

THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master.

EDWARD CONDER, Jun., *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, Immediate Past Master.

## Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Worshipful Master | GOTTHELF GREINER. |
| Senior Warden | EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.* |
| Junior Warden | ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Vice-Admiral, P.D.G.M., Malta. |
| Treasurer | HAMON LE STRANGE, Pr.G.M., Norfolk. |
| Secretary | WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C. |
| Senior Deacon | REV. JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, M.A. |
| Junior Deacon | GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES. |
| Director of Ceremonies | ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D. |
| Inner Guard | EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.* |
| Steward | FRANCIS HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D. |
| Steward | JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.* |
| | WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, P.G.D., Ireland. |

## Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

## Past Masters:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1886—1887. | GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN. |
| 1887—1888. | R. F. GOULD. |
| 1888—1889. | WILLIAM SIMPSON (Died 17th August, 1899.) |
| 1889—1890. | LT.-COL. SISSON COOPER PRATT. |
| 1890—1891. | WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER. |
| 1891—1892. | WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS. |
| 1892—1893. | PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS (Died 10th December, 1898.) |
| 1893—1894. | DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT. |
| 1894—1895. | REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL. |
| 1895—1896. | EDWARD MACBEAN. |
| 1896—1897. | CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT (Died 30th October, 1901.) |
| 1897—1898. | SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN. |
| 1898—1899. | CASPAR PURDON CLARKE. |
| 1899—1900. | THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD. |
| 1900—1901. | EDWARD CONDER, Junr. |

LONDON, 27th DECEMBER, 1901.

DEAR BRETHREN,

IT is with no ordinary pleasure that I accept this opportunity at the very commencement of my year of office, to communicate with all those Brethren scattered over the face of the Globe. During the years that have gone by, it has been my good fortune to meet a number of our army of Masonic Students, and it is my wish and hope that before we have passed through this second year of the new century, I shall have the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with many more.

One and all I greet you Brethren, and heartily express the hope that all good things may be yours, now and in the future.

The year just passed has been one of deep sorrow and trouble, so great that memory of it will remain with us for many years to come. We must, however, remember that the welfare of the Lodge is in our keeping; and that our best efforts must be freely given, in order to add to its strength.

Notwithstanding the severe losses we have suffered, our Roll of Members has steadily increased, the number being at the present time about 2,900.

Brother George L. Shackles has kindly granted the use of a very fine copy of the engraved portrait of Lord Blayney for reproduction.

CADWALLADER, ninth LORD BLAYNEY, was born on the 2nd of May, 1720. He distinguished himself at the taking of Cape Breton: became Major-General in 1765: Colonel of the 38th Foot: and Lieut.-General in 1772. He died on the 21st of November, 1775, and was buried at Castle Blayney.

He occupied the position of Grand Master of English Freemasons ("Modern" G. Lodge) from his election on the 8th of May, 1764, until his successor was appointed on the 27th day of April, 1767.

On the 11th of June, 1766, he "passed the Arch" as it was then called, when he became "Grand Master Z.," an office to which he was regularly reappointed until the 12th January, 1770. He signed with others the well-known "Charter of Compact" of the Grand Chapter, dated the 22nd of July, 1767.

With all good wishes for your happiness and prosperity,

I am, dear Brethren,

Your Worshipful Master and Brother,

GOTTHELF GREINER.

# MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

## IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 245, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, F.S.A. 37 *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. Secretary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Heather Lea, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. 33 *Churton Street, S.W., London.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

1f **Hughan,** William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon.* 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

7 **Bywater,** Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 19, P.M. Past Master. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined 7th April 1886.

8 **Whytehead,** Thomas Bowman. *Acomb House, York.* 1611, 2328, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.

9 **Westcott,** William Wynn, M.B., Lond. 396 *Camden Road, N.W., London.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somersetshire. Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

10 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Past Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

11 **Ball,** Rev. Charles James, M.A., Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders. *Blechingdon Rectory, Oxford.* 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

12 **Castle,** Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, K.C. 8 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.* 143, P.M. Senior Warden. Joined 4th May 1888.

13 **Macbean,** Edward, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L. *Rannochlea, St. Andrew's Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 1 (S.C.), *2029*, Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

14 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Senior Steward. Joined 4th May 1888.

15 **Clarke,** Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. 92 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

16 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

17 **Markham,** Albert Hastings, Vice Admiral, A.D.C. to the Queen, F.R.G.S. *Admiralty House, Sheerness.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Junior Warden. Joined 24th June 1891.

18 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. *Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Junior Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Joined 9th November 1891.

19 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

20 **Conder,** Edward, jun., J.P., F.S.A. *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, *280.* Immediate Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

21 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. Worshipful Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

22 **Horsley,** Rev. John William, M.A., Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, S.E., London.* 1973. Senior Deacon. Joined 24th June 1896.

23 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. *7 Land of Green Ginger, Hull.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., *1511,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Junior Deacon. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

24 **Le Strange,** Hamon. *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, P.M., *10, 52,* P.Z., P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** Treasurer. Joined 1st October 1897.

25 **Armitage,** Edward, M.A. *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, P.M., *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., Cumberland and Westmoreland, P.Pr.G.J., Cambridge. Inner Guard. Joined 7th October 1898.

26 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William. *Marsden, Torquay, Devon.* 328, P.M., *710,* P.Pr.G.O., Craft and Royal Arch, Devon. Local Secretary for Devonshire. Joined 8th November 1898.

27 **Thorp,** John Thomas, F.R.Hist.S. 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., 279, P.Z., Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. Junior Steward. Joined 8th November 1900.

28 **Hovenden,** Robert, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 21, 2140, P.M. **Past Grand Steward.** Joined 24th June, 1901.

## HONORARY MEMBER.

**H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.** *Berlin.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January, 1901.

# MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.*

## GOVERNING BODIES

| | | | Joined. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | United Grand Lodge of England, Library | London | September 1887 |
| 2 | Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire | Stafford | May 1889 |
| 3 | Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire | Stafford | May 1890 |
| 4 | Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library | Leeds | October 1889 |
| 5 | District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar | Gibraltar | March 1889 |
| 6 | District Grand Lodge of Malta | Valetta | January 1890 |
| 7 | District Grand Lodge of Natal | Durban | June 1889 |
| 8 | District Grand Lodge of Punjab | Lahore | May 1888 |
| 9 | District Grand Lodge of Burma | Rangoon | June 1890 |
| 10 | District Grand Lodge of Madras | Madras | May 1894 |
| 11 | District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic | Buenos Ayres | January 1891 |
| 12 | District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago | Singapore | October 1890 |
| 13 | District Grand Lodge of Northern China | Shanghai | May 1895 |
| 14 | District Grand Lodge of Queensland (E.C.) | Brisbane | June 1895 |
| 15 | District Grand Lodge of Queensland (S.C.) | Brisbane | October 1891 |
| 16 | District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W. Div. | Cape Town | June 1899 |
| 17 | Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library | Cedar Rapids | October 1888 |
| 18 | Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library | Louisville | May 1889 |
| 19 | Grand Lodge of Manitoba | Winnipeg | September 1887 |
| 20 | Grand Lodge of Massachusetts | Boston | January 1890 |
| 21 | Grand Lodge of Montana | Helena, Montana | March 1898 |
| 22 | Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library | New York | November 1890 |
| 23 | Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library | Philadelphia | May 1900 |
| 24 | Grand Lodge of Virginia | Richmond | January 1893 |
| 25 | Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Library | Milwaukee | June 1899 |
| 26 | Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library | Berlin | May 1887 |
| 27 | Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library | Hamburg | May 1895 |
| 28 | Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library | Hamburg | January 1894 |
| 29 | Grand Lodge of the Netherlands | The Hague | October 1899 |
| 30 | Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa | Cape Town | January 1899 |
| 31 | Grand Lodge of New Zealand | Wellington | November 1891 |
| 32 | Grand Lodge of South Australia | Adelaide | January 1890 |
| 33 | United Grand Lodge of Victoria | Melbourne | November 1890 |
| 34 | United Grand Lodge of New South Wales | Sydney | June 1894 |
| 35 | Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., England | London | May 1888 |
| 36 | Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium | Brussels | May 1887 |
| 37 | Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A. | Washington | March 1892 |
| 38 | Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada | Hamilton | March 1896 |
| 39 | The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England | London | June 1888 |

*Owing to the continually increasing length of our members-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has, consequently, been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

# LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Joined. |
| 40 | No. | 19 | Royal Athelstan Lodge | London | January 1890 |
| 41 | ,, | 31 | United and Industrious Lodge | Canterbury | March 1898 |
| 42 | ,, | 39 | St. John the Baptist Lodge | Exeter | October 1890 |
| 43 | ,, | 48 | Lodge of Industry | Gateshead, Durham | June 1895 |
| 44 | ,, | 57 | Humber Lodge | Hull | May 1889 |
| 45 | ,, | 61 | Lodge of Probity | Halifax, Yorkshire | November 1890 |
| 46 | ,, | 84 | Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship | Guernsey | November 1896 |
| 47 | ,, | 107 | Philanthropic Lodge | King's Lynn, Norfolk | October 1890 |
| 48 | ,, | 117 | Salopian Lodge of Charity | Shrewsbury | January 1889 |
| 49 | ,, | 133 | Lodge of Harmony | Faversham, Kent | November 1890 |
| 50 | ,, | 150 | Lodge Perfect Unanimity | Madras | October 1893 |
| 51 | ,, | 168 | Mariners Lodge | Guernsey | May 1891 |
| 52 | ,, | 174 | Lodge of Sincerity | London | March 1894 |
| 53 | ,, | 195 | Lodge Hengist | Bournemouth | March 1891 |
| 54 | ,, | 227 | Ionic Lodge | London | June 1895 |
| 55 | ,, | 236 | York Lodge | York | October 1888 |
| 56 | ,, | 253 | Tyrian Lodge | Derby | January 1888 |
| 57 | ,, | 262 | Salopian Lodge | Shrewsbury | January 1889 |
| 58 | ,, | 278 | Lodge of Friendship | Gibraltar | October 1888 |
| 59 | ,, | 297 | Witham Lodge | Lincoln | March 1891 |
| 60 | ,, | 316 | Lodge Peace and Concord, 2nd Batt. The Royal Scots. | Poona, India | October 1901 |
| 61 | ,, | 331 | Phœnix Lodge of Honour and Prudence | Truro, Cornwall | November 1887 |
| 62 | ,, | 345 | Lodge Perseverance | Blackburn | May 1897 |
| 63 | ,, | 362 | Doric Lodge | Grantham, Lincolnshire | March 1890 |
| 64 | ,, | 374 | St Paul's Lodge | Montreal, Canada | June 1888 |
| 65 | ,, | 391 | Lodge Independence with Philanthropy | Allahabad, N.W. Prov. | January 1896 |
| 66 | ,, | 393 | St. David's Lodge | Berwick-on-Tweed | October 1896 |
| 67 | ,, | 418 | Menturia Lodge | Hanley, Staffordshire | May 1889 |
| 68 | ,, | 422 | Yarborough Lodge | Gainsboro', Lincolnshire | March 1890 |
| 69 | ,, | 438 | Lodge of Harmony | Cawnpore, Bengal | January 1901 |
| 70 | ,, | 450 | Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library | Hayle, Cornwall | November 1887 |
| 71 | ,, | 459 | Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood | Simla, Punjab | October 1892 |
| 72 | ,, | 465 | Lodge Goodwill | Bellary, Madras | October 1893 |
| 73 | ,, | 466 | Lodge of Merit | Stamford | October 1898 |
| 74 | ,, | 508 | Lodge Zetland in the East | Singapore | October 1890 |
| 75 | ,, | 510 | St. Martin's Lodge | Liskeard, Cornwall | March 1890 |
| 76 | ,, | 525 | Lodge Zetland | Hong Kong | October 1888 |
| 77 | ,, | 539 | St. Matthew's Lodge | Walsall, Staffordshire | January 1889 |
| 78 | ,, | 540 | Stuart Lodge | Bedford | May 1900 |
| 79 | ,, | 542 | Lodge of Philanthropy | Moulmein, Burma | October 1890 |
| 80 | ,, | 546 | Etruscan Lodge | Longton, Staffords | March 1893 |
| 81 | ,, | 551 | Yarborough Lodge | Ventnor, I.W. | May 1893 |
| 82 | ,, | 566 | Lodge St. Germain | Selby, Yorks | October 1893 |
| 83 | ,, | 587 | General Lodge of Instruction | Birmingham | May 1900 |
| 84 | ,, | 611 | Lodge of the Marches | Ludlow, Shropshire | January 1889 |
| 85 | ,, | 614 | Lodge Star of Burma | Rangoon | June 1890 |
| 86 | ,, | 617 | Excelsior Lodge | Buenos Ayres | May 1890 |
| 87 | ,, | 637 | Portland Lodge | Stoke-on-Trent | October 1888 |
| 88 | ,, | 696 | St. Bartholomew Lodge | Wednesbury, Staffords | January 1889 |
| 89 | ,, | 711 | Goodwill Lodge | Port Elizabeth, South Africa | June 1887 |
| 90 | ,, | 712 | Lindsey Lodge | Louth, Lincolnshire | May 1889 |
| 91 | ,, | 726 | Staffordshire Knot Lodge | Stafford | March 1888 |

| | | | | | Joined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | No. | 735 | Southern Star Lodge | Nelson, New Zealand | January 1892 |
| 93 | ,, | 767 | Union Lodge | Karachi, Sind, India | January 1894 |
| 94 | ,, | 773 | Gold Coast Lodge | Cape Coast, W. Africa | October 1890 |
| 95 | ,, | 792 | Pelham Pillar Lodge | Grimsby, Lincolnshire | May 1890 |
| 96 | ,, | 796 | North Australian Lodge | Brisbane, Queensland | January 1892 |
| 97 | ,, | 804 | Carnarvon Lodge | Havant, Hampshire | November 1887 |
| 98 | ,, | 809 | Lodge of United Goodfellowship | Wisbech, Cambridgeshire | March 1892 |
| 99 | ,, | 828 | St. John's Lodge | Grahamstown, Cape | March 1895 |
| 100 | ,, | 832 | Lodge Victoria in Burma | Rangoon | June 1890 |
| 101 | ,, | 859 | Isaac Newton University Lodge | Cambridge | May 1891 |
| 102 | ,, | 876 | Acacia Lodge | Monte Video | June 1890 |
| 103 | ,, | 877 | Royal Alfred Lodge | Jersey | January 1897 |
| 104 | ,, | 897 | Lodge of Loyalty | St. Helen's, Lancashire | November 1888 |
| 105 | ,, | 904 | Phœnix Lodge | Rotherham, Yorkshire | January 1891 |
| 106 | ,, | 932 | Lodge Leichhardt | Rockhampton, Queensland | March 1897 |
| 107 | ,, | 988 | Lodge Wahab or Benevolent | Sialkote, Punjab | October 1897 |
| 108 | ,, | 1010 | Kingston Lodge | Hull | November 1889 |
| 109 | ,, | 1022 | Rising Star Lodge | Bloemfontein | October 1900 |
| 110 | ,, | 1025 | Lodge Star of the South | Buenos Ayres | June 1890 |
| 111 | ,, | 1039 | St. John's Lodge | Lichfield, Staffordshire | January 1890 |
| 112 | ,, | 1060 | Marmion Lodge | Tamworth, Staffordshire | May 1889 |
| 113 | ,, | 1066 | Lodge Rock of Gwalior | Jhansi, Bengal | January 1894 |
| 114 | ,, | 1152 | Lodge St. George | Singapore | October 1890 |
| 115 | ,, | 1198 | Lodge Pitt-MacDonald | Vepery, Madras | October 1893 |
| 116 | ,, | 1244 | Marwood Lodge | Redcar, Yorks | June 1898 |
| 117 | ,, | 1248 | Denison Lodge | Scarborough | November 1889 |
| 118 | ,, | 1249 | Lodge Pioneer | Gympie, Queensland | May 1898 |
| 119 | ,, | 1283 | Ryburn Lodge | Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks. | November 1895 |
| 120 | ,, | 1285 | Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity | Ootacamund, Madras | January 1895 |
| 121 | ,, | 1402 | Jordan Lodge | Torquay, Devonshire | January 1888 |
| 122 | ,, | 1415 | Campbell Lodge | Hampton Court, Middlesex | November 1891 |
| 123 | ,, | 1428 | United Service Lodge | Landport, Hampshire | January 1889 |
| 124 | ,, | 1436 | Castle Lodge | Sandgate, Kent | January 1895 |
| 125 | ,, | 1462 | Wharncliffe Lodge | Penistone, Yorkshire | March 1888 |
| 126 | ,, | 1469 | Meridian Lodge | Cradock, Cape Colony | June 1889 |
| 127 | ,, | 1513 | Friendly Lodge | Barnsley, Yorkshire | January 1888 |
| 128 | ,, | 1521 | Wellington Lodge | Wellington, New Zealand | November 1887 |
| 129 | ,, | 1529 | Duke of Cornwall Lodge | St. Columb, Cornwall | March 1888 |
| 130 | ,, | 1544 | Mount Edgcumbe Lodge | Cambourne, Cornwall | March 1891 |
| 131 | ,, | 1546 | Charters Towers Lodge | Charters Towers, Queensland | January 1894 |
| 132 | ,, | 1553 | Lodge Light of the South | Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic | May 1898 |
| 133 | ,, | 1554 | Mackay Lodge | Mackay, Queensland | May 1894 |
| 134 | ,, | 1596 | Townsville Lodge | Townsville, Queensland | October 1895 |
| 135 | ,, | 1603 | Worcester Lodge | Worcester, Cape Colony | January 1899 |
| 136 | ,, | 1611 | Eboracum Lodge Library | York | May 1887 |
| 137 | ,, | 1621 | Castle Lodge | Bridgnorth, Shropshire | March 1889 |
| 138 | ,, | 1628 | Tyrian Lodge | Bundaberg, Queensland | June 1898 |
| 139 | ,, | 1644 | Alma Mater Lodge | Birmingham | November 1891 |
| 140 | ,, | 1665 | Natalia Lodge | Pietermaritzburg, Natal | March 1889 |
| 141 | ,, | 1680 | Comet Lodge | Barcaldine, Queensland | June 1892 |
| 142 | ,, | 1721 | Manawatu Lodge | Palmerston, New Zealand | March 1897 |
| 143 | ,, | 1746 | Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance | Benares, India | March 1900 |
| 144 | ,, | 1747 | Transvaal Lodge | Pretoria, V.R.C. | November 1893 |
| 145 | ,, | 1792 | Tudor Lodge | Harborne, Staffordshire | March 1889 |

| | | | | | Joined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146 | No. | 1824 | Buffalo Lodge | East London, South Africa | May 1896 |
| 147 | ,, | 1838 | Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers | Wolverhampton, Staffs. | January 1889 |
| 148 | ,, | 1850 | Raphael Lodge | Roma, Queensland | May 1893 |
| 149 | ,, | 1884 | Chine Lodge | Shanklin, Isle of Wight | March 1888 |
| 150 | ,, | 1896 | Audley Lodge | Newport, Shropshire | January 1888 |
| 151 | ,, | 1915 | Graystone Lodge | Whitstable, Kent | March 1889 |
| 152 | ,, | 1936 | Lodge Star of Agra | Agra, India | November 1895 |
| 153 | ,, | 1960 | Stewart Lodge | Rawal Pindi, Punjab | May 1889 |
| 154 | ,, | 1991 | Agricola Lodge | York | November 1887 |
| 155 | ,, | 2046 | Robinson Lodge | Maidstone, Kent | May 1893 |
| 156 | ,, | 2051 | Springsure Lodge | Springsure, Queensland | June 1895 |
| 157 | ,, | 2052 | Douglas Lodge | Port Douglas, Queensland | May 1896 |
| 158 | ,, | 2069 | Prudence Lodge | Leeds | November 1887 |
| 159 | ,, | 2074 | St. Clair Lodge | Landport, Hampshire | January 1889 |
| 160 | ,, | 2088 | Cango Lodge | Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony | January 1899 |
| 161 | ,, | 2089 | Frere Lodge | Aliwal North, Cape Colony | May 1891 |
| 162 | ,, | 2109 | Prince Edward Lodge | Heaton Moor, Lancashire | May 1891 |
| 163 | ,, | 2155 | Makerfield Lodge | Newton-le-Willows, Lancs. | May 1889 |
| 164 | ,, | 2158 | Boscombe Lodge | Boscombe, Hants | May 1899 |
| 165 | ,, | 2188 | Lodge Karala | Calicut, India | October 1900 |
| 166 | ,, | 2208 | Horsa Lodge | Bournemouth, Hampshire | January 1888 |
| 167 | ,, | 2225 | Lodge Perak Jubilee | Taiping, Malay Peninsula | October 1890 |
| 168 | ,, | 2235 | Lodge Port Curtis | Gladstone, Queensland | October 1901 |
| 169 | ,, | 2253 | St. Michael's Lodge | Bridgetown, Barbados | January 1894 |
| 170 | ,, | 2263 | St. Leonard's Lodge | Sheffield, Yorkshire | January 1896 |
| 171 | ,, | 2264 | Chough Lodge | London | May 1890 |
| 172 | ,, | 2267 | Lodge Laidley | Laidley, Queensland | October 1898 |
| 173 | ,, | 2277 | St. Paul's Lodge | Limassol, Cyprus | May 1899 |
| 174 | ,, | 2288 | Sitapur Lodge | Sitapur, India | October 1896 |
| 175 | ,, | 2300 | Aorangi Lodge | Wellington, New Zealand | November 1891 |
| 176 | ,, | 2314 | El Dorado Lodge | Zeerust, V.R.C. | June 1892 |
| 177 | ,, | 2337 | Read Lodge | Kwala Lumpor, Selangor | May 1895 |
| 178 | ,, | 2338 | Lodge Aramac | Aramac, Queensland | May 1896 |
| 179 | ,, | 2342 | Easterford Lodge | Kilvedon, Essex | March 1897 |
| 180 | ,, | 2356 | Lodge Pandyan | Madura, India | November 1896 |
| 181 | ,, | 2393 | Charleville Lodge | Charleville, Queensland | May 1895 |
| 182 | ,, | 2419 | Hope Lodge | Allora, Queensland | March 1893 |
| 183 | ,, | 2433 | Minerva Lodge | Birkenhead, Cheshire | November 1892 |
| 184 | ,, | 2439 | Lodge Mount Everest | Darjeeling, Bengal | January 1899 |
| 185 | ,, | 2478 | Gold Fields Lodge | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | May 1895 |
| 186 | ,, | 2481 | Jeppestown Lodge | Johannesburg, V R.C. | May 1895 |
| 187 | ,, | 2494 | Humber Installed Masters Lodge | Hull | May 1898 |
| 188 | ,, | 2510 | Meteor Lodge | Longreach, Queensland | May 1895 |
| 189 | ,, | 2517 | Lodge St. John's | Buenos Ayres | June 1898 |
| 190 | ,, | 2538 | Metropolitan Lodge | Cape Town | January 1899 |
| 191 | ,, | 2546 | *Rahere Lodge | London | October 1898 |
| 192 | ,, | 2576 | Coorg Lodge | Pollibetta, India | January 1900 |
| 193 | ,, | 2592 | Lodge Waltair | Vizagapatam, Madras | May 1898 |
| 194 | ,, | 2624 | Excelsior Lodge | Eton, Mackay, Queensland | January 1897 |
| 195 | ,, | 2634 | Lodge Hopeful | Brisbane, Queensland | May 1897 |
| 196 | ,, | 2678 | Lodge Manica | Umtali, Rhodesia | November 1900 |
| 197 | ,, | 2706 | Foster Gough Lodge | Stafford | May 1899 |
| 198 | ,, | 2726 | Lodge Light on the Surma | Silchur, Assam | October 1900 |
| 199 | ,, | 2735 | Lodge United Service | Bangalore, Madras | March 1901 |
| 200 | ,, | 2746 | Lodge Tambo | Tambo, Queensland | October 1899 |

## LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

| | | | Joined. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | Ark Lodge, No. X. (I.C.) | Belfast | October 1888 |
| 202 | Lurgan Lodge, No. 134 (I.C.) | Lurgan, Armagh | May 1889 |
| 203 | St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 199 (I.C.) | Capetown | January 1899 |
| 204 | Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283 (I.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | June 1894 |
| 205 | Lodge Hibernia and Albion, No. 289 (I.C.) | Townsville, Queensland | March 1897 |
| 206 | Lodge Unity and Concord, No. 292 (I.C.) | Maryborough, Queensland | May 1896 |
| 207 | Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.) | Mackay, Queensland | January 1897 |
| 208 | West End Lodge, No. 331 (I.C.) | South Brisbane, Queensland | May 1892 |
| 209 | Lodge Union, No. 339 (I.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | June 1898 |
| 210 | Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No.431,(I.C.) | Ballymena | January 1889 |
| 211 | Derriaghy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 602 (I.C.) | Lisburne, Antrim | October 1893 |
| 212 | Townsville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 207 (S.C.) | Townsville, Queensland | March 1897 |
| 213 | Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.) | Mount Morgan, Queensland | June 1891 |
| 214 | Golden Thistle R.A. Chap. No. 245 (S.C.) | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | May 1895 |
| 215 | Saltcoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L.,No.320 (S.C.) | Ardrossan, Ayrshire | June 1893 |
| 216 | Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.) | Capetown | October 1889 |
| 217 | Lodge St. Andrew, No. 435 (S.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | November 1891 |
| 218 | Lodge Athole and Melville, No. 455 (S.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | June 1893 |
| 219 | St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.) | Grahamstown, Cape | March 1895 |
| 220 | Douglas Lodge, No. 677 (S.C.) | Rockhampton, Queensland | June 1891 |
| 221 | Lodge Level, No. 702 (S.C.) | Kirkee, Bombay | November 1900 |
| 222 | Lodge Maranoa, No. 730 (S.C.) | Roma, Queensland | May 1896 |
| 223 | Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.) | Mackay, Queensland | January 1896 |
| 224 | Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.) | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | March 1895 |
| 225 | St. John's in the South Lodge, No. 747 (S.C.) | Barberton, V.R.C. | October 1889 |
| 226 | Lodge Athole, No. 752 (S.C.) | Bundaberg, Queensland | October 1893 |
| 227 | Mount Morgan Lodge No. 763 (S.C.) | Mount Morgan, Queensland | June 1891 |
| 228 | Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 768 (S.C.) | Croydon, Queensland | March 1892 |
| 229 | Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.) | Charters Towers, Queensland | May 1897 |
| 230 | Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.) | Pretoria, V.R.C. | October 1894 |
| 231 | Lodge Hinchinbrook, No. 779 (S.C.) | Ingham, N. Queensland | October 1900 |
| 232 | Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.) | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | January 1895 |
| 233 | Lodge Norman, No. 803 (S.C.) | Sandgate, Queensland | June 1899 |
| 234 | Gordon Lodge, No. 804 (S.C.) | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | March 1895 |
| 235 | Lodge St. Mungo, No. 805 (S.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | October 1898 |
| 236 | Lodge Maryborough, No. 811 (S.C.) | Maryborough, Queensland | March 1900 |
| 237 | Lodge Braemar, No. 816 (S.C.) | Gympie, Queensland | October 1901 |
| 238 | Lodge Torres Straits, No. 820 (S.C.) | Thursday Is., Queensland | June 1896 |
| 239 | Lodge Clydesdale, No. 821 (S.C.) | Caboolture, Queensland | October 1901 |
| 240 | Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.) | Cunnamulla, Queensland | June 1899 |
| 241 | Lodge Rasslyn, No. 836 (S.C.) | Nambour, Queensland | November 1898 |
| 242 | Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.) | Gympie, Queensland | May 1898 |
| 243 | Lodge Robert Lee-Bryce, No. 872 (S.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | June 1898 |
| 244 | Lodge Temperance, No. 897 (S.C.) | Brisbane, Queensland | June 1900 |
| 245 | Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.) | Capetown | September 1887 |
| 246 | Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) | Barberton, V.R.C. | October 1889 |
| 247 | Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.) | Johannesburg, V.R.C. | June 1896 |
| 248 | Lodge Oranje (D.C.) | Paarl, Cape Colony | January 1899 |
| 249 | Lodge San Jan (D.C.) | Malmesbury, Cape Colony | January 1899 |
| 250 | Lodge de Goede Trouw (D.C.) | Cape Town | January 1899 |
| 251 | Lodge Frere (D.C.) | Riversdale, Cape Colony | October 1899 |
| 252 | Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.) | Batavia, Java | November 1899 |
| 253 | Anglo-Belge Lodge | Antwerp | January 1897 |
| 254 | L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis | Antwerp | June 1898 |
| 255 | Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern | Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg | November 1890 |

| | | | Joined. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 256 | Lodge Indissolubilis | Berlin | June 1889 |
| 257 | Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 31 (Assa.C.) | Medicine Hat, Assa, Canada | May 1901 |
| 258 | Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule | Brunswick, Germany | May 1896 |
| 259 | Lodge St. Lodewijk | Nymegen, Holland | June 1901 |
| 260 | St. John's Lodge Olaf Kÿrre til de gÿldne Kjoede | Christiania | June 1901 |
| 261 | Lodge Baldwin zur Linde | Leipsic, Germany | March 1901 |
| 262 | Idris Lodge, No. 43 (Eg. C.) | Cairo | October 1899 |
| 263 | Deloraine Lodge, No. 40 (Man. C.) | Deloraine, Manitoba | October 1894 |
| 264 | Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.) | Detroit, Michigan | October 1898 |
| 265 | Mankato Lodge. No. 12 (Minn. C.) | Mankato, Minnesota | May 1900 |
| 266 | Fidalgo Lodge, No. 77 (Wash. C.) | Anacortes, Washington, U.S.A. | March 1896 |
| 267 | Cresent Lodge, No. 109 (Wash. C.) | Enumclaw, Washington, U.S.A. | May 1900 |
| 268 | Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.) | Gawler, South Australia | May 1892 |
| 269 | Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.) | Strathalbyn, South Australia | May 1892 |
| 270 | Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.) | Norwood, South Australia | October 1892 |
| 271 | Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.) | Adelaide, South Australia | October 1890 |
| 272 | Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.) | Naracoorte, South Australia | October 1900 |
| 273 | Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.) | Snowtown, South Australia | March 1900 |
| 274 | Geelong Lodge of Unity and Prudence (V.C.) | Geelong, Victoria | May 1888 |
| 275 | Port Fairy Lodge, No. 67 (V.C.) | Port Fairy, Victoria | May 1893 |
| 276 | Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.) | Dunedin, New Zealand | January 1894 |
| 277 | Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.) | Hawera, Taranaki, N.Z. | June 1893 |
| 278 | Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.) | Nelson, New Zealand | January 1889 |
| 279 | Lodge Robert Burns, No. 50 (N.Z.C.) | Reefton, New Zealand | October 1899 |
| 280 | Felix Gottleib Conclave, No. 3 (O.S.M.) | Penang | January 1889 |
| 281 | Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A.S.R. | Birmingham, Alabama | January 1899 |

## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 282 | Masonic Hall Library | Leicester | November 1887 |
| 283 | Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute | Washington, U.S.A. | November 1889 |
| 284 | The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland | London | June 1900 |
| 285 | York College of Rosicrucians | York | March 1890 |
| 286 | Newcastle College of Rosicrucians | Newcastle-on-Tyne | October 1890 |
| 287 | Glasgow College of Rosicrucians | Glasgow | March 1899 |
| 288 | Portland Masonic Library | Portland, Maine, U.S.A. | October 1891 |
| 289 | Masonic Library and Historical Society | Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A. | June 1892 |
| 290 | Masonic Library Association | Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. | January 1894 |
| 291 | Masonic Library | Walla Walla, Washington | January 1898 |
| 292 | Masonic Library | Los Angeles, California | March 1898 |
| 293 | Masonic Library | Detroit, Michigan | March 1899 |
| 294 | Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction | Bournemouth, | October 1897 |
| 295 | Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction, No. 4175 | Tunbridge Wells | May 1899 |
| 296 | Masonic Club | Shanghai, China | May 1895 |
| 297 | Ottawa Masonic Library | Ottawa, Canada | May 1895 |
| 298 | The American Tyler | Ann Arbor, Michigan | October 1899 |
| 299 | Masonic Book Company | New York | May 1900 |
| 300 | Brighton Masonic Library | Brighton | January 1901 |
| 301 | The Western Mason | Winnipeg, Manitoba | November 1900 |
| 302 | United Lodge of Instruction | Pietermaritzburg, Natal | October 1901 |

## BROTHERS.

*(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters).*

303 **Abraham,** Jabez. *Hemmant, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.M. March 1895.

304 **Abraham,** P. S. 2 *Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2546. January 1897.

305 **Abud,** Major Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. 45 *Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

306 ***Aburrow,** Charles. P.O.B. 534, *Johnnesburg, V.R.C.* 1574, P.M., *1574*, P.Z. October 1888.

307 **Achard,** A.L., M.D. 9 *Blandford Street, W., London.* 2045. May 1899.

308 **Ackers,** Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 845 (S.C.) October 1900.

309 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549*. March 1900.

310 **Adair,** A. P.O.B. 142, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

311 **Adair,** H. H. *Stranraer, N.B.* Pr.G.Sec., Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. January 1899.

312 **Adams,** Alfred W. P.O.B. 467, *Kimberley, S.A.* 2383, P.M. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.

313 **Adams,** Arthur W. *Buckingham Place, Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Local Secretary for Warwickshire. January 1892.

314 **Adams,** Thomas. 3 *Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 227, P.M., *7*. June 1895.

315 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.) October 1901.

316 **Adkins,** W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.

317 **Adler,** Elkan N., F.D.B. 48 *Copthall Avenue, E.C., London.* 1997. March 1895.

318 **Adrianyi,** Emile. *Nuremberg.* L. Matthias Corvinus. October 1893.

319 **Ainslie,** William Langstaff. *Hanworth Park, Middlesex.* 1118. October 1896.

320 **Aland,** Robert. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. May 1892.

321 **Alcock,** John White. 21 *St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *1016*. Oct. 1901.

322 **Alderson,** F. Herbert, M.B. 2 *Holland Road, Kensington, W., London.* 2823. January 1901.

323 **Alexander,** Adolphus B., L.D.S., R.C.S. 7 *Portland Place, W., London.* 2029. November 1889.

324 **Alexander,** Capt. William Patrick, R.A. *Fort Delhi, Punjab.* 1394. October 1901

325 **Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. *Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0. May 1901.

326 **Allan,** Francis John, M.D. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, *2029*. January 1897.

327 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 144, P.M., *186*, P.Z. September 1887.

328 **Allen,** Joseph Eve, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, P.M., *2*. October 1899.

329 **Allen,** Percy James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546*. Oct. 1900.

330 **Allen,** W. J. 798 *Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 638, P.M. May 1898.

331 **Aller,** Charles William. 27 *Aldborough Gardens, Ilford, Essex.* 2005. May 1897.

332 **Allom,** George Arthur Edward. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

333 **Allsop,** T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

334 **Amherst of Hackney,** the Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.

335 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.

336 **Amselem,** Alfred. 526 *Cassilla del Correo, Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617*. May 1890.

337 **Ancell,** James Shirlaw. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546*. May 1897.

338 **Anderson,** A. *Maghalien P.O., Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

339 **Anderson,** Alexander, M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 14 (I.C.), W.M. March 1901.

340 **Anderson,** Joseph. 35 *Munster Street, Phibsboro', Dublin,* 556, P.M. March 1901.

341 **Andrews,** John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.

342 **Andrews,** John Peters. *Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., London.* 1646, *176*. March 1898.

343 **Andrews,** S. *Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. May 1898.

344 **Andrews,** William Henry. 60 *Broadway, New York City.* P.D.D.G.M. November 1897.

345 **Andy,** S. Pulney, M.D. 1 *Ritherton Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.J. October 1893.

346 **Angel,** Robert Parsons. 36 *Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N., London.* 183 P.M., *179*. Jan. 1893.

347 **Annand,** William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1894.

348 **Annison,** Frederick Richard. *Perth, West Australia.* 857 (S.C.) November 1898.

349 **Ansell,** Frederick Henry. *Box 530, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313. March 1891.

350 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, N., London.* 186, P.M. June 1894

351 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. January 1900.

352 **Appleton,** Henry Robert. 128 *Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2508. May 1900.

353 **Aravamuthu,** Iyengar, Vathanta. P.W.D., *Saidapet, Madras.* 2356, P.M., *1906*. March 1895.

354 **Argles,** T. A. *Eversley, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.* 129, P.M. October 1899.

355 **Armitage,** W. J. 89 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., London.* 859. October 1896.

356 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **District Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island; Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado.** May 1893.

357 **Armstrong,** John. 79 *Kingsley Road, Liverpool.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. Local Secretary for Cheshire and Liverpool. May 1892.

358 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

359 **Arnold,** John. *Rose Bank, Timperly, Cheshire.* 104. March 1898.

360 **Ashdown,** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

361 **Aspland,** W. G., F.R.G.S. *Newton Abbott, Devon.* 1138. May 1899.

362 **Atherton,** Jeremiah Leech. *Beech Grove, Bingley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.H., West Yorks. Local Secretary for Province of West Yorks. November 1887.

363 **Atkins,** Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

364 **Atkinson,** Rev. Christie Chetwynde, M.A. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.C. June 1894.

365 **Atkinson,** R. E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M., *711*, P.Z. June 1895.

366 **Atkinson,** Richard. *P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

367 **Atkinson,** Robert Fisher. *Hawick, N.B.* 111, D.M., *89*, Z. May 1900.

368 **Atwell,** George Washington, jun. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

369 **Attwell,** Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

370 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* Dep.Dis.G.M., E. Div. South Africa. May 1887.

371 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gillmore. *Berrow Vic., Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

372 **Austin,** C. H. *Widnes, Lancashire.* 1384. November 1898.

373 **Austin,** Sydney Montague. 11 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, London.* 146, P.M. March 1899.

374 **Austin,** William. 109 *Craigpark Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

375 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 19 *Old Queen Street, S.W., London.* May 1894.

376 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

377 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S. 297 *Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

378 **Bacon,** William Arthur. 25 *Derby Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1030. January 1898.

379 **Baelz,** Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

380 **Baer,** Gustav Christian. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. May 1898.

381 **Baht,** William. 28 *State Street, New York, U.S.A.* 3, *55*. November 1894.

382 **Baikie,** Robert. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1894.

383 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1900.

384 **Bailey,** B. S. 99 *Caledonian Road, Leeds.* 2069, P.M. March 1898.

385 **Bailey,** Henry. *Clifton, Queensland.* 844 (S.C.) P.M. January 1896.

386 **Bain,** George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.P.G.R., P.P.G.Sc.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

387 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 113 *West Regent Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. January 1894.

388 **Baines,** A. *Hanley, Staffords.* 2149, P.M. March 1901.

389 **Baird,** Reed McColloch, M.D. 1137 *Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.* 33, *1*. May 1895.

390 **Baker,** Alfred J. *Thames Bank Iron Co., Blackfriars, S.E., London.* 2469. May 1898.

391 **Baker,** George Comstock. 1090, *Madison Avenue, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 5, *242*. June 1887.

392 **Baker,** William. 16 *Ella Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 192, P.M., *192*. October 1896.

393 **Baker,** William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.Sc. January 1890.

394 ***Balfour,** Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. March 1892.

395 **Ball,** William Thomas *Oak Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.* 435, P.M., *1260*, P.Z. November 1893

396 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. *Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.* March 1896.

397 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., *56*. March 1899.

398 **Bambridge,** Henry. 27 *King Street, Great Yarmouth.* 100, *71*. January 1898.

399 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, C.E. 213 *South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5. November 1900.

400 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183. Local Sec. for Essex. October 1897.

401 **Banister,** Frederick James. *Metropolitan Opera House, St. Paul, U.S.A.* 3. March 1901.

402 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

403 **Bannatyne,** Brice McAlister. *Surbiton, Surrey.* 216, P.M., *216*. May 1891.

404 **Barcham,** Captain Sidney. *Castleacre, Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 549, *549*. June 1900.

405 **Barchus,** T. J. 72 *Exchange, Memphis, Tenessee.* May 1895.

406 **Barefoot,** Major G. H., R.A.M.C. *East India United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1971. May 1901.

407 **Barefoot,** James William. *The Bank, Grays, Essex.* 1343. October 1900.

408 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.P.G.O., Durham. P.P.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

409 **Barker,** John. *Denby Leigh, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) May 1888.

410 **Barlow,** G. R. 137 *High Street, Tewkesbury.* 900. March 1901.

411 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

412 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

413 **Barnes,** Charles Henry. 62 *Colfe Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 19. June 1895

414 **Barnes,** Edward Filmer. 3 *Duckett Road, Harringay, N., London.* 2763, P.M. June 1900.

415 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, E.C., London.* 19. June 1895.

416 **Barnes,** William A. *Westland, Kells, County Meath.* P.Pr.G.Sec. March 1901.

417 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 7 *St James' Park, West Croydon, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

418 **Barnet,** John. *Shildon, R.S.O., County Durham.* 2415, P.M., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1901.

419 **Barr,** William Robert. *Hill Crest, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1632, P.M., *1556*, P.Z. October 1898.

420 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 53 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1892.

421 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 55 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

422 **Barrow,** Charles James. *Stalbridge Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** March 1894.

423 **Barry,** David J. *Ledbury, Reigate.* 1362. October 1899.

424 **Bartlett,** Alfred. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Auckland.** November 1897.

425 **Bartlett,** George. 1 *Buckingham Gate, S.W., London.* 2030. January 1900.

426 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset. March 1887.

427 **Bassett-Smith,** C. A. 10 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416*. January 1901.

428 **Bastone,** John Millard. 3 *Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W., London.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

429 **Bate,** H. Francis. *Applegarth Studio, Augustus Road, Brook Green, N., London.* 2925. Oct. 1899.

430 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.D.G.W., South Africa. E. Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1899.

431 **Bate,** Thomas Frederick. 9 *Park Street, Haslingden, nr. Manchester.* 345. January 1895.

432 **Bateman,** Arthur Charles. *Asthal, Burford, Oxon.* P.P.G.W. November 1899.

433 **Batho,** William John. *Clyst Lea, Finchley, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1366*. P.Z. May 1896.

434 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1894.

435 **Battersby,** William Maxwell, J.P. 11 *Clyde Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon, Ireland.** June 1896.

436 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham. *The High House, Kings Norton, Worcester.* 2724. November 1899.

437 **Beak,** Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.) June 1891.

438 **Beamish,** William H. *Brooklodge House, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

439 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, nr. Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

440 **Bean,** Joseph Henry. *Gasworks, Sandgate, Queensland.* 2670, P.M. Local Secretary for Sandgate. May 1898.

441 **Bear,** George Archibald. 98 *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W., London.* 1615. May 1901.

442 **Beattie,** William. 82 *Brook's Green, Hammersmith, W., London.* 95, P.M. January 1899.

443 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. 17¼ *Wilhelmshöher Allée, Wahlershausen, Cassel.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

444 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. January 1896.

445 **Bedford,** James P., I.C.S. *Tinnevelly Railway Station, Madras.* 150. March 1900.

446 **Beer,** Percy. *Alexandra Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.* 40, *40*. January 1891.

447 **Beer,** Thomas James. 207 *Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin.* *77*, *250*. March 1901.

448 **Beer,** Captain William. *Highmead, Abergavenny, South Wales.* 1754. October 1901.

449 **Beer,** William A. 139 *Richmond Road, Cardiff.* 1992, *2547*. January 1896.

450 **Beerend,** Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* L. zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep. M. March 1896.

451 **Beeston,** Joseph L. L.K.Q.P.S. *Newcastle, New South Wales.* Dis. G.I. of W. October 1897.

452 **Beever,** Cyril Howard. 27 *Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.Gr. Registrar, Pr.G.J., March 1893.

453 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenberg, Wilmersdorfer, Strasse, 14, near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklemberg.** February 1887.

454 **Begemann,** Simon. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 2480. Local Secretary for Barberton. May 1896.
455 **Bell,** George, M.B., C.M. *Box* 1840, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.
456 **Bell,** James Richard. 42 *Addison Road, W., London.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.
457 **Bell,** Maurice David, Capt. R.A. *Jun. Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W., London.* 415. Oct. 1897.
458 **Bell,** Seymour. *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.
459 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. 13 *Percy Street, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.
460 **Bellingham,** Augustus William Harvey., A.M.I.C.E. *Tienstin, N. China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.
461 **Bemrose,** Sir Henry Howe, M.P. *Derby.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1898.
462 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Heaton, Rosebank, nr. Capetown.* **Dep.Dis.G.M., W. Div. South Africa.** January 1901.
463 **Bennett,** John George Lloyd. *Bromley, Kent.* 183. W.M. June 1897.
464 **Bennett,** Thomas R. *Montecito, California, U.S.A.* 48 (N.J.C.), *51.* June 1897.
465 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and vicinity. June 1892.
466 **Berry,** Carey Edward Ernest. 311 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* 2281. January 1899.
467 **Berry,** Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E., London.* 860, P.M., P.Z. Oct. 1899.
468 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 2 *Polygon Avenue, Ardwick, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.
469 **Berry,** Henry F., M.A., M.R.I.A., B.L. 60 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* 357, P.M., *33,* K. Jan. 1895.
470 **Best,** Albert Sidney. *Standard Bank, Barberton, V.R.C.* 1467. October 1891.
471 **Best,** Robert Valentine Brown. 138 *Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 183. March 1898.
472 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 233 *Brooke Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* Pr.G.Pt., Essex. March 1894.
473 **Bevan,** George Alfred. P.O.B. 39, *Germiston, V.R.C.* 2498, *2313.* November 1897.
474 **Bevan,** Paul. 64 *Avenue Road, N.W., London.* 4. March 1897.
475 ***Bevington,** Richard George. P.O.B. 1091, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Sub.D.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) October 1892.
476 **Beynon,** John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, *2433.* May 1900.
477 **Bhownaggree,** Sir M. M., C.I.E. 3 *Cromwell Crescent, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward, Scotland.** October 1893.
478 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1898.
479 **Biden,** Lewis Marks. 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 90. November 1900.
480 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 13-22 *Wigmore Street, W., London.* 2508. May 1901.
481 **Bilson,** John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010,* P.Z. March 1889.
482 **Bindley,** William Allen. *Armstrong Works, Chester Street, Aston, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Warwickshire. October 1892.
483 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. *St. Alban's, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** *1.* October 1901.
484 **Binney,** Joseph. 27 *Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.R Local Sec. for Sheffield. October 1890.
485 **Bird,** Francis. *Maldon, Essex.* P.P.G.A.P., Essex. October 1895.
486 **Birdseye,** Henry. *Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 715, P.M., *22,* P.Z. March 1899.
487 **Bishop,** Frederick William. 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1056. March 1898.
488 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 107 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E., London.* 2823. November 1900.
489 **Bissell,** Ernest. 22, *Gowlett Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1339. October 1896.
490 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Ossawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* 24, P.M., *80.* June 1897.
491 **Black,** Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* D.G.S.B. May 1899.
492 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Past Grand Haggai, Scotland.** October 1888.
493 **Blackbeard,** C. A. *Beaconsfield, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.
494 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 2523, *2501.* October 1901.
495 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffords.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.
496 **Blake,** Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362. May 1898.
497 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Serjeant's Inn, E.C., London.* P.Dis.G.J.W., P.Dis.G.Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.
498 **Blake,** William Henry Joyce. 15 *Knight Rider Street, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.
499 **Blake,** William James. P.O.B. 329, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 918, P.M. June 1890.
500 **Blaker,** Walter C. 63 *St. James Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

501 **Bland,** William Edward. 14 *Park Avenue, Southport, Lancashire.* 2295, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

502 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

503 **Blommestein,** Christian van. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* L. Star of Africa (D.C.),*234* (S.C.) May 1893.

504 **Blood,** John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.

505 **Bloss,** Orlando Powers. 1009 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 219, *102.* November 1899.

506 **Blossom,** Wayne W. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge. January 1899.

507 **Bluett,** Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M.,*1335.* October 1895.

508 **Blumenau,** Louis. 111 *Seville Place, Dublin.* 126, *126.* March 1900.

509 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancashire. March 1894.

510 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.

511 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. *Box* 796, *Capetown.* De Goede Trouw, W.M., *334.* March 1901.

512 **Bolton,** Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lord. *Wensley Hall, Leyburn, York.* **Past Grand Warden.** September 1887.

513 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.

514 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.

515 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

516 **Bond,** E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, N., London.* 1232. P.M. March 1898.

517 **Bond,** Frederick Feilding, M.D. *Thorncliffe, Brighouse, Yorks.* 1301, *448.* October 1896.

518 **Bond,** Dr. W. A. 197, *High Holborn, W.C., London.* May 1901.

519 **Boor,** Leonard George. *Greytown, (North), Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past First Grand Principal, New Zealand.** January 1889.

520 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.

521 **Boreham,** Harold James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932, P.M., *205* (S.C.) May 1896.

522 **Borg,** Raphael. *Cairo.* **Past Grand Master, Egypt.** January 1892.

523 **Bosanquet,** Rev. Reginald Albert, M.A. *Penshurst, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Suffolk. January 1896.

524 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

525 **Boswell,** Major-General John James, C.B. *Darnlee, Melrose, N.B.* Sub.Pr.G.M., Roxburg and Selkirk. March 1892.

526 **Boteler,** William Stewart. *Harbour Works, Penang.* P.D.G.S.B., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.

527 **Boulton,** James. 267 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** October 1891.

528 **Bourne,** John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.

529 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, S.W., London.* 32, P.M., *32.* June 1890.

530 **Bourne,** William George. *Bombay.* 2162, P.M. January 1898.

531 ***Boutell,** Frank Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires.* 2329, *617.* October 1901.

532 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, *2,* P.H.P. Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.

533 **Bowers,** John, Sergt. 2nd Batt. The Royal Scots. *Poona, East India.* 316,W.M., *68* (S.C.) Nov. 1900.

534 **Bowers,** R. W. 89 *Blackfriars Road, S.E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191,* P.Z. May 1899.

535 **Bowles,** Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus, R.A. *Shoeburyness, Essex.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

536 **Bowser,** Wilfred Arthur. *Haslemere, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 2000, P.M., J. October 1899.

537 **Boyce,** John Alexander. 43 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *288* (S.C.), H. June 1891.

538 **Boyd,** Peter. 1001 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, P.M., *183.* May 1897.

539 **Boyd,** Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Wanwieg, New Brunswick.* 28 (S.C.) January 1893.

540 **Boydell,** W. T. jun. 1 *South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. January 1899.

541 **Bradly,** William. 158 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 140. June 1896.

542 **Bradley,** Alfred Charles. *Park Gate, Petersham, Surrey.* 1507, *1507.* January 1897.

543 ***Bradley,** Herbert, C.S. *Madras, India.* P.B.G.P., Madras. October 1893.

544 **Bradley,** J. Wallace. 151 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 731, *175,* (S.C.), J. October 1895.

545 **Bradley,** William. 5 *Magnus Street, Newark-on-Trent.* 1661, P.M., *1661.* January 1901.

546 **Bradshaw,** Thomas. *Stanley Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 1596, P.M., *207* (S.C.), J. May 1897.

547 **Bradshaw,** W. J. *Calcutta.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.So., Bengal. March 1898.

548 **Braine,** Woodhouse. *76 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1892.

549 **Braithwaite,** Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Grand Registrar.** November 1900.

550 **Bramble,** Colonel James Roger, F.S.A. P. Clifton Antiquarian Club. *Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft) **and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** February 1887.

551 **Brander,** Carl Magnus. 91 *Wimpole Street, W., London.* 1563, P.M., *1305*, Z. January 1893.

552 **Brangwin,** Rowland Allan. 77 *Perry Hill, S.E., London.* 507, P.M. May 1899.

553 **Brayshaw,** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091, *265*. January 1889.

554 **Brederkoft,** Jacob E. *Perth, West Australia.* 861 (S.C.) March 1900.

555 **Breed,** Edward Aries Thomas. 2 *Prince Albert Street, Brighton.* Pr.Gr.W. January 1894.

556 **Brereton,** Charles A. *Port Elizabeth. South Africa.* 711. June 1898.

557 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road, E., Birkenhead.* 2496, P.M., *605*. January 1895.

558 **Brewster,** William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., *22*, P.H.P. March 1900.

559 **Briant,** William. *Town Hall, Westminster, S.W., London.* 101, P.M., *1329*. January 1896.

560 **Brice,** Albert Gallatin. *Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

561 **Brickhill,** James. *Zeehan, Tasmania.* **Past Deputy Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** May 1895.

562 **Bridgman,** William Henry. 5, *Milton Villas, Aylesbury, Bucks.* Pr.G.S.D. March 1901.

563 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. *Box* 243, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

564 **Bright,** Frederick Harry. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M. May 1896.

565 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Severn Road, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

566 **Briscoe,** Edward John. 120 *Caixa, Perambuco, Brasil.* 1601. March 1900.

567 **Britton,** George. 66 *Wardour Street, W., London.* 22, P.M. November 1898.

568 **Broderip,** Edmund Francis, J.P. 7 *York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1363, P.M. June 1900.

569 **Brogden,** Thomas Skillbeck. *Walton House, Boston Spa, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1890.

570 **Brook,** Rev. Canon Alfred. *View Hill, Inverness.* Pr.G.Ch. October 1894.

571 **Brooking,** William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 248. October 1895.

572 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.P.G.W. (I.C.) October 1895.

573 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 95 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 587. June 1899.

574 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., *376*. October 1895.

575 **Brooks,** William. *Witney, Oxon.* P.Pr.G.S.B. November 1899.

576 **Broom,** Arthur Robert, M.D. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, *908*. October 1898.

577 ***Brough,** Bennett-Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 777. November 1895.

578 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, N., London.* 2397. January 1899.

579 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

580 **Brown,** Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. 33 *Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 1503, P.M., *1503*, H. January 1901.

581 **Brown,** Ernest. *Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

582 **Brown,** Ernest. *Rickmansworth, Herts.* 2218, *591*. January 1900.

583 **Brown,** Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1365. October 1899.

584 **Brown,** George Herold. 3 *South Hill Grove, Oxton, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1892.

585 **Brown,** Harry. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) May 1896.

586 **Brown,** Henry Samuel. *Blenheim, Laidley, Queensland.* 2267, P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1895.

587 **Brown,** J. *Gora Gali, Punjab.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

588 **Brown,** Julius L. 1 *&* 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16*. June 1892.

589 **Brown,** Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 5 *Lymington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.

590 **Brown,** Mount. 39 *St. Mary at Hill, E.C., London.* 1997, P.M., *141*, P.Z. January 1895.

591 **Brown,** Robert Smith. 75 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.

592 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesbro', Yorks.* 602. January 1901.

593 **Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 23. June 1900.

594 **Brown,** William Alban Haig. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay.* 549, *549*. March 1901.

595 **Brown,** William Peter. 3 *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1897.

596 **Browne,** George Duncan. *Box 458, Manilla, Phillipine Islands.* 373. January 1900.

597 **Browne,** Herbert Henry. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.

598 **Browne,** Major Henry Buxton. *Durban, Natal.* P.Pr.G.D., Cheshire. November 1889.

599 **Browne,** John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M. June 1894.

600 **Browning,** A. G., F.S.A. *Spencer Lodge, Wandsworth Com., S.W., London.* 83, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.

601 **Browning,** Robert William. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Walden Ch. Jan. 1899.

602 **Brownrigg,** Henry John, A.M.I.E.E. 287 *Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1589. October 1899.

603 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward. Third Grand Principal.** June 1894.

604 **Bruce,** Frederick. 2 *York Buildings, Hastings.* 2692. June 1897.

605 **Bruce,** John M'Lean. *Gladstone, Queensland.* 2235, P.M. March 1896.

606 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., *481.* October 1898.

607 ***Bruennich,** Johannes Christian. *Agricultural College, Gatton, Queensland.* P.D.G.Sup W. Oct. 1893.

608 **Bruton,** James. *Wootton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* Pr.Gr.Treas., P.P.G.J. June 1890.

609 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1099. June 1900.

610 **Bryant,** R. R. *The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth.* Pr.G.Std.B., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. October 1889.

611 **Buchanan,** Hon. Ebenezer John. Puisne Judge. *Clareinch, Claremont, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge, P.M. October 1898.

612 **Buchanan,** Francis C. *Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1894.

613 **Buchanan,** James Isaac. *Vandergrift Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162.* Nov. 1896.

614 **Buchanan,** John. *Daily Graphic, Strand, W.C., London.* 1853, P.M. March 1901.

615 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Lieut. A. H. 2 *Royal Berks Regt., Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. October 1901.

616 **Buck,** Charles William. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091. October 1889.

617 **Buck,** Edward H. *The Priory, Hardway, Gosport.* 2153. October 1892.

618 **Buckham,** George Milward. *Campfield, Battle, Sussex.* 1184, *40.* January 1899.

619 **Buckeridge,** Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.

620 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.

621 **Budden,** Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.

622 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 171. March 1895.

623 **Buist,** George Alexander. *Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C)., P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1898.

624 **Bumstead,** Alfred. 9 *Strada, Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 1923, *515,* D.G.D.C. October 1896.

625 **Bunting,** W. S. 10 *Court Road, West Norwood, S.E., London.* 2500. January 1899.

626 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. 24 *Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2738, P.M., *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.

627 **Burge,** J. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

628 **Burgess,** Dr. Christopher Venning. 223 *Great Dover Street, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Middlesex. January 1890.

629 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.* P.Pr.G.Stew., Surrey. January 1900.

630 **Burgess,** J. W. 7 *South Street, Thurloe Square, S.W., London.* **Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1898.

631 ***Burkitt,** Hon. William Robert, Judge, B.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* D.D.G.M., D.G.H., Bengal, October 1898.

632 ***Burnand,** Alphonse A. 1103 *Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.

633 **Burne,** Thomas. *Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. January 1889.

634 **Burnicle,** John Scoby. 10 *Woodlands Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 1848. October 1900.

635 **Burningham,** Alonzo James. 1120 *Burn's Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 5, *1.* March 1898.

636 **Burr,** Frederick Horst. P.W.D., *French Rocks, Mysore, Madras.* 1841. October 1900.

637 **Burslem,** Albert. 77 *Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200, P.M., *874.* May 1899.

638 **Burstow,** Thomas Stephen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.S.D.G.M. November 1892.

639 **Burt,** William Charles. *Torrington, Devon.* 1885, P.M., *538,* P.Z. June 1899.

640 **Burtchaell,** George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Sec. R.S.A, Ireland. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* 241, *357.* January 1895.

641 **Busbridge,** Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. October 1893.

642 **Butler,** Charles. 104 *Craven Park, Willesden, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489,* P.Z. March 1898.

643 **Butler,** Charles McArthur. *St. James's Hall, W., London.* 195, *195.* May 1897.

644 **Butler,** Edger John. c/o Messrs. Thomson, Watson & Co., *Cape Town.* June 1899.

645 **Butler,** Rev. G. Corly. *Wesley Manse, Broad Arrow, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.B.B. June 1900.

646 **Butterworth,** John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., *204.* May 1901.

647 **Byrne,** William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.

648 **Cadle,** Harold. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1005, W.M. November 1898.

649 **Cairns,** Andrew Struthers. *Dalveen, Queensland.* 2588. October 1900.

650 **Calhoun,** David T. *St. Cloud, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Orator of Minnesota.** May 1900.

651 **Calhoun,** Dr. S. Frederick, D.D., A.M. 69 *Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Vermont.** September 1887.

652 **Calkoen,** Charles. 267 *Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.* 92 (E.C.) March 1897.

653 **Callam,** Frederick. 12 *Stanger Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.

654 **Calvert,** Albert F. *Royston, Eton Avenue, N.W., London.* 28, P.M. January 1900.

655 **Calvert,** Alfred Beaumont. 192 *Barking Road, E., London.* 212. May 1899.

656 ***Cama,** Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** September 1887.

657 **Cameron,** Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

658 **Campbell,** Archibald John. Lieut. 19th Hussars. *Charing, Kent.* 434. January 1898.

659 **Campbell,** Henry Johnstone, M.D. *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974. March 1900.

660 **Campbell,** John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

661 **Campbell,** John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. *Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Grand Representative, Dakota; Past Grand Joshua; Grand Representative of G. C. of Maryland.** March 1889.

662 **Campbell,** Philip Charles John. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **Senior Grand Warden.** March 1898.

663 **Campbell,** Robert John. 33 *Aldershot Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. March 1899.

664 **Campbell-Everden,** William Preston. *Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1901.

665 **Campion,** Samuel S. *Mercury Office, Parade, Northampton.* 1764. November 1891.

666 **Campkin,** Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Assa., Canada.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1901.

667 **Caney,** Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1415, *720.* October 1899.

668 **Cannon,** A. J. 43 *Westhill Road, Southfields, S.W., London.* 1044, P.M. January 1897.

669 **Cantle,** William. 20 *Paradise Street, Liverpool.* 1264, P.M., *249,* Z. May 1901.

670 **Capel,** George William. *Abingdon, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon.* 19, P.M. May 1894.

671 **Carew,** Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. Local Sec. for Christchurch. Oct. 1898.

672 **Carey,** James. 15 *Trinity Place, Windsor.* 179, *179.* January 1893.

673 **Carkeek,** Charles. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. Local Secretary for Blackall. Oct. 1895.

674 **Carmon,** William Francis. 3 *Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Z. November 1889.

675 **Carnell,** James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.

676 **Carpenter,** A. J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec., P.P.G.So. January 1901.

677 **Carpenter,** Arthur. *Laurel Villa, Gresham Road, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135.* June 1900.

678 **Carpenter,** John Austin. 17 *Greencroft Gardens, S. Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2565, P.M. June 1900.

679 **Carrell,** Charles William. *Holmwood, Leytonstone.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1894.

680 **Carrick,** William Lowther. *Stokesley, Yorks.* Pr.G.R., North and East Yorks March 1897.

681 **Carruthers,** John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Senior Grand Deacon; Grand Representative of Connecticut; Past First Grand Sojourner; Representative of G.C. of Dakota.** May 1892.

682 **Carsberg,** George Risden. 8 *Meredith Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1893.

683 **Carson,** Joseph Lougheed. *Alexander Terrace, Enniskillen, Ireland.* P.P.G.W., *205,* P.K. March 1890.

684 **Carstens,** C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Sw.B. March 1899.

685 **Cart,** Rev. Henry Thomas. 47 *Harold Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2705. May 1900.

686 **Carter,** C. A. 18 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis.A.G.So., E. Div. Oct. 1888.

687 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. *Box 496, Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, *25.* October 1899.

688 **Carter,** Robert William. *Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C., London.* 2242. May 1898.

689 **Carter,** R. W. 4 *Templar Street, Knatchbull Road, S.E., London.* 22. January 1901.

690 **Cartwright,** Ernest, H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. 1 *Bower Terrace, Maidstone.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Oxon. January 1891.

691 **Cartwright,** Rev. Canon Harry Beauchamp. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* *776.* October 1901.

692 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

693 **Casper,** Ezekiel. *Perth, Western Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Queensland. Local Secretary for Perth. May 1891.

694 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Conservative Club, St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 622. May 1888.

695 **Cassal,** Charles Edward, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Brenne House, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex. March 1891.

696 **Cassal,** Marcel Victor. *Boundaries Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 1415. November 1896.

697 **Castello,** James. 46 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W., London.* 227, P.M., *7*, P.Z. January 1891.

698 **Caster,** F. *Devon House, Park Road, Peterborough.* P.P.G.A.D. of C., P.P.G.So., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire. May 1898.

699 **Caster,** G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.P.G.W., P.G.J. March 1892.

700 **Cathcart,** W. T. *Silcuri Tea Estate, Silchar, Assam.* 2726. October 1900.

701 **Caton,** William Henry. 175 *Graham Road, Hackney, N., London.* 1365, *1471.* November 1898.

702 **Cave,** William Henry. 11 *Highlever Road, North Kensington, W., London.* 1767. January 1899.

703 **Cawthorne,** John Elstone. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221. May 1897.

704 **Cerf,** Albert, J. W., M.A. 10 *St. Mary's Road, Dublin.* 357. May 1897.

705 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C., London.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

706 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter's Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45.* March 1893.

707 **Chambers,** W. Boughton. Ed., *Indian Freemason. Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta.* P.M. June 1895.

708 **Chambers,** William. *Boy's School, South Ealing, W., London.* 2662. January 1901.

709 **Chand,** Rai Hukm, M.A., Chief Judge, City Court. *Hyderabad, Deccan, India.* P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Madras. March 1894.

710 **Changuoin,** François Daniel, D.Lit.Ph. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* L. San. Jan. (D.C.) May 1895.

711 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Stone Lodge, St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.* 2128. June 1896.

712 **Chapman,** A. C. 7 *Regent's Park Road, N.W., London.* 2397. November 1898.

713 **Chapman,** Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* D.G.Tr., East Africa. October 1895.

714 **Chapman,** D. S. 1 *Park Road, North Shields.* 431, P.M. January 1899.

715 **Chapman,** George B. *Bayard Cottage, Bexley Heath, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So. Oct. 1897.

716 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 20 *Whitefriars Gate, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

717 **Charles,** Wilfred J. 24 *College Street, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. March 1899.

718 **Charlton,** Matthew Forster. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

719 **Charlton,** William, J.P. *Burnage House, Levenshulme, Manchester.* Pr.G.J.D., East Lancashire. March 1901.

720 **Cheesman,** Rowland Hill. 5 *Bartlett Road, Darnley Road, Gravesend.* 860. October 1898.

721 **Cheesman,** William Norwood. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.A.So. Jan. 1893.

722 **Cheffin,** James. *Box* 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

723 **Cheshire,** John Fitzherbert. *Inglewood, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.) *200,* (S.C.) October 1901.

724 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 72. October 1891.

725 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

726 **Chilcott,** Will Winsland. *H.M.S. "Hibernia," Malta.* 407, P.M., *407,* H. March 1901.

727 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regents Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1898.

728 **Childs,** John Frederick. 22 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.P.G.R. Cornwall. May 1899.

729 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121.* May 1890.

730 **Chisholm,** Edward A. *Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

731 **Churchill,** Arthur. 25 *Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1092. November 1900.

732 **Clare,** James H. 416 *Mare Street, Hackney, N.E., London.* 1489, P.M., *1365,* P.Z. May 1901.

733 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

734 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* 0, P.M. June 1890.

735 **Clark,** Robert Douglas, M.A. *The College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W. March 1889.

736 **Clarke,** Albert Edward. 40 *Long Street, Cape Town.* 2379, *2379.* June 1897.

737 **Clarke,** Arthur Laver. *Gas Works, Maldon, Essex.* 1024. October 1900.

738 **Clarke,** Charles. *Taroom, Queensland.* 11 (V.C.), P.M. June 1895.

739 **Clarke,** Rev. F. C. P. C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Ch., Dis.G.Sc.N. March 1899.

740 **Clarke,** Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

741 **Clarke,** John Richard. *Redhill, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.A.P., Lincoln. March 1891.

742 **Clarry,** George. *West Mount, Llandaff, Cardiff.* P. Pr G.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. March 1900.

743 **Clay,** Robert Keating. *Anglesey, Killiney, Co. Dublin.* **Grand Treasurer.** January 1897.

744 **Clayton,** Robert G. 67 *Douglas Terrace, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 2391. October 1900.

745 **Cleaton,** Edmund Richard. 12 *Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2077, P.M. May 1900.

746 **Cleghorn,** William. 9 *Thurlow Place, S. Kensington, S.W., London.* 1287, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

747 **Clemens,** Joshua Henry. 9 *Richborough Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1895.

748 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 95 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134. P.M., *602*, P.K. May 1890.

749 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

750 **Clift,** William Edwin. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. March 1901.

751 **Cloudsdale,** Benjamin. *Institute for Blind, South Brisbrane, Queensland.* 879 (S.C.), *258*, (S.C.) Sc.E. June 1900.

752 **Clough,** G. T. 73 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2077. March 1895.

753 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

754 **Cobb,** J. G. 31 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1900.

755 **Cobb,** Preston. *The Hill, Acomb, York.* 236, *236*. October 1898.

756 **Cobbett,** Charles Newberry, M.D. 29 *Rosslyn Hill, N.W., London.* January 1900.

757 ***Cobham,** Charles, F.S.I. *The Shrubbery, Gravesend.* P.R.G.Sup.W., Durham. June 1900.

758 **Cochran,** Sam P. *Box* 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, *47*. June 1899.

759 **Cochrane,** E. F. *Box* 299, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 711. January 1898.

760 **Cochrane,** W. N. *Woodleigh, Darlington.* 1379, P.M. January 1897.

761 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Grovesnor Club, New Bond Street, London.* 1448, *602*. November 1890.

762 **Cock,** William. 147 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Middlesex. Nov. 1889.

763 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.G.M., M.D. 1 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Warden, South Australia.** November 1900.

764 **Cockburn,** Brigade Surgeon J. Balfour, M.D. *Elm House, Guernsey.* **Provincial Grand Master, Guernsey** and **Alderney.** October 1890.

765 **Cockson,** Edward Herbert. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 2451. June 1893.

766 **Cockson,** William Vincent Shepstone. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* May 1889.

767 **Codding,** James H. *Towanda, Pennsylvania.* 108, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.H.P. May 1890.

768 **Coffin,** Maitland, M.D. 8 *Wetherby Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* 2581, P.M. *1891*, P.Z. October 1900.

769 **Cohn,** Albert. *Hazeldene,* 84 *Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* May 1897.

770 **Cohu,** Thomas. *Glatney, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* P.P.G.W., Guernsey & Alderney. Nov.1890.

771 **Cole,** Christian John. P.O.B. 468, *Cape Town.* 654 (S.C.), P.M. March 1899.

772 **Cole,** Charles William. 55 *Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2105, P.M. May 1899.

773 **Cole,** Dr. *Deloraine, Tasmania.* P.M. June 1896.

774 **Cole,** William F. *Box* 1333, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 822. January 1892.

775 **Coleman,** Frank William. *Chipleigh, Gerard Road, Weston-super-Mare.* 1222. October 1895.

776 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Bldgs., Guildhall, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N.,Kent. Jan.1896.

777 **Colles,** Ramsey, F.R.Hist.S., M.R.I.A., M.J.I., F.R.S.A.I., J.P. 1 *Wilton Terrace, Dublin.* 25, *4*. Local Secretary for Dublin. March 1895.

778 **Collier,** Henry James. 24 *Compton Road, Highbury, N., London.* 2192. P.M. May 1896.

779 **Collingwood,** George Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

780 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 2192, P.M., *1471*. January 1897.

781 **Collins,** Henry Albert. *Hillside, Avondale Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.D.G.A.Pt.,Shanghai. May1895.

782 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* Pr.G.D., Pr.G.A.Sc.E. January 1894.

783 **Colman,** William Henry, B.A. 33 *Vesta Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 2513. October 1895.

784 **Compton,** Walter George. *Box* 495, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

785 **Condell,** Thomas De Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

786 **Conder,** Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

787 **Cook,** Charles James. *Mueller Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

788 **Cook,** John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., *913*, P.Z. May 1898.

789 **Cook,** Thomas. *Box* 105, *Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. Local Sec. for Natal. March 1889.

790 **Cooke,** C. Whitehall, M.D. 129 *Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2361. May 1899.

791 **Cooksey,** James Hughes. *Town Clerk, Bridgnorth, Salop.* Pr.G.Treas. May 1896.

792 **Cooper,** Edward, Surg. R.N. *H.M.S. Buzzard, N.A. & W.I. Station.* 278. January 1897.

793 **Cooper,** Edwin Ernest. 37 *Harley Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1894.

794 **Cooper,** Rev. Horace Hayes, B.A. *Bridge House, Castletownbere, Co. Cork.* 84. January 1897.

795 **Cooper,** John William. P.O.B. 588, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1574. June 1890.

796 **Cooper,** Percy Stephen. 6 *Coniger Road, Hurlingham, S.W., London.* 1694. May 1901.

797 **Cooper,** William Henry, J.P. P.O.B. 244, *Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Auckland, N.Z. May 1893.

798 **Coote,** John. *Plas Teg, Rushley Green, Catford, S.E., London.* 1259, P.M. November 1897.

799 **Copper,** J. 10 *Carlton Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2409. May 1901.

800 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4.* June 1896.

801 **Cornish,** James Mitchell. *Stanley House, Alverton, Penzance Cornwall.* 121, *121.* March 1890.

802 **Corsham,** Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, N.E., London.* 183, P.M. November 1891.

803 **Cory,** Paul Peter John. *Box* 411, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

804 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley. *Northwood, Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 357, *357.* October 1897.

805 **Costello,** F. *Saville Street, Hull.* 250. May 1898.

806 **Couch,** Richard Pearce. 21 *Chapel Street, Penzance, Cornwall.* Pr.J.G.W., P.Z. March 1890.

807 **Cousans,** Henry Edward. 7 *Albemarle Street, W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Lincoln. October 1888.

808 **Cowan,** James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89.* Local Secretary for South Scotland. January 1892.

809 **Cowen,** George, M.D. *Dunurlin, New Malden, Surrey.* 889. November 1898.

810 **Cowell,** Sidney George. *Chester Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.A.D.G.D.C. March 1894.

811 **Cowey,** Charles Wesley. *Box* 636, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

812 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* October 1897.

813 **Cowper,** Frederick Spencer. 8 *Belle Vue, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Nov. 1890.

814 **Cox,** Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., London.* 163, *141.* May 1890.

815 **Cox,** F. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.* 19C, P.M. March 1898.

816 **Cox,** George David. *Swan Creek, Warwick, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) March 1896.

817 **Cox,** John Samuel. *Ardhallow, Dunoon, N.B.* P.Dis.G.R., Hong Kong and South China. Feb. 1887.

818 **Cox,** W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1706, *2182.* March 1899.

819 **Coxen,** Harold. 16 *Arkwright Mansions, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 53. November 1899.

820 **Coxen,** William George. 155 *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.

821 **Coxon,** C. M. 5 *Wood Street Square, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. March 1898.

822 **Crabtree,** Charles. *Hillside Villas, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. March 1888.

823 **Cramp,** Charles Edward. 10 *Denzil Terrace, Westcombe Park, S.E., London.* 871. May 1899.

824 **Cran,** Alexander, M.B. *Townfield House, Great Horwood, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. March 1893.

825 **Crane,** Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2397. November 1895.

826 **Crane,** Stephen. 8 *Dighton Road, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2664. October 1899.

827 **Crank,** William Henry. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 769 (S.C.) March 1900.

828 ***Cranswick,** William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Tr., C.S.Africa. March 1888.

829 **Craster,** Major James Cecil Balfour. *Benares, N.W. Prov.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.D.G.A.Sc.E., Bengal. May 1896.

830 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G.Ch., Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.

831 **Crawford,** George. 21 *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.** November 1897.

832 **Crawford,** Robert. *Edina House, Grangemouth, Scotland.* **Past Grand Steward.** Nov. 1892.

833 **Crerae,** John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** January 1898.

834 **Creswell,** Frank O. 25 *Church Road, W., Walton, Liverpool.* 823. March 1901.

835 ***Creswell,** John. 5 *Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 957. January 1894.

836 **Crick,** William Clifton. 102 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. Oct. 1898.

837 **Crider,** George A. 917 *Filbert Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52.* May 1897.

838 **Criswick,** George Strickland, F.R.S.A. *Rothley, Mycenæ Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E. London.* 1593, P.M., *1593,* P.Z. January 1891.

839 **Crombie,** Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* 574. October 1899.

840 **Crompton,** Frederick Leslie. *Shanghai.* P.D.G.O., Northern China. May 1895.

841 **Crone,** John Mann. *St. Anne's-on-Sea, West Lancashire.* 1375, *1387.* January 1899.

842 **Crookshank,** Robert Percy, M.D. *Box* 125, *Rapid City, Manitoba.* D.D.G.M., *105.* June 1900.

843 **Cross,** Edward William. *Old Bank, Portland, Dorset.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.

844 **Cross,** Samuel J. 1 *Tower Villas, South Woodford, Essex.* 2242, P.M. March 1898.

845 **Crossle,** Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* P.G.Sec., Down. January 1893.

846 **Crossthwaite,** Lawrence. *Dandy Rigg, Colby, Isle of Man.* 1289, P.M , *537.* October 1898.

847 **Crozier,** Henry Charles. *Box 334, Cairo, Egypt.* **Grand Deacon, Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **Egypt.** June 1896.

848 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud. Argentina, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617.* Oct. 1900.

849 **Cuckow,** Walter Mason. *Ellerslie, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* P.P.G,St., Suffolk. November 1895.

850 **Cullen,** T. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. March 1895.

851 **Cumming,** John Arthur. *Madura, Madras.* 2356. October 1901.

852 **Cumming,** Thomas Turner. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2.* March 1898.

853 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** November 1900.

854 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Gladstone, De Beers, Kimberley.* 2486. November 1894.

855 **Cunliffe,** William Joseph. 16 *Byrom Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D. East Lancs. January 1889.

856 **Cunningham,** Ronald Elliott. 25 *Crutched Friars, E.C., London.* 1159. March 1899.

857 **Cunningham,** Rev. William. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Ch. May 1896.

858 **Curry,** William. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435, P.M. January 1901.

859 **Curtis,** William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), *246* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Bundaberg. March 1894.

860 **Dales,** Hugh James. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2*, P.H.P. March 1898.

861 **Dalgleish,** William Holway. 5 *Park Place, Exeter.* 39. March 1899.

862 **Dally,** Dr. Frederick. 51 *Waterloo Roads, Wolverhampton.* P.Pr.G.D., Stafford. March 1888.

863 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Haslemere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

864 **Daniels,** L. E. 1104 *Main Street, La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.* 124, *31.* May 1887.

865 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1471. June 1897.

866 **Danneel,** Henry Maurice. 325 *Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** March 1901.

867 **Dansie,** Brandon. *May Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent.* 529, P.M. January 1896.

868 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.

869 **Danziger,** Bernhard. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.), P.M. May 1889.

870 **Darby,** James Thomas. 54 *Brook Street, Bootle, Liverpool.* 1380, *241.* June 1892.

871 **Darley-Hartley,** W., M.D. *Mayfield, Gilmour Hill Road, Kloof Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R., East Division, South Africa. October 1888.

872 **Darling,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 293, P.M. *393.* October 1895.

873 **Darlington,** George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.

874 **Davey,** Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Ch. March 1899.

875 **David,** James. *Bisley, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. January 1900.

876 **Davidson,** James Bell. *Box 23, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 69. October 1901.

877 **Davidson,** John, M.B. *St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Middlesex.* 2000, *2000.* March 1901.

878 **Davies,** Charles. 50 *Wellington Street, Oldham, Lancashire.* 467. March 1898.

879 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Cheshire.* 1576. May 1901.

880 **Davies,** F. Trehawke. 9 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2771. October 1900.

881 **Davies,** J. Hudson. *Sion House, nr. Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1898.

882 **Davies,** James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.

883 **Davies,** Richard. *Brynmawn, Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 176. January 1899.

884 **Davies,** Samuel. *Alvanley House, Frodsham, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. June 1897.

885 **Davis,** Edmund W. 47 *Larkfield Road, Richmond, Surrey.* Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. January 1900.

886 **Davis,** Edward Laurence Hines. 57 *Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435. January 1901.

887 **Davis,** F. R. 80 *Worting Road, Basingstoke.* 1373. November 1899.

888 **Davis,** W. H. *Hill Crest, Alton, Warwicks.* 1782, P.M. May 1901.

889 **Davison,** T. 28 *Great Ormond Street, W.C., London.* 200. June 1899.

890 **Davy,** F. D. 18 *St. James' Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., Lincoln. June 1896.

891 **Davy,** Percy Haddon. 161 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 1196. May 1898.

892 **Dawe,** Alfred. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 744 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

893 **Dawson,** J. *Nambrook, Rosedale, Victoria.* 163, *166.* November 1899.

894 **Dawson,** William. 31 *St. James, Hatcham, S.E., London.* P.D.G.D.C., Middlesex *2048*, P.Z. October 1901.

895 **Day,** Edward P., M.D. 3 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, S.W., London.* 1636. June 1894.

896 **Day,** Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

897 **Day,** Henry Shadforth. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* D.G.D.C. March 1899.

898 **Day,** Jack C., C.E. *Fayoum, Eygpt.* 1982. October 1896.

899 **Day,** Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M. October 1898.

900 **D'Amer-Drew,** J. 69 *Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** May 1898.

901 **Deacon,** Rev. Ernest W. 8 *Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* October 1900.

902 **Dearden,** Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., *139*, P.Z. March 1890.

903 **Deats,** Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37, P.M., *37*. May 1897.

904 **De Beer,** Houlton Augustus. *Box 26, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 1574, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

905 **Debenham,** Edward Percy. 55 *London Road, St. Alban's, Herts.* P.P.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.

906 **De Conlay,** James. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.

907 **Dee,** Thomas George. 15 *Bessborough Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2664, P.M. March 1898.

908 ***De Fabeck,** Surgeon-Major-General (I.M.S., retired) William Frederick, M.D. *Bangalore.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. January 1893.

909 **Denholm,** William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Junior Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua, Scotland; Grand Representative of G. C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah.** March 1891.

910 **Dennis,** Alfred W., F.R.G.S. *Warner Street, Barnsbury, N., London.* 180. June 1895.

911 **Denny,** Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

912 **Dentith,** Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 859. June 1898.

913 **Denton,** John Burton. *Huby, nr. Leeds.* 1001. May 1900.

914 **De Rabours,** Jules. 2 *Chemin du Square de Contamines, Geneva.* Union des Coeurs. Oct. 1900.

915 **De Ridder,** Louis E. *Brookland, Ulwell Road, Swanage.* 152, *68*. January 1890.

916 **Derbyshire,** John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* Pr.G D. of C., *1045*. May 1896.

917 **Derrick,** George Alexander. *Masonic Hall, Singapore.* Dis.G.Sec., Eastern Archipelago. Oct. 1890.

918 **De Saone,** G. Prier. *Stephansberg, Bamberg, Bavaria.* 549, *549*. March 1901.

919 **Deutsch,** Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

920 **Dew,** F. W. 4 *Limesford Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 87. June 1899.

921 ***Dewell,** James D. *New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 1. January 1888.

922 **De Whalley,** L. J. 172 *Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1275. October 1897.

923 **De Wolf Smith,** William Andrew. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* **P.Dep.Dis.Gr. Master.** June 1901.

924 **Dewsbury,** Alfred. *Mellish Road, Walsall.* P.Pr.D.C., Staffords. May 1900.

925 **Diamond,** Arthur William. 28 *Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1365, *1471*. March 1898.

926 **Diamond,** Charles Graham. 128 *Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2715, *192*. March 1899.

927 **Dibdin,** W. T. 2 *Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* January 1899.

928 **Dickins,** Vernon W. Frank. *Atherstone, Eaton Avenue, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29*. May 1898.

929 **Dickinson,** William. *Sunnymount, Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.

930 **Dickson,** Robert. *Jönköping, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** September 1887.

931 **Dieffenbach,** William Hermann. 1748 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. June 1901.

932 **Diercks,** Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S. 14, Splittgerbergasse 3.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.

933 **Digby-Green,** Arthur. 5 *Mount Adon Park, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 19, P.M. May 1890.

934 ***Dill,** James Brooks. 27 *Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.

935 **Dingle,** William Alfred, M.D. 46 *Finsbury Square, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Herts. June 1894.

936 **Dinwiddie,** William Alexander. *Bridge Bank, Dumfries, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Dumfriesshire.** May 1892.

937 **Dixon,** Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

938 **Dixon,** Lieut.-Col. George. *St. Valery, Sutton, Surrey.* **Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1899.

939 **Dixon,** James John. 6 *Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W., London.* 1415, P.M. November 1896.

940 **Dobson,** Edward Howard. *Chronicle Office, Yea, Victoria.* 172, P.M. October 1899.

941 **Docker,** Robert Arthur. *Money Order Office, Sydney, New South Wales.* 57, P.M. October 1894.

942 **Dod,** Thomas Crewe Wolley. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S C.) October 1894.

943 **Dodd,** Matthew Henry. 41 *Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

944 **Dodds,** William. *Murray Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. March 1897.

945 **Dodds,** William. P.O.B. 33, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

946 **Doe,** George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* 1885, P.M. October 1897.

947 **Doe,** Herbert William, A.R.I.B.A. 30 *Speenham Road, Stockwell, S.E., London.* 268 (I.C.), *73* (I.C.) January 1901.

948 **Doesburgh,** L. Van., M.D. *Prinsengracht* 592, *Amsterdam.* Concordia vincit Animos Lodge. P.M. January 1889.

949 **Dolby,** Rev. Reginald, M.A., R.N. *H.M.S. Nile, Devonport.* Dis.G.Ch., Malta. March 1890.

950 **Dolling-Smith,** H. 65 *Wool Exchange, E.C., London.* 946. March 1898.

951 **Dorman,** Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* A.G.D.C. March 1889.

952 **Dow,** J. M. 64, *Grove Street, Liverpool.* 1013. May 1901.

953 **Dowden,** W. J. M. *Iddersleigh, Oxford Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

954 **Dowding,** Capt. H. H. Hewitt. *Simla, Punjab.* 2439. January 1898.

955 **Downe.** Sidney J. *St. Elmo, Chichester Road, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth.* 342. March 1900.

956 **Downie,** Tom. *Northampton Downs, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. October 1898.

957 **Dowse,** Francis. *Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., *777,* P.Z. May 1895.

958 **Dowse,** George Arthur. 520 *Caledonian Road, N., London.* 1602, *1602.* January 1898.

959 **Dowsett,** G. H. 1, *Gloucester Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 79. May 1900.

960 **Drew,** William George. 68 *Richmond Road, Islington, N., London.* 765, *1602.* November 1899.

961 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. 40 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 229. January 1899.

962 **Dring,** John Whitford. 22 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* June 1899.

963 **Drummond,** Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* M.E.Z. January 1899.

964 **Drummond,** the Hon. Josiah Hayden. *Portland, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Maine; Past General Grand High Priest, U.S.A.** November 1891.

965 **Drury,** Charles Dennis Hill, M.D., J.P. *Bondgate, Darlington, Dublin.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1892.

966 **Drysdale,** J. W. *Melley, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

967 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

968 **Dudley,** William George. *Wolfgang Station, Clermont, Queensland.* 2207. January 1897.

969 **Duffield,** Albert John. *Box* 74, *Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M., *711.* June 1895.

970 **Duffill,** John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

971 **Dumolo,** William. 20 *Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

972 **Dunaway,** H. J. *Glan Mor, Keyes Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2698. May 1901.

973 **Duncan,** James Dalrymple, F.S.A., Lond. and Scot., F.R.S.E. *Meiklewood, Stirling.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Deputy Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland.** June 1888.

974 **Dunn,** Charles Henry. *Princess Café, Field Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. November 1888.

975 **Dunn,** William Haynes. 9 *Brownswood Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.P.G.S. of W., Herts. March 1895.

976 **Dunscombe,** William. 25*a Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W., London.* November 1898.

977 ***Durell,** Captain A. J. V. 3 *Whitehall Place, S.W., London.* 2537. October 1901.

978 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. 14 *Sectarim Ghose's Street, Calcutta.* P.D.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

979 **Dutton,** Arthur. 65 *Tulse Hill, S.E., London.* 34, P.M., *34,* P.Z. May 1894.

980 **Dutton,** Richard Gay. *Baloroo, Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), *247* (S.C.) October 1895.

981 **Dyke,** Charles P. 29 *Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Dorset. June 1890.

982 **Dyke,** Edwin George, F.G.S. *Greenbank, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.O., Cornwall. June 1899.

983 **Dyson,** Walker. *Croft House, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1899.

984 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. November 1898.

985 **Eales,** Rev. Arthur R. T. *Elstree Rectory, Herts.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Essex. October 1899.

986 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *Lucknow, India.* D.G.R., Bengal. October 1900.

987 **Earley,** James Jerome. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. June 1900.

988 **Eastcott,** Thomas. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40. March 1896.

989 **Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, F.S.A. *Tintern, Christchurch Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 99. January 1898.

990 **Eden,** Alfred John. *Railway Station, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1896.

991 **Eden,** Charles Stockwell. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *187* (S.C.) May 1896.

992 **Edmonds,** Thomas C. 254 *Liverpool Road, Barnesbury, N., London.* 1507, P.M., P.Z. May 1896.

993 **Edwardes-Evans,** Rev. John, M.A. *The Grammar School, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

994 **Edwards,** Charles. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

995 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. 748 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* 617, P.M. October 1897.

996 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.

997 **Edwards,** Edward Tickner. *Camp Field, Overhill Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 788, P.M. Oct.1889.

998 **Edwards,** P. G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1627, W.M. January 1896.

999 **Edwards,** Percy J. *Argyll Lodge, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1898.

1000 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 2500. January 1899.

1001 **Edwardson,** E. 43 *Cardington Street, N.W., London.* 179. March 1898.

1002 **Eedle,** F. T. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

1003 **Egan,** Charles James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King Williams Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master, Eastern Division of South Africa.** January 1889.

1004 **Eggleston,** Dr. Wardner. *State Hospital, Binghamton, New York, U.S.A.* 435. May 1901.

1005 **Eisenmann,** J. 14 *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C., London.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1006 **Elder,** Henry Vavasour. 98 *Holland Road, Kensington, W., London.* 645. May 1901.

1007 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *The Cottage, Carcur Road, Wexford.* 935 (I.C.) March 1901.

1008 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 95 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

1009 **Ellis,** J. W. Hay. *Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, India.* 1841. May 1899.

1010 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9 *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.R. (R.A.) November 1893.

1011 **Ellis,** Richard Sidney. 22*a* *Old Bond Street, W., London.* 2242, P.M. May 1896.

1012 **Ellis,** Tom Henry. 68 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339. March 1899.

1013 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Ashfield, Hyde Road, Gorton, Manchester.* 104. January 1898.

1014 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738.* October 1895.

1015 **Elvin,** John William. *Overton Lodge, Overton Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 2395, P.M. **Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1898.

1016 **Ely,** Thomas Robert, J P. *Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea, Ireland.* G. Sec. Midland Counties. January 1900.

1017 **Embleton,** Henry C. *Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.* 289. January 1895.

1018 **Emmerson,** Joseph Ralph. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1546. October 1900.

1019 **England,** Frederick. *Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M., *1000*, P.Z. June 1901.

1020 **Enslin,** Ludwig Johann Frederick. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1898.

1021 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.A.G.D.C., Egypt. D.G.St.B. of D.G.L., North Africa. June 1899.

1022 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Military Prison, Dublin.* P.D.G.St.B., Punjab. Jan. 1897.

1023 **Evans,** J. Henry. *Woodlands, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. May 1899.

1024 **Evans,** Rev. John Pugh. *Llanddoget Rectory, Llanwrst, North Wales.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

1025 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. P.O., *Lindequi's Drift, V.R.C.* 766 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

1026 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.

1027 **Evekink,** Huibert, jun. *Ravenstraat 2, Zutphen, Holland.* Karel van Zweden. May 1900.

1028 **Evens,** Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1949, P.M., *1589*, P.Z. Jan. 1893.

1029 **Everett,** Herbert Southwell. *Box 146, Cape Town.* 334, *334.* January 1898.

1030 **Everingham,** Edward. *Pittsworth, Queensland.* 2588, P.M., *1315.* June 1894.

1031 **Eversley,** William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1893.

1032 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Chap., *1094.* January 1901.

1033 **Ewen,** Alfred. *Hardingstone, Northampton.* March 1898.

1034 **Ewing,** Alexander. *Castleton, Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366. October 1894.

1035 **Ewing,** William Henry. *Templin, Boonah, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M. May 1897.

1036 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* 2140, P.M., *25*, P.Z. January 1891.

1037 **Ezard,** Herbert B. 18 *Manor Place, Edinburgh.* 2, *56*, P.Z. May 1899.

1038 **Fairbank,** Robert Stephens. 13 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 2000, P.M. *2000,* Sc.N. June 1900.

1039 **Falconer,** William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Inner Guard.** June 1890.

1040 **Farrar,** Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, N., London.* 1339. May 1896.

1041 **Farrow,** Frederick Richard, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *New Court, Carey Street, W.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196,* P.Z. March 1897.

1042 ***Fawcett,** John E. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.* 974, P.M. November 1900.

1043 **Fearnley,** James Banks. 12 *Springwood Avenue, Huddersfield.* 2321, P.M. January 1899.

1044 **Feild,** Ebenezer George. *Percy Villa, St. John's, Redhill, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. June 1898.

1045 **Fendelow,** Charles. *Carisbrooke, Riches Road, Wolverhampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer and Past Grand Deputy Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1046 **Fennell,** George H. 50*b* *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1047 **Fenwick,** R. *William Edward Street, Birmingham.* 1016. May 1901.

1048 **Ferguson,** James Finlay. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1049 **Ferguson,** John. *The Neuk, Bowdon, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.A.Sc.E. November 1898.

1050 **Fern,** Edmund Watkins. 55 *Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.* 338 (S.C.), *71* (S.C.), Z. June 1900.

1051 **Ferry,** C. E. *Beverleys, Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 65, P.M., P.Z. February 1887.

1052 **Fick,** William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

1053 **Fillingham,** Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393.* June 1890.

1054 **Filt,** Thomas. *Box* 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1055 **Finch,** Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, *201.* October 1901.

1056 **Finch,** Fred. *Dalby, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), P.M., *206,* P.Z. June 1895.

1057 **Finlay,** Capt. Alexander Russel. *Bedford Regiment, Barracks, Lichfield.* 1960, *1960.* May 1896.

1058 ***Finnemore,** Robert Isaac, the Hon. Mr. Justice. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent, Natal.** January 1889.

1059 **Finney,** Maurice E. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 21, *21.* May 1897.

1060 **Firebrace,** Cordell William. *Stratton House, Cirencester.* 2. March 1896.

1061 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelly. *Bishop's Palace, Chowringhee, Calcutta.* 229. March 1900.

1062 **Firth,** Oliver. *Baildon, Shipley, Yorks.* 1545. May 1891.

1063 **Fischer,** Geheim-Regierungs-Rath Robert. Editor of "Latomia." *Gera, Germany.* L. Archimedes z.d.e.B., W.M. October 1894.

1064 **Fisher,** A. 55 *Victoria Road, South Southsea.* 342, *342.* January 1901.

1065 **Fisher,** Rev. Canon Frank Hawkins, D.D. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* D.G.Chaplain. June 1895.

1066 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, jun., B.A., B.L. *Smith's Buildings, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.* January 1895.

1067 **Fitz Herbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 6 *Gatcombe Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1461, *2425.* March 1899.

1068 **Fletcher,** Elliott G. *Riversdale, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* 1000, P.M. May 1900.

1069 **Fletcher,** Henry. 47 *Charles Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, *1.* May 1893.

1070 **Fletcher,** James. *Point Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.A.Sec., Natal. October 1888.

1071 **Fletcher,** John William. 99 *Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121. October 1898.

1072 **Flick,** R. W. 12 *Stanley Villas, Pembury Road, Tottenham.* P.Pr.G.D., Suffolk. March 1899.

1073 **Flintoff,** J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1074 **Fogg,** James. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167, P.M., D.G.S. October 1900.

1075 **Foley,** Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Soj. June 1899.

1076 **Fooks,** William, LL.B. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2033. October 1891.

1077 **Footer,** Thomas. *Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** Oct. 1895.

1078 **Foppoli,** L. *Holford Villa, Holford Square, W.C., London.* 2687. January 1899.

1079 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1080 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 76 *Via della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887.

1081 **Forbes,** Rev. William. *Buöna Vista, Wynberg, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) *86.* January 1898.

1082 **Ford,** J. H. 39 *Great George Street, Leeds.* 1221. January 1894.

1083 **Fordham,** C. H. *Chaloner Street, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M. June 1901.

1084 **Fornaes,** O. *Throndhjem, Norway.* 4. January 1899.

1085 **Forrester,** William. *Powell House, Staplehurst, Kent.* 2660, *599.* October 1901.

1086 **Fortescue,** George West. *Termain, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2437, P.M., *946* November 1898.

1087 **Fortmeyer,** George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1088 **Foster,** Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.* Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1089 **Foster,** Frank Oswald. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1899.

1090 **Foster,** John Belcher. 4 *Nelson Road, Hastings, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt. March 1892.

1091 **Foster,** Thomas. 40 *George Street, Richmond, Surrey.* 1656. June 1900.

1092 **Foster,** Walter A. *Glyn Menai, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) May 1894.

1093 **Foster,** Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1094 **Fowler,** Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1890.

1095 **Fox,** Charles. 21 *Stratford Road, Kensington, W., London.* 96, P.M., *2000.* March 1901.

1096 **Fox,** Clement Lyman. *State School, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2419, P.M., *908,* P.Z. Mar. 1893.

1097 **Fox,** Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1098 **Fox,** Thomas E. *Willow City, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 47, P.M. October 1899.

1099 **Fox,** Walter Caughey. *Park Villa, Grange Crescent, Sheffield.* P.P.A.D. of C. *1260,* P.Z. May 1891.

1100 **Fox-Thomas,** Rev. Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* P.P.G.C., P.P.G.A.So., North and East Yorks. March 1896.

1101 **Fox-Warner,** Richard. *Minto Villa, Staines.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex, P.G.Sw.B., Staffordshire. January 1901.

1102 **Francis,** Charles King. 425 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.

1103 **Francis,** Robert C. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 1665. March 1894.

1104 **Francis,** Thomas. *Havant, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1105 **Francis,** Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1106 **Fraser,** Rev. W. Henry, D.D. *Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* January 1899.

1107 **Freeman,** Vincent Paine. 25 *Queen's Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.S. **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1894.

1108 **Freer,** Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffords.* 1941, P.M. March 1899.

1109 **French,** Frank Togill. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703. May 1899.

1110 **French,** John Richard. *Thirsk, Yorks.* 1416, P.M. March 1900.

1111 **Friedman,** Monroe J. 4559 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.* 311, *69.* November 1899.

1112 **Fripp,** John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W., London.* 2098. June 1899.

1113 **Frost,** Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1114 **Fruen,** Charles. 120 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.So., Middlesex. Jan. 1891.

1115 **Fry,** George Charles Lovell. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2427. March 1896.

1116 **Fryberger,** Dr. Ludwig. 41 *Regents Park Road, N.W., London.* 1397. June 1898.

1117 **Fuerst,** H. 64 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park, W., London.* 238, P.M. October 1897.

1118 **Fulford,** Frederick Henry, F.R.Hist.S. 9 *West Park, Clifton, Bristol.* 68, *68.* January 1891.

1119 **Fullbrook,** George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1120 **Fuller,** Rev. A. S., D.D. *Leeson Park, Dublin.* **Representative of Grand Lodge Hamburg.** May 1899.

1121 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Wellington, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1893.

1122 **Furman,** Henry M. *Ardmore, Indian Territory, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** March 1899.

1123 **Furze,** John Joseph. *Box 260, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.). *245* (S.C.), J. March 1895.

1124 **Gale,** Frederick William, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Cheriton, Templecombe, Somersetshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Organist.** June 1897.

1125 **Gamble,** George Cliffe. *Parkinson's Chambers, Bradford.* 600, P.M. January 1893.

1126 **Gammon,** Victor Emmanuel. 94 *Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., London.* 177. March 1898.

1127 **Gane,** William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200. March 1899.

1128 **Gankrodger,** David William. *Terrick Terrick Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1129 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. 40 *Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2416. January 1898.

1130 **Garden,** John. *National Bank, Winburg, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.) P.M. October 1893.

1131 **Gardiner,** Bruce Herbert John, M.D. *Gloucester House, Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1261. March 1895.

1132 **Gardiner,** Thomas Asko. *Longlands, Vaal River, South Africa.* 1417. January 1889.

1133 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* 1017. March 1895.

1134 **Gardner,** James Cardwell. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

1135 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. *North Street, Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony.* 862. January 1901.

1136 **Garland,** Rev. Canon David John. *Church Office, Perth, Western Australia.* 485. October 1894.

1137 **Garner,** Frederick. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), P.M. June 1892.

1138 **Garraway,** Capt. Charles William. *Karrachee, Sind, India.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1139 **Gathercole,** William Henry Joseph. 141 *Rendlesham Road, N.E., London.* 2664. Nov. 1898.

1140 **Gauntlett,** Edwin. *Lavington Lodge, Coplestone Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* 1901, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

1141 **Gaveston,** Joseph John. *Paxton Street, Townsville, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. May 1897.

1142 **Gaydon,** Thomas. *Childers, Queensland.* 2573, P.M. October 1898.

1143 **Gaye,** W. H. E. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

1144 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.

1145 **Gensan,** A. von. P.O.B. 25, *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1146 **George,** George Stewart. *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 2. June 1898.

1147 **George,** Henry, B.A. *Harcourt Street, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W, P.P.G.J., Notts. Jan. 1900.

1148 **Gerrard,** John Henry. *Barkly West, South Africa.* 1417, P.M. October 1894.

1149 **Gerstenkorn,** Karl Andreas. *Esk Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.* P.G.St.B., *3*, P.Z. May 1901.

1150 **Gervis,** Frederick Heudebourck. 1 *Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408,P.M. June 1895.

1151 **Gervis,** Dr. Henry. 74 *Dyke Road, Brighton.* 409, P.M., *271.* March 1897.

1152 **Ghislain,** Louis. 16 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Lodge Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1153 **Ghosh,** Dr. Rakhaldas. 109 *College Street, Calcutta.* Grand Senior Warden. P.G.So., A.S.F.I. October 1900.

1154 **Gibbs,** Clement Stanley. 256 *Willesden Lane, N.W., London.* 2489, *2489.* March 1898.

1155 **Gibbs,** Capt. James Alec Charles. *Bangalore, Madras.* P.D.G.Pt., Barbados. January 1898.

1156 **Gibbs,** Charles Alfred. *Gloucester Lodge, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1397, *1397.* May 1900.

1157 **Gibson-Sugars,** John Sugars. *H.M.S. Pioneer, Mediterranean.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Malta. Local Secretary H.M. Navy. March 1889.

1158 **Gieve,** John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. January 1889.

1159 **Gilbert,** Alfred George Fisher. 5 *Lothbury, E.C., London.* 1521. January 1900.

1160 **Gilbert,** Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, E.C., London.* 15. January 1900.

1161 **Gilbert,** H. P. 22 *Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, N.W., London.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1162 **Gilbert,** John. *Grove Park, Liskeard, Cornwall.* 510. October 1897.

1193 **Gilks,** William S. 15 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2201, P.M. November 1894.

1164 **Gill,** Henry Frederick. P.O.B. 242, *Bloemfontein, O R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1165 **Gillespie,** Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris-O'Kane, Tipperary.* P.G.Chap., Midland Counties. May 1900.

1166 **Gillies,** David. *Hong Kong.* P.Dis.G.D., Hong Kong and South China. October 1888.

1167 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1168 **Gladding,** W. 238 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E , London.* 2632. March 1897.

1169 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1627. May 1893.

1170 **Glaeser,** F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

1171 **Glaister,** George J. 69 *Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester.* 424, *48.* May 1897.

1172 **Glaser,** C. *Hanan House,* 160 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1446. June 1900.

1173 **Glass,** John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.Pr.G.S. of W., Essex. May 1890.

1174 **Glover,** Charles Richmond John. 165 *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Jun. Grand Deacon,** *4*, J. June 1901.

1175 **Goblet D'Alviella,** Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.

1176 **Godding,** Clarence Miles, M.D. 312 *Benefit Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 33, P.M. May 1893.

1177 **Godding,** J. W. S. 7 *Wyndham Square, Plymouth.* P.P.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.

1178 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. 67 *St. John's Road, Jersey.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1179 **Godfree,** John. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. March 1895.

1180 **Goffage,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, *194* (S.C.) May 1891.

1181 **Gohl,** Jacob Coenraad. *Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Co., Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. January 1901.

1182 **Goldberg,** Albert Nathan Simon. *Box* 248, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

1183 **Goldenberg,** Maurice. *Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Cairo.* **Past Grand Warden, Egypt.** May 1897.

1184 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

1185 **Goode,** Henry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), P.M. June 1899.

1186 **Goodinge,** James W. 10 *Gower Street, W.C., London.* 1818, P.M., *1269.* June 1899.

1187 **Goodfellow,** George Ben. *Woodley, nr. Stockport.* 1030, P.M. March 1900.

1188 **Goodman,** G. H. *Maiwand, Brockhurst, Gosport.* 1705. March 1898.

1189 **Goodrich,** Edward Conyers, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2*, P.H.P. March 1898.

1190 **Goodrich,** Thomas Henry. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166. October 1898.

1191 **Goold,** George Hawkins. *Picton House, Gloucester.* 483, *493.* November 1890.

1192 **Goolden,** Richard Edward. *Horton Grange, Maidenhead, Berks.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1898.

1193 **Gordon,** George. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **Past Grand Registrar, South Australia.** May 1888.

1194 **Gordon,** Gerald. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, *1546.* October 1900.

1195 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.

1196 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christoph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.

1197 **Gottlieb,** George Spencer Harris. *Penang.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Penang. January 1889.

1198 **Gould,** Joseph. 4 *Bouverie Place, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1899.

1199 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, S.W., London.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1200 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1385.* May 1896.

1201 **Graff,** Hans. 11 *Park Hill, Moseley, Worcestershire.* 938, P.M., *938*, P.Z. May 1897.

1202 **Graham,** Alexander. 2 *Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.* P.Pr.G.A.Pt., Salop. May 1896.

1203 **Graham,** Henry. *Holmwood, Langholm, N.B.* 107, P.M. January 1897.

1204 **Granger,** Thomas. *Braemar, Beech Road, Stockport.* 323. June 1901.

1205 **Granja,** Dr. Edward de la. 265 *Shawmut Avenue, Boston, U.S.A.* Gate of the Temple Lodge. October 1888.

1206 **Grant,** Alexander. 541 *Calle Stuzaingö, Buenos Aires.* 617, P.M., *617.* June 1901.

1207 **Grant,** Captain Donald. *The Chantry, near Frome, Somersetshire.* 2328. May 1890.

1208 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.

1209 **Grant,** George, M.D. *Woodthorpe, Padiham, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1892.

1210 **Grant,** John Miller, jun. 136 *Sutherland Avenue, W., London.* 176, P.M. March 1900.

1211 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 32 *Alex Boerstraat, Amsterdam.* Nos Vinxit Libertas, Master. January 1901.

1212 **Gratton,** Frederick Montague, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. 16 *The Bund, Shanghai.* P.D.G.W. June 1894.

1213 **Gray,** Percy. 22 *Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., London.* 1597, W.M. March 1898.

1214 **Gray,** Joseph. *Masonic Club, Singapore.* **P.D.G.D., Eastern Archipelago.** *508*, H. March 1901.

1215 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe. 349 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.

1216 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sup.W., C.S.Africa. May 1892.

1217 **Greatorex,** John Thomas. *Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) October 1893.

1218 **Greaves,** W. C. 6 *Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. January 1901.

1219 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.

1220 **Green,** Robert Sheddon St. John. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.) May 1893

1221 **Greene,** Thomas, LL.D., J.P. *Millbrook, Magenny, Co. Kildare.* 116, *116.* January 1899.

1222 **Greene,** William Sturdy. 19 *Lillian Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 4. June 1901.

1223 **Greenefield,** Joseph C. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1898.

1224 **Greenelsh,** Joseph. *Winton, Queensland.* 2365, P.M. Local Secretary for Winton. Jan. 1896.

1225 **Greening,** Robert. 49 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1426. November 1900.

1226 **Greenland,** Oliver. 10 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 1227. January 1898.

1227 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.

1228 **Greenstreet,** William John. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* 702, *702.* January 1897.

1229 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1230 **Greenwood,** Rev. Francis Jones. 1 *Brewster Gardens, St. Quintin Park, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 2593. January 1898.

1231 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *Alderbury Farmhouse, Salisbury.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Oxfordshire. March 1888.

1232 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14*, P.H.P. March 1899.

1233 **Gregory,** George. 25 *Barnsbury Park, N., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.T. (R.A.) M'sex. Oct.1889.

1234 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 100 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1539. January 1900.

1235 **Gregory,** Harry. 116 *Union Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37. May 1892.

1236 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 & 12 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1237 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.D.G.W. October 1898.

1238 **Gribble,** James Dunning Baker. *Hyderabad, India.* D.G.S.B., Madras. October 1893.

1239 **Griffith,** Right Hon. His Excellency Sir Samuel Walker, G.C.M.C. Chief Justice. *Merthyr, Brisbane, Queensland.* **Past Provincial Grand Master** (I.C.) **Queensland.** March 1894.

1240 **Griffiths,** Arthur. *Box 3928, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1241 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** March 1899.

1242 **Griffiths,** Harold. *Daisy Bank, Court Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.

1243 **Grigg,** William Henry. 2 *Ackfold Road, South Fulham, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

1244 **Gripper,** Walter, M.D. *The Poplars, Wallington, Surrey.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1894.

1245 **Grisdale,** J. 100 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1708. November 1895.

1246 **Grisenthwaite,** R. T. 143 *Streatham High Road, S.W., London.* 857, P.M. January 1900.

1247 **Grisewood,** Rev. Arthur G. *Daylesford Rectory, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

1248 **Grosvenor,** Wilshaw W., M.D. 18 *Clarence Street, Gloucester.* 829. October 1900.

1249 **Guenzel,** Ludwig. 1 *Herbert Road, Stockwell, S.W., London.* 2021, P.M. January 1898.

1250 **Gundelfinger,** Isaac. 26 *Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.

1251 **Gunnell,** Louis J. 440 *Commercial Road, Portsmouth.* 342. October 1899.

1252 **Gunson,** Rev. Herbert E., M.A. *Middlesex Hospital, W., London.* 2843. October 1901.

1253 ***Gunther,** Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198*. March 1896.

1254 **Gurney,** Arnold. 36 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.

1255 **Gurney,** E. W. 10 *Stanger Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.

1256 **Guthrie,** Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.

1257 **Guthrie,** James. 13 *Bourtree Place, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.

1258 **Haarburger,** Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1895.

1259 ***Haarhoff,** Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** D.D.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.

1260 **Hackett,** Hon. John Winthrap, M.A. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Master.** October 1901.

1261 **Haes,** Daivd. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 1056. June 1898.

1262 **Hagborg,** Gustav. 2 *St. Alban's Villas, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2562. March 1898.

1263 **Hale,** Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.

1264 **Hale,** Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. *A.M.S. South Camp, Aldershot.* 1971. January 1898.

1265 **Hall,** Albert Edward. *Norbury, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.* 1779. May 1898.

1266 **Hall,** Charles Robert. *Singapore, Harcourt Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1815, *1507*. June 1899.

1267 **Hall,** Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1793, P.M. March 1899.

1268 **Hall,** Ernest James. 267 *Borough High Street, S.E., London.* 1346. November 1898.

1269 **Hall,** Col. Geoffrey Craythorne, I.M.S. *Lucknow, India.* P.D.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.So., Bengal. Oct.1898.

1270 **Hall,** George W. 1131 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* 121, P.M., *183*. May 1891.

1271 **Hall,** Henry Foljambe, F.R.Hist S. 17 *Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.* 296. June 1900.

1272 **Hall,** James J. 17 *Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1273 **Hallett,** Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B.(R.A.) March 1890.

1274 **Halliwell,** Frederick William. *North Eastern Hotel, Scarborough.* 1611. January 1888.

1275 **Hallows,** Frederick. 41 *Noble Street, E.C., London.* 861, P.M., *141*, P.Z. January 1896.

1276 **Hamel,** Fergus Edward. 73 *Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N., London.* 2408. June 1897.

1277 **Hamilton,** George M. E. 43 *St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 1446, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.
1278 **Hamm,** Johannes M. 57 *Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 238, P.M. March 1891.
1279 **Hammer,** Edwin Howard. 116 *William Street, New York.* 771, *160.* May 1898.
1280 **Hammerich,** Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), *175* (S.C.) J. June 1896.
1281 **Hammersley,** Edward J. *Hanley, North Staffordshire.* 418. June 1900.
1282 **Hammett,** B. W. 184 *Barking Road, E , London.* 860. March 1899.
1283 **Hammond,** William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 209. Oct. 1899.
1284 **Hammond,** Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.
1285 **Hamsher,** William. *Gulistan, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.
1286 **Ham-Smith,** W. J. 241 *Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 2096. May 1899.
1287 **Hancock,** Frank Rider. 536 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.* Dis.G.Treas., D.G.W. May 1890.
1288 **Hancock,** F. W. 33 *Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 548, P.M. March 1898.
1289 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, E.C., London.* 2191, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.
1290 **Hands,** Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 188. May 1899.
1291 **Hanify,** Gerald Page. *Box* 256, *Brisbane, Queensland.* 339 (I.C.), P.M. *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for South Brisbane. May 1895.
1292 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* Pr.G.W. January 1900.
1293 **Hanks,** Walter Samuel. 14 *Davenport Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 2466. March 1893.
1294 **Hann,** Lewis. *Lindisfarne, Cheltenham.* 82, P.M. June 1900.
1295 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Oxböl Mejeri pr. Varde, Denmark.* June 1901.
1296 **Hanson,** John Currie. 5 *Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.* 570, *570.* Local Secretary for Shangai. March 1898.
1297 **Harben,** Henry Andrade. 107 *Westbourne Terrace, W., London.* 2408. May 1899.
1298 **Hardie,** Peter Curtis. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2365. January 1896.
1299 **Hardiman,** John Percy. *Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma.* 542. May 1901.
1300 **Harding,** Ernest James. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) January 1897.
1301 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Fernville Terrace, West Hartlepool.* 2462, P.M., *764.* Nov. 1898.
1302 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549.* May 1899.
1303 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.
1304 **Hardyment,** Archibald Frost. 112 & 114 *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 2698, P.M. Jan. 1901.
1305 **Hare,** Sholto Henry, F.R.Hist.S., etc. 7 *Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. January 1892.
1306 **Harfeld,** Louis. 83 *Priory Road, N.W., London.* 2705. November 1900.
1307 **Harmer,** W. S. 3 *Tower Street, Cirencester.* 592. October 1900.
1308 **Harrer,** Dr. C. 34 *City Road, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1898.
1309 **Harries,** Frederick James. Editor of the "Craftsman." 283 *Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.* May 1894.
1310 **Harris,** Arthur William. 102 *St. John's Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 1380. November 1893.
1311 **Harris,** Edward Bernard. 1, *Holy Innocents Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2580. June 1900.
1312 **Harris,** Ernest Edmund. *Box* 340 *Durban, Natal.* 1937, *1937.* October 1899.
1313 **Harris,** Ernest Wormser. 124 *Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* 158, P.M., P.K. October 1899.
1314 **Harris,** Henry. 2 *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 1349. March 1894.
1315 **Harris,** Herbert. 47 *High Street, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Maine.** March 1894.
1316 **Harris,** Leonard Woosmer. *Stock Exchange, E.C., London.* 2488, P.M. March 1900.
1317 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.Stew., E.Div., South Africa. May 1891.
1318 **Harris,** William Henry. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D., P.Z. June 1891.
1319 **Harris,** Walter. 300 *Banbury Road, Oxford.* 1515, P.M. November 1894.
1320 **Harrison,** Frank Drake. 15 *Springfield Place, Bradford.* 600. October 1888.
1321 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Bahraich, Oudh, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.
1322 **Harry,** William Moodie. *Box* 176, *Cape Town.* 2379, *2379.* October 1896.
1323 **Hart,** Arthur. *Crewkerne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.G.Sup.W., Somersetshire. May 1889.
1324 **Hart,** Charles Sumner. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M. Walden Chapter. Local Secretary for Massachusetts. May 1898.
1325 **Hart,** George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.
1326 **Harte,** Albert Edward. *Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1894.
1327 **Hartnell,** William. *Box* 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.
1328 **Harty,** John. *P.O. No.* 11, *East London Division, Cape Colony.* D.G.W., E. Div. August 1892.

1329 **Harvest,** Major William Sidney Smith, R.M. *H.M.S. "Warspite," Pacific Squadron.* 2721, P.M. *1269.* January 1901.

1330 **Harvey,** J. M. *Palace Green, Ely.* P.Pr.G.W. Suffolk. October 1899.

1331 **Hascall,** Lee Clafin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.

1332 **Haslam,** Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College, University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1897.

1333 **Hastings,** David Whyte. *Townsville, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1896.

1334 **Hatherly,** William Firmer. *Hong Kong.* 1341. October 1888.

1335 **Hatton,** Arthur Vincent. *Colebridge House, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1900.

1336 **Hauguberg,** Drengman J. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, *19.* March 1901.

1337 **Havell,** Charles Graham. *Highbury Lodge, Felixstowe.* P.P.G.O., Suffolk. November 1895.

1338 **Haward,** Edwin, F.R.C.S. 34*a Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., London.* 231. October 1889.

1339 **Hawkins,** Elyot Sidney. *The Lindens, Ferrers Road, Oswestry.* 2131. May 1898.

1340 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Dunstable, Bedfords.* 1046. March 1898.

1341 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. June 1899.

1342 **Hawthorn,** James George. 41 *East India Road, E., London.* 871. May 1897.

1343 **Hay,** Thomas A. H., M.A. *Hay's Court, Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 152, P.M., *173.* January 1888.

1344 **Haydon,** William Nicholson. 12 *St. George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W., London.* 2128. Jan. 1896.

1345 **Haysom,** George. 109 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1816. May 1899.

1346 **Hayter,** Henry Harvey. 24 *Trinity Square, Newington, S.E., London.* 871. March 1900.

1347 **Hazel,** H. J. 2 *Caversham Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. October 1901.

1348 **Hazzledine,** F. A. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2098, P.M., *141.* March 1899.

1349 **Headlam,** John Emmerson Wharton, Capt. R.H.A. *Meerut, India.* 1789. October 1897.

1350 **Heanley,** Marshall. *Little Houghton, Northampton.* 2533. March 1899.

1351 **Heap,** Herbert Ryder. *Citalgarth, Frongoch, Bala, Merionethshire.* P.G.Stew. March 1895.

1352 **Heard,** Major Edward Severin. *Rossdohan, Tahilla, Kerry, Ireland.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Berks. May 1898.

1353 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Hailey Hall, Hertford.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1354 **Hearn,** James John. 3 *Newnham Street, Edgware Road, W., London.* 1538. October 1900.

1355 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.A.G.Sec., Bristol. May 1893.

1356 **Heath,** Rev. William Mortimer. *Lytchett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.

1357 **Heber-Percy,** Algernon. *Hodnet Hall, Market Drayton, Shropshire.* 262. November 1895.

1358 **Hehner,** Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. February 1887.

1359 **Heimann,** C. A. 6 *Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.D.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.

1360 **Heitzman,** Charles G. 76 *Broderick Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 2395. Jan. 1898.

1361 **Heller,** Adolf. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

1362 **Hellmuth,** Carl August. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.

1363 **Hellyer,** Herbert Rowe. 41 *Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W., London.* Dis.G.D.C., Dis.G.Sw.B., Malta. March 1898.

1364 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1365 **Henderson,** William, J.P. *Klipdam, South Africa.* P.D.G.R., C.S.Africa. November 1887.

1366 **Hendry,** Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 396 (N.Y.C.), *173* (N.Y.C.) June 1889.

1367 **Henley,** Edward W. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. October 1900.

1368 **Henley,** J. F. 62 *Kennington Oval, S.E., London.* 2504. January 1897.

1369 **Henning,** Albert. 16 *Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W., London.* 1471. January 1898.

1370 **Henry,** George. 3 *Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M., *180.* January 1898.

1371 **Henry,** Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M., *55*, P.H.P. January 1899.

1372 **Hensley,** Henry Clay. *Nashville, Tennesse, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1373 **Herbert,** Captain D. *Dep. Com., Shillong, Assam.* P.D.G.D. Bengal. October 1900.

1374 **Herman,** Henry Edward. 92 *Bartholomew Close, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1375 **Hertslet,** Gerald Spencer. 22 *Linacre Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2722. Oct. 1899.

1376 **Hertslet,** Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *Brooklyn, Larkfield, Richmond, Surrey.* 1503, *1503.* October 1899.

1377 **Hervey,** Rev. G. A. Augustine, M.A. *The Vicarage, Southowram, Halifax, Yorks.* 1826. June 1893.

1378 **Hesketh,** William Thomas. 10 *Brook Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1375, P.M., P.Z. March 1899.

1379 **Hewer,** Henry John, M.D. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1896.

1380 **Hewett,** Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.) October 1901.

1381 **Hewitt,** David John. 2 *Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.*

1382 **Hewson,** Henry Philip. 44 *Harmood Street, Chalk Farm Road, N.W., London.* 2427, W.M. October 1901.

1383 **Heymann,** Samuel Leopold. P.O.B. 77 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) October 1892.

1384 **Heyzer,** Charles Henry. 407 *Sixth Avenue, New York.* **Representative of G. L. of New South Wales.** May 1899.

1385 **Hiam,** William John. 124 *Cazenove Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1364. June 1898.

1386 **Hicks,** Edward. 144 *Calle Reconquista, Buenos Ayres.* 1025, P.M., *617.* October 1898.

1387 **Hicks,** Francis Baptist. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* D.G.St. March 1899.

1388 **Hicks,** Thomas. *Tregamere, St. Columb, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. June 1889.

1389 **Hide,** George John. *Piedad* 682, *Buenos Ayres.* 617. June 1901.

1390 **Higgs,** Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* Dis.G.Asst.Sec., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

1391 **Higman,** John Wheeler. *St. Austell, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. May 1888.

1392 **Hildesheim,** Paul. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* 34. March 1901.

1393 **Hill,** Elliot. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A.So. June 1895.

1394 **Hill,** George Henry. 20 *Abchurch Lane, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

1395 **Hill,** J. Cotesworth. *The Moors, Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1898.

1396 **Hill,** John Ernest. 22 *Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1460, P.M. October 1898.

1397 **Hillman,** W. *George Hotel, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 539, P.M. November 1894.

1398 **Hills,** David. *St. Brelades, Elm Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. May 1899.

1399 **Hills,** Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A. 4 *Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416. May 1897.

1400 **Hinxman,** Ernest. 8 *Thurloe Place, Winchester, Hants.* Pr.Sup. of W. October 1895.

1401 **Hitchcock,** John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1402 **Hoare,** George. 24 *Harvey Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1950. March 1901.

1403 **Hobbs,** Hugh Marcus. *Lloyds, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1404 **Hobbs,** Thomas H. 59 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* P.P.A.G.Sec., Bucks. May 1899.

1405 **Hobbs,** W. C. *Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, Surrey.* 901. November 1899.

1406 **Hoblyn,** Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1407 **Hocken,** Joshua. 31 *Oldhall Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D.D.C., P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1896.

1408 **Hodge,** A. P. D. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1409 **Hodge,** William John. 786 *Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.* **District Grand Warden.** 2329. June 1901.

1410 **Hodgkinson,** John Newton. 3 *Ripon Place, Whitehall Street, Aylesbury.* 2420, *1501.* May 1900.

1411 **Hodgkinson,** Rev. William Eccles. 286 *Calle* 25 *de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* January 1897.

1412 **Hodgson,** Charles Wilbert. 65 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 659, P.M. May 1901.

1413 **Hodgson,** Richard. *Clifton House, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. March 1888.

1414 **Hodson,** James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.

1415 **Hoffman,** Gert Joel. P.O.B. 86, *Capetown.* Lodge Oranje. P.M., *103,* P.Z. January 1899.

1416 **Hogg,** James C. 2 *Clifton Terrace, Forest Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 58 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1417 **Hokanson,** Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, S.W., London.* 1513. May 1894.

1418 **Holbrook,** Jasper Leslie. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 872 (S.C.) March 1899.

1419 **Holden,** James Austin, A.B., A.M. 27 *Elm Street, Glens Falls, New York.* 456, P.M., *55,* P.H.P. October 1891.

1420 **Hole,** Hugh Marshall. *Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2479. Local Secretary for Matabeleland. Jan. 1898.

1421 **Holland,** Henry James. *Wellington Street, Perth, West Australia.* 829 (S.C.) November 1898.

1422 **Holland,** Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D.D. of C. May 1898.

1423 **Holland,** Joseph H. 119 *Victoria Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 1276. October 1901.

1424 **Hollander,** George Henry. *Winburg Road, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. November 1892.

1425 ***Holliday,** Cecil. *Box* 18, *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1729, P.M. October 1889.

1426 **Hollingshurst,** H. G. C. 127 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1524. June 1900.

1427 **Holloway,** John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1428 **Holman,** Major Herbert W. L., R.M. *Galeston, Eton Avenue, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2612. January 1901.

1429 ***Holme,** Henry Edward, District Judge. *Pilibhit, N.W.P., India.* 391, *398.* October 1896.

1430 **Holme,** Richard Hopper. *6 Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1676, *48.* Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1431 **Holmes,** Andrew. *71 London Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1432 **Holmes,** John Franklin. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* May 1899.

1433 **Holmes,** John Richard, District Judge Papho. *Cyprus.* 387. June 1888.

1434 **Holt,** Charles. *Eyre Street, Townsville, Queensland.* 1956, P.M., *207* (S.C.) June 1896.

1435 **Holt,** John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Durham.* P.P.G.D., P.G.H. June 1900.

1436 **Holt,** William Henry. *11 Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W. November 1894.

1437 **Holtorp,** Oscar James von. *105 Forest Road, Dalston, N.E., London.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex. Jan. 1893.

1438 **Hood,** Harry John, M.A. *115 St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Oxon. June 1899.

1439 **Hood,** James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1440 **Hope,** Andrew. *38 Prospect Park, Exeter.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1441 **Hope,** Rev. Walter Muirhead, M.A, *Prestwick, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Berks. March 1890.

1442 **Hopwood,** James William. *Vrede, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Vrede. May 1899.

1443 **Horley,** Percy H. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1444 **Hornsby,** Thomas Nightingale. *Cuyo 760, Buenos Ayres.* 1617. October 1900.

1445 **Horst,** Christian. *Fairmount, Church Hill, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1471. March 1898.

1446 **Horton,** Edward. *Stanley Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. January 1892.

1447 **Horton,** William Abbott. *Ruthin Villa, Westcombe Park, S.E., London.* 1472. May 1899.

1448 **Horwill,** Hughes. *80 Worting Road, Basingstoke.* 1883. January 1898.

1449 **Hosker,** J. R. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. June 1901.

1450 **Houlden,** John William. *Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. Local Secretary for Burnley and vicinity. March 1893.

1451 **Houndle,** Henry Charles Herman Hawker. *3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1452 **Howard,** J. W. *52 Norfolk Road, Cliftonville, Margate.* 1731. June 1888.

1453 **Howard,** John William. *Box 221, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

1454 **Howard,** Sir Richard Nicholas. *Greenhill House, Weymouth.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Jan. 1894.

1455 **Howe,** George. *Tallarook, Victoria.* 87, P.M. March 1894.

1456 **Howell,** Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. *109 High Street, Portsmouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.) Hants. March 1888.

1457 **Howson,** Alfred James. *Park Side, Fir Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 241, *241.* March 1899.

1458 **Hubbard,** Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1459 **Hubbard,** Edmund Isle. *Moorgate Street, Rotherham, Yorks.* 904, P.M. November 1890.

1460 **Hudson,** Robert. *24 Hotspur Street, Tynemouth.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. **Past Grand Sword Bearer and Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

1461 **Hudson,** Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., *80,* P.K. October 1899.

1462 **Hughes,** Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 482, P.M. March 1898.

1463 **Hughes,** George W. *Window Lane, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., *220,* P.Z. March 1901.

1464 **Hughes,** Robert. *St. Oswald's, Alexandra Park, Hastings.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Sussex. Local Secretary for East Sussex. February 1887.

1465 **Hughes,** William. *66 High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1466 **Hullett,** Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1467 **Humphreys,** Alfred W. *44, Canonbury Square, N., London.* 1677. June 1892.

1468 **Hunt,** A. H. *16 Gordon Road, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M. June 1898.

1469 **Hunt,** Charles John. *State School, Nudgee, Queensland.* 803 (S.C.) June 1899.

1470 **Hunt,** Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1471 **Hunt,** Rev. Jasper Benjamin. *Casilla Correo 26, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* May 1901.

1472 **Hunt,** J. H. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* District Grand Inner Guard. June 1900.

1473 **Hunter,** Colonel Charles, F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A. Scot. *Plas Coch, Anglesey.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1893.

1474 **Hunter,** George. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. May 1898.

1475 ***Hunter,** William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) **Scotland.** March 1890.

1476 **Hutchence,** William Albert. *32 Albert Road Middlesbro', Yorks.* P.P.G.D. May 1901.

1477 **Hutchinson,** Dr. Berks Thompson. *5 Luxemburg Gardens, Brook Green, W., London.* P.P.G.D. January 1899.

1478 **Ikkink,** Peter Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.
1479 **Inches,** Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.
1480 **Inghram,** John T. 236 *N. Fifth Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* 159(Mich.C.) *5.* P.H.P. March 1899.
1481 ***Ingle,** Thomas. 10 *Albert Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 79, P.M., *79,* P.Z. November 1897.
1482 **Inglis,** Charles J. *St. John Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 9, P.M. January 1899.
1483 **Inglis,** Joseph W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* 757, *56.* June 1899.
1484 **Inman,** John. 24 *Robertson Street, Hastings.* 40. May 1895.
1485 **Inskipp,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 5 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 1997, P.M. March 1897.
1486 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.
1487 **Irving,** David Halliday. G.P.O. *Perth, West Australia.* 35 (W.A.C.) June 1900.
1488 **Irving,** Miles, I.C.S. *Jhelum, Punjab.* 357. May 1899.
1489 **Irving,** William. *Cintra Villa, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, *174.* November 1896.
1490 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, W.M. **Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.
1491 **Isherwood,** John Vernon. *West View, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. January 1899.
1492 **Isitt,** Frank Neilson. 80 *Adelaide Road, N.W., London.* 2108. March 1900.
1493 **Isler,** C. 45 *Marlboro Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1471. October 1897.

1494 **Jackman,** Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.
1495 **Jackson,** Charles Napier. 1 *Cleveland Villas, The Green, South Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1579, W.M. May 1901.
1496 **Jackson,** Henry. *Osborne House, Staleybridge, Cheshire.* P.P.G.W. March 1901.
1497 **Jackson,** John Chappell. *Town Hall Chambers, Borough High Street, London, S.E.* October 1898.
1498 **Jackson,** Richard. 17 *Commercial Street, Leeds.* 289, P.M. Local Secretary for Leeds and Vicinity. January 1893.
1499 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M., Gr.St.B. (R.A.) Jan. 1895.
1500 **Jackson,** Thomas Clepham. *Caixa* 675, *Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.
1501 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.
1502 **Jacob,** William Henry. *Magdala Villas, Winchester.* Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.
1503 **James,** Rev. Francis Grant. *Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorks.* 1618. October 1899.
1504 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.
1505 **James,** Hugh. 85 *Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 1441, *946.* June 1898.
1506 **Jamieson,** Christian. *Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.) March 1895.
1507 **Jamieson,** James. *Gibson Place, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.
1508 **Jarvis,** Matthew Jervoise. *Hawthorns, Twyford R.S.O., Berks.* 12. May 1895.
1509 **Jauncey,** John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.
1510 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.
1511 **Jenkins,** Frederick. 55 *Windsor Road, The Brook, Liverpool.* 673, P.M., P.Z. November 1898.
1512 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. June 1894.
1513 **Jenkins,** Joseph Molyneux. *Headmaster, Grammar School, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan.1892.
1514 **Joel,** Jenkin. 18 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 2381. June 1893.
1515 **Johns,** Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.
1516 **Johnson,** Charles Thompson, A.M.I.C.E. *Town Hall, Thornaby-on-Tees.* Pr.G.D.C., P.A.G.Sc.E. March 1899.
1517 **Johnson,** Harry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 667 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct.1895.
1518 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.
1519 **Johnson,** John Worthy. *Leedersville, Perth, West Australia.* 859 (S.C.) January 1899.
1520 **Johnson,** Joseph. *Danderoo, via Warwick, Queensland.* 293 (I.C.) P.M. May 1898.
1521 **Johnson,** Louis Stanley. 16 *Shacklewell Lane, N.E., London.* 453. March 1899.
1522 **Johnston,** James. *Emu Vale, Warwick, Queensland.* 2629. October 1900.
1523 **Johnston,** Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 *Trinity College, Dublin.* 357, P.M. June 1898.
1524 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.
1525 **Jones,** D. W. Carmalt. *Corpus Christi College, Oxford.* 2183, P.M. March 1899.
1526 **Jones,** Edward Mark. 10 *St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W., London.* 2696. June 1899.

1527 **Jones,** Hugh. *Gowrie Colliery, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 826 (S.C.) May 1898.

1528 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. 27 *Southfield Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 391. Nov. 1895.

1529 **Jones,** Samuel. 13 *Elm Grove, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. November 1892.

1530 **Jones,** Rev. S. Wickham. *Salt Vicarage, Stafford.* P.P.G.Ch., Staffords. June 1895.

1531 **Jones,** Thomas. 52 *Oxford Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1532 **Jones,** Thomas. 34 *Anerley Hill, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1533 **Jones,** Thomas Banfield. *Crescent Road, Gympie, Queensland.* 2067, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1534 **Jones,** W. Douglas. *Glanaethwy, Bangor, North Wales.* 1849, P.M. March 1901.

1535 **Jones,** William Henry. *Norfolk Chronicle Office, Norwich.* 1808, P.M. January 1899.

1536 **Jones,** William W. 21 *Huskinson Street, Liverpool.* P.P.D.G.Reg., West Lancs. January 1900.

1537 **Joslin,** J. F. 4 *Ilbert Street, Plymouth.* 156. January 1899.

1538 **Joy,** J. T. *Beaconsfield House, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbro', Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

1539 **Joyce,** Alfred. 18 *Reighton Road, Clapton, N., London.* 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1540 **Junius,** Gustav. Edward. 24 *Rue Pasquier, Paris.* 538. June 1901.

1541 **Junius,** Heinrich. *Banhofstrasse, 29, Hagen in Westphalia, Germany.* Lodge Victoria zu Morgenröthe. June 1901.

1542 **Kapadia,** A. 39 *Cranfield Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 1155. January 1899.

1543 **Kautz,** C. W. J. H. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48. May 1896.

1544 **Keble,** Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate.* 183. March 1894.

1545 **Keeble,** Frederick Thomas Coleman. 87 *Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.* P.G.B.B. January 1895.

1546 **Keeson,** Charles Albert Cuthbert. *St. Cuthbert's, Crediton Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* November 1895.

1547 ***Keighley,** Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.B. *c/o T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C., London.* 1960, P.M. January 1897.

1548 **Keith,** William. 19 *Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

1549 **Kelley,** John Goshorn. 27 *North, 38th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, *250.* May 1897.

1550 **Kellner,** E. F. F. G., B.A. *Horst College, Pannal, Harrogate.* 1001. November 1899.

1551 **Kelly,** Charles Frederick. *Box 1160, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1552 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1553 **Kemmis,** Henry William Shore. *Livingstone P.O., Alberta, Canada.* 45, P.M. March 1901.

1554 **Kemp,** H. 7 *Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., London.* 862, P.M. May 1901.

1555 **Kemp,** William Coster. 13 *Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* November 1893.

1556 **Kemp,** William David. 32 *Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115.* May 1894.

1557 **Kempster,** William Henry, M.D. *Chesterfield, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W. London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1888.

1558 **Kendal,** Edwin Austin, I.C.S. *Gonda, Oudh, N.W.P., India.* 1422, *1936.* January 1899.

1559 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** January 1900.

1560 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. *Upper Sydenham, S.E., London.* 192, *192.* March 1894.

1561 **Kenning,** George. Proprietor of "Freemason." *Upper Sydenham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D. and P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. November 1887.

1562 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. 41 *Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1563 **Kenyon,** George Henry, M.D. 123 *North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** October 1890.

1564 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. *South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45.* January 1893.

1565 **Kephart,** Rev. William H. 683 *East 143rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 435, *139.* October 1900.

1566 **Kerr,** James A. S. 19 *St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Past Grand Joshua, Representative of G.C. Massachusetts.** November 1893.

1567 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.B., M.A. *Box 2909, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 339. June 1895.

1568 **Kertesz,** Dr. Joseph. *VIII. Sándor utcza 9, Budapest.* Mathias Corvinus Lodge. March 1898.

1569 **Key,** Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376.* May 1899.

1570 **Keys,** W. H. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* October 1901.

1571 **Keyser,** Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1893.

1572 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. 8 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1890.

1573 **Kiallmark,** Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1895.

1574 **Kidd,** Edwin Moses. *Mount Vernon, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1899.
1575 **Kidson,** R. G. Fenn. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 1820. March 1898.
1576 **Kieser,** Charles John. *Klipdam, Kimberley, South Africa.* 2486. June 1899.
1577 **Kilham,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.
1578 **King,** Arthur William. *Preston Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345. January 1896.
1579 **King,** Frank. 22a *Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1607. January 1890.
1580 **King,** George Seymour. 91 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 765. November 1898.
1581 **King,** G. T. *Bangalore, Madras, India.* 1043, *1043.* October 1899.
1582 **King,** Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 384. March 1901.
1583 **King,** Stephen. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.
1584 **King,** William Yuill. 27 *Rutland Street, Edinburgh.* 1 bis, P.M. March 1898.
1585 **Kingdon,** Henry Faulkes. 1 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 822. May 1898.
1586 **Kingston,** William Richard. *Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.* P.D.G.Stew. January 1893.
1587 **Kipps,** William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* **Asst. Grand Pursuivant, Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1894.
1588 **Kirchhoffer,** Samuel G., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. *Yately Grange, Blackwater, Hants.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) November 1887.
1589 **Kirchner,** Conrad Philip. *Broadwater Sugar Mill, Richmond River, N.S. Wales.* 1554. May 1897.
1590 **Kirk,** John Croisdale. 39 *Clarendon Road, Leeds.* 2069, *2069.* May 1896.
1591 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897,
1592 **Kite,** Edwin. 150 *Brighton Street, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 823, P.M., *823*, P.Z. November 1892.
1593 **Kitson,** George H. 43 *Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., *79*, Z, October 1894.
1594 **Klein,** Dr. Valdemar. *Sölvgade* 87, *Copenhagen.* June 1901.
1595 **Klock,** Robert A. *Aylmer, Quebec Province, Canada.* 405. March 1895.
1596 **Knight,** Arthur. *Singapore.* P.D.D.G.M., East Archipelago. May 1896.
1597 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, W., London.* 1036. May 1895.
1598 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Pres. B. of Gen. Purposes,** June 1892.
1599 **Knight,** W. Walworth. P.O. *Albany, West Australia.* **Grand Steward.** Local Secretary for West Australia, S. Div. March 1900.
1600 **Knobel,** Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.
1601 **Kolberg,** C. *Rouxville, Orange River Colony.* 2089. October 1900.
1602 **Kotze,** Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San. Jan. May 1898.
1603 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1504. January 1899.
1604 **Krueger,** Albert J. 30 *Rue Osy, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Nov. 1899.
1605 **Kruszinski,** Henry Marks. 62 *Highbury New Park, N., London.* 185. November 1899.
1606 **Kuhn,** William Frederick, M.D. 1103 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1900.
1607 **Kuhles,** George F. 451 *Dewey Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 190, *55.* November 1899.
1608 **Kundig,** Henry. *Case Post* 54 *Stand, Geneva.* Union des. Cœurs. March 1900.
1609 **Knowlton,** David Waldo. 522 *New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 112, P.M. March 1901.
1610 **Kyle,** Hugh. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 779 (S.C.) March 1895.
1611 ***Kyle,** James, sen. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 152 (I.C.), P.M. *198* (I.C.) March 1895.
1612 **Kyle,** James, jun. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 591 (S.C.), *179* (S.C.) March 1895.
1613 **Kyle,** William Boyle. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 159 (I.C), *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

1614 **Lake,** Richard, F.R.C.S. 19 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000*, J. November 1898.
1615 **Lake,** William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** May 1887.
1616 **Lambert,** Alfred. *Belclart, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1897.
1617 **Lambert,** Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
1618 **Lambert,** James J. 83 *Mosley Street, Manchester.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Assistant Sojourner.** March 1891.
1619 **Lambert,** R. P.O., *Roodeport, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.
1620 **Lambert,** Richard. *Room* 11, *Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest, Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1621 **Lambert,** Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1899.

1622 **Lamberton,** James McCormick. P.O.B. 297, *Harrisburg, Pennyslvania.* 21, P.M. January 1897.

1623 **Lambton,** John William. 96 *West Percy Street, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.

1624 **Lamonby,** William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England; Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.

1625 **Lancaster,** George Felton. 3 *Moreland Terrace, Forton, Gosport.* **Grand Pursuivant, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1887.

1626 **Lane,** Charles Sheriff. *Newstead, Eaglecliff Junction, Yarm, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H. March 1888.

1627 **Lane,** J. Ernest, F.R.C.S. 46 *Queen Anne Street, S.W., London.* 2183, P.M. May 1901.

1628 **Lane,** Stanley Herbert Newman. 2 *Bannercross Abbey Road, Torquay.* 1402. May 1900.

1629 **Lange,** Albert Jacob. *Eidsvold, Voerk, Norway.* 39 (S.C.) October 1899.

1630 **Lange,** Paul. *Senekal, O.R.C.* Lodge Unity (D.C.) May 1893.

1631 **Langlands,** G. Nasymth, R.S.W. 2 *Melville Street, Edinburgh.* 2, *56.* May 1901.

1632 **Langton,** John Gordon. 6*a Austin Friars, E.C., London.* 96, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., M'sex. Oct. 1898.

1633 **Lansdell,** Edwin. *Pumula Lodge, Umbilo Road, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.

1634 **Lapin,** Bernard. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) June 1889.

1635 **Lapsley,** James M. *Fire Brigade Station, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.W., (S.C.) Nov. 1898.

1636 **Larchin,** Robert. 6 *Alconbury Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1541, P.M. March 1901.

1637 **Lardner,** Henry Joseph. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1890.

1638 **Large,** James Richard. 15 *Springfield Gardens, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1607, P.M., *174.* March 1890.

1639 **Larkin,** Edgar. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* October 1899.

1640 **Larkins,** Charles. 58 *Ringstead Court, Catford, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1889.

1641 **Larsen,** August. 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1898.

1642 **Larter,** Ezekial Henry. *State School, Nundah, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2167. October 1900.

1643 **Last,** John Thomas. 48 *Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. March 1887.

1644 **Last,** J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 2098. January 1900.

1645 **Lavery,** Hugh. *Survey Office, Bendigo, Victoria.* 64, P.M., **Grand Scribe N.** October 1892.

1646 **Law,** C. G. Lawrence. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* 607. November 1900.

1647 **Lawless,** James Frederick. *Pacific Coast Co., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Minnesota.** November 1892.

1648 **Lawrance,** Walter, F.S.I. 13 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416.* October 1889.

1649 ***Lawrence,** General Samuel Crocker. 28 *Lancaster Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.** March 1888.

1650 **Lawson,** Thomas Mann. *Hill Top, Armley, Leeds.* 600, *600.* January 1889.

1651 **Lazenby,** Frederick. *Capital & Counties Bank, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M. May 1901.

1652 **Lea,** Edwin, J.P. *Cear Glow, Churchdown, nr. Cheltenham.* P.P.J.G.W. October 1900.

1653 **Leah,** John. *Cobar, New South Wales.* P.D.G.W. October 1895.

1654 **Le Cronier,** Dr. Maxwell. 40 *David Place, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1897.

1655 **Lee-Bryce,** Robert. *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.D.G.M. (S.C.) March 1895.

1656 **Lee-Dillon,** the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.* 1165, *1165.* May 1897.

1657 **Leeson,** Charles John. *P. and Tel. Dep., Georgetown, Queensland.* 769 (S.C.), P.M. Jan. 1892.

1658 **Le Feuvre,** Major John Emilius, J.P. 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.

1659 **Le Feuvre,** Dr. William Philip. *Tou's River, Cape Colony.* 1603. January 1899.

1660 **Lehmann,** Viggo. *Pilestroede 70b, Christiania, Norway.* Lodge Oscar til den flammende Stjerne. October 1897.

1661 **Leigh,** George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.

1662 **Leigh,** William Stonier. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.N. June 1898.

1663 **Leighton,** Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C., London.* 263. May 1897.

1664 **Leighton,** Alexander Robert. 441 *Calle Piedad. Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.D. October 1898.

1665 **Lello,** Horace John. 467 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. May 1898.

1666 **Lemon,** Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W, P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.

1667 **Lena,** Joseph. 132 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 11. November 1900.

1668 **Leslie,** Major John Henry, R.A. (Retired list.) *Hathersage, North Derbyshire.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.D.C. (R.A.), Punjub. Local Secretary for H.M. Army. October 1891.

1669 **Letts,** Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509. October 1898.

1670 **Levander,** Frederick William, F.R.A.S. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.

1671 **Leversedge,** Robert Coram. *Eng. Depmt., G.P.O., E.C., London.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.G.S., Middlesex. June 1900.

1672 ***Leveson,** Edward John. 6 *Queens Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** January 1901.

1673 **Levoy,** Lewis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.

1674 **Lewenberg,** Jacob Frank, M.D. 2321 *Oxford Street, Philadelphia.* 11 (D.C.), *3* (D.C.) May 1891.

1675 **Lewes,** Prince Kinnear, Capt., R.A. *Shoeburyness.* October 1896.

1676 **Lewin,** Francis Montague Spencer. 32 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2000, *2000.* October 1900.

1677 **Lewin,** Frederick. 11 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1155. March 1900.

1678 **Lewis,** Charles Edwardes. *Baeda Street, Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) Oct. 1892.

1679 **Lewis,** Edward Charles. 77 *Palace Road, Tulse Hill Park, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Essex. Jan. 1897.

1680 **Lewis,** Harold. *Mercury Office, Bristol.* Keeper of the Archives, Bristol. February 1887.

1681 **Lewis,** J. J. *Fron Deg, Mold, North Wales.* 1477, P.M. October 1900.

1682 **Lewis,** Rayner Blount. 37 *Annerley Park, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1683 **Lewis,** Thomas White, M A., M.D. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* XXV. (I.C.) Oct. 1898.

1684 **Litchenfeld,** Sigmund. 300 *Regent Street, W., London.* Pr.G.Stew., Herts. October 1896.

1685 **Lidgey,** William. *Devoran, Truro, Cornwall.* 589, P.M., 1006, P.Z. October 1889.

1686 **Lightfoot,** Bruce. *Station Master, Shoreham, Kent.* 1915, W.M. March 1889.

1687 **Lightfoot,** Richard Henry. *Herberton, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.

1688 **Lindsay,** Thomas. 13 *Minerva Street, Glasgow.* 553, *69.* October 1897.

1689 ***Lindsay,** Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.

1690 **Line,** Harry. *Willow Grove, Chislehurst, Kent.* 2266. March 1898.

1691 **Linsell,** William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.

1692 **Lipinski,** Louis. *Box* 119 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 738 (S.C.) May 1889.

1693 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hope Villa, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 1479. March 1901.

1694 **Lissack,** Simeon. *Box* 511, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) January 1891.

1695 **Lister,** Colville William. *Railway Station, Grandchester, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

1696 **Littleton,** Joseph. 28 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.

1697 **Livsey,** Milton. 60 *Providence Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1893.

1698 **Lloyd,** James John. *Box* 105, *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2486. January 1897.

1699 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. 50 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.

1700 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Box* 105, *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539, P.M. Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. October 1894.

1701 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. Local Sec. for Nebraska. May 1900.

1702 **Lockwood,** Joseph. 50 *Strada Reale, Malta.* 1926, *349.* May 1899.

1703 **Lockwood,** Luke A. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Connecticut, Grand Representative of England.** October 1894.

1704 **Lodge,** W. R. 14 *Fern Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 2391. January 1901.

1705 **Loewy,** Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209, *220,* P.H.P. Local Secretary for New York. May 1894.

1706 **Logan,** William. *Langley Park, Durham.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. February 1887.

1707 **Logan,** William Charles. *Llys Alaw, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1895.

1708 ***Long,** Geoffrey Rogers. *Moulmein, Burma.* 542, *542.* November 1896.

1709 **Longman,** Henry. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.

1710 **Longman,** Val. J. Rod. 35 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1328. January 1898.

1711 **Loomes,** Reuben. 83 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1899.

1712 **Loutit,** William F. *Naracoorte, South Australia.* 42, P.M. October 1900.

1713 **Lovegrove,** Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.

1714 **Lovell,** Arthur. 5 *Portman Street, W., London.* 1425. October 1898.

1715 **Lowe,** F. J. *The Mount House, Shrewsbury.* 117. March 1898.

1716 **Luck,** Henry Courtenay, A.K.C., F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S., A.S.E. *Brisbane, Queensland.* Dis.Gr.Sec. **Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) October 1890.

1717 **Lunn,** Alfred George. 85 *Northenden Road, Sale, Cheshire.* 317. June 1901.

1718 **Lunn,** Henry Simpson, M.D. 5 *Endleigh Gardens, N.W., London.* 2410, *2410.* January 1898.

1719 **Lunt,** Dr. D. C. M. *Lymm, Cheshire.* 1565. October 1901.

1720 **Lyon,** H. Thomson, M.I.E.E. 57 *Onslow Square, S.W., London.* 1789. January 1899.

1721 **Lyons-Montgomery,** Foster Kynaster Walter. *Brit. S.A. Co., Cape Town.* 1331. January 1898.

1722 **Mabin,** Frank. 10 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 105. January 1891.

1723 **Macadam,** William Ivison, F.R.S.Edin., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A.Scot. *Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Director Ceremonies, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** March 1890.

1724 **MacAlister,** Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

1725 **MacArthur,** Peter Robertson. 11 *Randolph Place, Mount Florida, Glasgow.* May 1899.

1726 **MacBride,** Andrew Somerville. 17 *Doune Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.* D.P.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1727 **MacCalla,** W. A. Editor of "Keystone." 239 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* March 1894.

1728 **McCombie,** W. G. 20 *Queenhithe, E.C., London.* 1232, Bourne, Lincolns. March 1898.

1729 **MacCullough,** William. *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.) North Island. March 1891.

1730 **MacDonald,** Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 754, P.M., *69.* January 1893.

1731 **MacDonald,** John. *Bowen, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) P.M., *127* (S.C.) P.Z. Local Secretary for Bowen. November 1896.

1732 **MacDonald,** John Christopher. 6 *Lynwood Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1733 **MacDonald,** Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Scotland.** June 1891.

1734 **MacDonnell,** Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1735 **MacDowall,** Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kircudbright, N.B.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.Sc.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.

1736 **MacDowall,** G. A. *Jesmond, Plaistow, Essex.* 2291. January 1892.

1737 **Mace,** Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1738 **Macfarlane,** George. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1546, P.M., *1546.* Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1897.

1739 **Macfarlane,** Rev. Peter. 281 *Fourth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, *7.* June 1901.

1740 **MacGee,** Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1741 **Machin,** Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M., *2489.* March 1901.

1742 **Macintyre,** Richard Beech. *Gayudah, Queensland.* March 1895.

1743 **Mackay,** Wallace. 26 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1744 **Mackenzie,** Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Scribe E. Local Sec. for Inverness. November 1893.

1745 **Mackenzie,** Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), P.M. 227 (S.C.) October 1900.

1746 **Mackenzie,** J. E. *Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409. May 1890.

1747 **MacKenzie,** James. *Belize, British Honduras.* 339 (S.C.), *115* (S.C.) November 1895.

1748 **Mackersy,** Lindsay. 74 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* 48, (S.C.) P.M. June 1900.

1749 **MacKinnon,** Ludovic, Lieut. Derbyshire Regiment. *Chatham.* 1843. March 1898.

1750 **MacKway,** Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 2310,P.M. *1216,* P.Z. May 1901.

1751 **MacLean,** Lachlan. *Capetown.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. March 1893.

1752 **MacLean,** Peter. *Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), P.M., *247* (S.C.) October 1894.

1753 **MacLeavy,** James. *Wirral Hotel, New Ferry, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* January 1894.

1754 **MacLeod,** George. 7 *Upper Hill Street, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Pr.G.S.W., *115,* H. January 1895.

1755 **MacLeod,** James Morrison. 6 *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1756 ***MacMillan,** Frederick Douglas. *Box 1541, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744, (S.C.) November 1890.

1757 **Macnaughton,** James. *Dundarave, Pitlochry, N.B.* 814, W.M. March 1901.

1758 ***MacNeill,** Percy Russell. 5 *Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1759 **Macpherson-Grant,** George Bertram. *Ballindalloch Castle, Scotland.* Pr.G.W., Inverness. March 1896.

1760 **Macpherson-Grant,** John. *Milton Cottage, Kingussie, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Inverness.** May 1894.

1761 **Mactaggart,** Major Charles, M.B., I.M.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. March 1898.

1762 **Mager,** William Kelk. *Queenstown, South Africa.* P.M. May 1893.

1763 **Maguire,** Edward. *Gowrie Crossing, S. and W.R., Queensland.* 826 (S.C.), P.M. May 1898.

1764 **Mahon,** Ernest Leonard. *Pollibetta, Coorg, India.* 2576, P.M., *1043.* June 1896.

1765 **Makeham,** Henry William Payne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S A. 330 *New Cross Road, S.E., London.* 1559, P.M., *1275,* P.Z. October 1896.

1766 **Makein,** William. 33 *Torbay Street, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 180. March 1896.

1767 **Makovski,** Stanislaus. *Fairlawn, Redhill, Surrey.* 416, P.M. October 1896.

1768 **Malcolm,** Alexander George. 2 *Huntley Gardens, Cathcart, Glasgow.* 754. November 1896.

1769 **Malcolm,** John Cooper. 30 *Spencer Street, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1896.

1770 **Maltby,** Charles Barnard Richard. 4 *Queen Street Place, E.C., London.* 2562, P.M. May 1899.

1771 **Mander,** James. *Compton House, Hounslow, W., London.* 1201, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

1772 **Manfield,** Harry. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

1773 **Mangles,** William Waring. 19 *Chesham Place, Brighton.* 811. June 1897.

1774 **Manley,** Herbert, M.A., M.B. *West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 2385, P.M., *662,* P.Z. June 1896.

1775 **Mann,** Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112.* March 1892.

1776 **Manning,** Dr. Leslie Samuel. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2597. June 1900.

1777 **Mansbridge,** Josiah. 32 *Birchington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* October 1901.

1778 **Mansfield,** W. W. *Belle Vue House, Dean's Brook Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702,* P.Z. May 1898.

1779 **Manton,** James Odom. *Gower Street, Derby.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

1780 **Manuel,** Robert. 5 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196,* P.Z. October 1893.

1781 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 256. June 1890.

1782 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

1783 **Margerison,** James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. May 1897.

1784 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. 4 *St. George's Place, Northampton.* P.P.G.W. May 1892.

1785 **Marling,** W. J. P. *Stanley Park, Stroud, Gloucester.* 702. January 1898.

1786 **Marlow,** C. F. 375 *Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1551. May 1891.

1787 **Marples,** Robert Muffett. 54 *Bedford Court Mansions, W.C., London.* 754. June 1900.

1788 **Marr,** Robert. 29 *Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C., London.* 238. June 1896.

1789 **Marrian,** Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489,* P.Z. June 1895.

1790 **Marrison,** Oswald S. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1791 **Marriott,** H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 5 (Sp.C.), *259* (S.C.) January 1897.

1792 **Marrs,** Henry John. *Casilla* 148, *G.P.O., Buenos Ayres.* 2459, P.M., *2329.* June 1901.

1793 **Marrs,** John H. *Box* 113, *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chapter, K. October 1898.

1794 **Marshall,** Augustine, M.D. *London Road South, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452. January 1899.

1795 **Marshall,** A. V. 211 *Camberwell Road, S.E., London.* 1539. June 1898.

1796 **Marshall,** Henry. *Wellington Street, Leeds.* 1001. May 1898.

1797 **Marshall,** James. 24 *Charing Cross, S.W., London.* 4, P.M., *50.* March 1892.

1798 **Marshall,** William Bayley, F.S.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. *Richmond Hill, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R., Warwickshire. June 1892.

1799 **Marsland,** Octavius. 15 *Seething Lane, E.C., London.* 19. November 1895.

1800 **Marson,** James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* 726, *726.* Local Secretary for Staffordshire. November 1893.

1801 **Marston,** Henry Charles. *Church Street, West Hartlepool.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham. March 1900.

1802 **Marston,** Thomas Henry. *Casilla* 170, *Rosaria de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* June 1898.

1803 **Martin,** F. E. 14 *St. Andrew's Street, Dublin.* 261. May 1901.

1804 **Martin,** George. 5 *Melbourne Terrace, Bradford.* 702, *702.* January 1890.

1805 **Martin,** George. 19 *Eltham Road, Lee, Kent.* 829, P.M., *2099.* October 1896.

1806 **Martin,** John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, Essex.* 1056. May 1899.

1807 **Martin,** William Henry. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1896.

1808 ***Marty,** Francis Charles. *Casilla Correo* 32, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, P.M., *1553.* May 1898.

1809 **Masey,** Francis Edward. 44 *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* October 1899.

1810 **Mason,** Charles Letch. *The Hollies, Cliff Road, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. June 1887.

1811 **Mason,** J. J. *Hamilton, Ontario.* **Grand Secretary for Canada.** March 1888.

1812 **Mason,** John. *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Oct. 1897.

1813 **Mason,** Richard Cogan, 18 *John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2241. January 1901.

1814 **Mason,** William Edward. *Advertiser Office, Durban, Natal.* 447 (S.C.) March 1900.

1815 **Massey,** Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M., Florida. March 1898.

1816 **Massey-Hicks,** John Moses. P.O.B. 2031, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 853, P.M. October 1890.

1817 **Massie,** E. J. *Simla House, Spring Road, Bedford.* P.G.D.D.C., West Yorks. January 1888.

1818 **Masson,** David Parkes. *Lahore, Punjab, E.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

1819 **Matalha,** E., Baron de. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 738, P.M., *738.* October 1889.

1820 **Mathews,** Robert Humphrys. *Cootamundra, New South Wales.* 185, P.M. November 1895.

1821 **Mathieson,** James. *Box* 1022, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

1822 **Matier,** Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1888.

1823 **Matthew,** John. *Box* 92, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1824 **Matthews,** Edmund Harry. *Royal Bank of Queensland, Croydon, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), *273* (S.C.) October 1899.

1825 **Matthews,** H. J. 15 *St, Stephen's Square, Bayswater, W., London.* 2509, P.M. January 1899.

1826 **Matthews,** James Woodrow. 32 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1827 **Matthews,** Robert C. *Sheridan Street, Gundagai, New South Wales.* 25, P.M. June 1895.

1828 **Matzinger,** Capt. Theodore. 21 *Edith Road, West Kensington, S.W., London.* 174. May 1894.

1829 **Maund,** William Charles. *Chillagoe, North Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1896.

1830 **Maunsell,** Major G. W. *2nd Roy. W. Kent R., Field Force, S. Africa.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. Nov. 1897.

1831 ***Maxwell,** John M. *Room* 1, *Chicago Block, East Fifth Street, Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

1832 **Maye,** William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Std.B. (R.A.) Jan. 1889.

1833 **Mayer,** Daniel. 18 *Great Marlborough Street, W.C., London.* **Grand Deacon.** May 1898.

1834 **Mayfield,** Joseph. *Roma, Queensland.* 780 (S.C.), P.M., *190* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Roma. October 1892.

1835 **McAdam,** Archibald Campbell. 20 *Arundel Drive, Battlefield, Langside, Glasgow.* 0, *67*, P.Z. March 1900.

1836 **McCaw,** J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Coolard Lodge, East Finchley, N., London.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.

1837 **M'Cullough,** David Ballantyne. *Melbourne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2119, P.M., *908.* October 1898.

1838 **McDowall,** Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1901.

1839 **M'Eachern,** Archibald. *Malvern Hills, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1898.

1840 **McGuigan,** Edward. 801 *Odd Fellows Building, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.* 445, P.M. May 1900.

1841 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. *Schoolmaster, Newcastle, Natal.* 31 (W.A.C.) May 1901.

1842 **M'Lean,** Hugh Gordon. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2338. Local Sec. for Hughenden. March 1899.

1843 **McLean,** William. *Ardgour Church Street, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* 57, W.M., *17.* May 1901.

1844 **McLennan,** John Paul. *Houie's Creek, Mansfield, Victoria.* 131, P.M., *64.* November 1899.

1845 **McMillan,** Donald. 12 *Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1846 **McMurray,** Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2727, *88.* March 1901.

1847 **Mead,** Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, P.M. March 1900.

1848 **Mears,** Arthur. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St., P.Dis.G.S.B., Queensland. Local Secretary for Cairns. March 1888.

1849 **Meek,** J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

1850 **Meggy,** Arthur Robert. *Orthez, Hare Street, Romford, Essex.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1898.

1851 ***Mehta,** Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891

1852 ***Meikle,** John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, W.M., *2566.* November 1900.

1853 **Meldrum,** Hon. Dato J. *Iskander Hall, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1 (S.C.) January 1901.

1854 **Mendelssohn,** Max. 56 *Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, N., London.* 212, *1839.* January 1889.

1855 **Mendelssohn,** Sidney. *Ashleigh, Fairhazel Gdns., Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1409, P.M. Jan. 1889.

1856 **Menzies,** James Herbert. 47 *Earl's Court Square, S.W., London.* May 1901.

1857 **Mercer,** Harry West. *Box 6, Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1858 **Mercer,** Thomas James. 7 *Connaught Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 2427, P.M., *1605.* Jan. 1895.

1859 **Meredith,** Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master, Ireland.** March 1898.

1860 **Meredith,** Morgan. *Mayne, Brisbane, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), P.M. November 1896.

1861 **Merrick,** Rev. George Purnell. *Chaplain's House, Camden Road, N., London.* P.Pr G.Chap., Surrey. June 1891.

1862 **Metcalf,** George Reuben, M.D. 110 *West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, W.M. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1892.

1863 **Metcalfe,** William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2372, P.M., *2372,* P.Z. November 1900.

1864 **Meyer,** Ernest Alfred. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.) October 1898.

1865 **Meyer,** Frank. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E., London.* 1471. March 1895.

1866 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. 188 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 185. March 1901.

1867 **Michell,** George Francis. *Gover Street, Adelaide, S. Australia.* **Past Grand Steward.** Jan. 1896.

1868 **Michelsen,** Michel Bernard. 47 *London Road, Enmore, Sydney, New South Wales.* 42. Oct. 1900.

1869 **Mickley,** George, M.A., M.B *Freshwell House, Saffron Waldon, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1890.

1870 **Milburn,** Robert. 84 *Brae Side Street, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *87.* March 1900.

1871 **Miles,** Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. March 1888.

1872 **Miles,** William. *Tinana, Maryborough, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) March 1895.

1873 **Millar,** George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241.* May 1897.

1874 **Miller,** Frederick Richard, F.R.C.S. 31 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 753. January 1898.

1875 **Miller,** George Henry. *Mill View, Edgworthstown, Ireland.* Pr.G.Ins., Meath. March 1892.

1876 **Miller,** Harry Risch. 9 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 58. June 1899.

1877 **Miller,** James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), D.M. October 1896.

1878 **Miller,** John. *Quilmes, Buenos Aires.* 2459, P.M., *2329,* H. Janaary 1901.

1879 **Miller,** T. L. *Eyre Cottage, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1897.

1880 **Miller,** W. S. *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. May 1899.

1881 **Miller,** W. Scott. *Belfaris, Grove Park, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 2500. January 1899.

1882 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsford, near Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. May 1893.

1883 **Milne,** J. G. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1884 **Milne,** W. G. *Box 402, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1885 **Milthorp,** Edward Fairburn, J.P. 1 *Burns Street, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. January 1900.

1886 **Milton,** John Harold. 9 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 2511, P.M., *174.* May 1897.

1887 **Mims,** Frederick Bosworth. *Laurifer, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 435, P.M. October 1898.

1888 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 204, P.M. June 1900.

1889 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Holmbury, Norbiton Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1013. Jan. 1896.

1890 **Mitchell,** John Mitchell. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1895.

1891 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1894.

1892 **Mitchell,** Wilmot Wadsworth. *Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., U.S.A.* Meridian L., P.M., Putnam C. March 1900.

1893 **Moar,** John Ingram. 15 *Beak Street, W., London.* 813, P.M. March 1898.

1894 **Mocke,** Petrus Johannes Keeve. *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town.* Goede Trouw Lodge. January 1899.

1895 **Mold,** Charles Trevor. 760 *Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.* **District Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Argentine Republic. June 1894.

1896 **Mold,** Reginald. 682 *Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* **P.Dis.Gr.Sec., P.Dis.Gr.Sc.E.** June 1901.

1897 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Wynnum, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.

1898 **Molloy,** Harry J. *French Rocks, Mysore, India.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

1899 **Moncrieff,** John George. 48 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 2696. January 1900.

1900 **Montague,** John Henry. 101 *New Bond Street, W., London.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

1901 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

1902 **Monteith,** Robert. *State School, St. George, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

1903 **Montesole,** Max. *Authors' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 1766. June 1901.

1904 **Montgomery,** Thomas. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Minnesota.** May 1893.

1905 **Mooers,** Edwin. *Kingston, Ontario, Canada.* 79, *20.* March 1896.

1906 **Moon,** John G. *William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. October 1896.

1907 **Moore,** Edward D. 318 *North East Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.* 500, *6.* May 1900.

1908 **Moore,** Lieut.-Col. Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

1909 **Moore,** Silas R. 1015 *South G. Street, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand Steward.** Oct. 1895.

1910 **Moore,** Lieut.-Col. W. F., A.S.C. 1 *Wellington Villa, Military Road, Cork.* P.Dep.D.G.M., Malta. June 1898.

1911 **Moorhouse,** Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. 1900.

1912 **Moors,** Henry. 498 *Punt Hill, South Yarra, Victoria.* 151, P.M., *1*, P.Z. October 1892.

1913 **Morecroft,** Arthur Hubert. 5 *Castle Street, Liverpool.* 2316. March 1890.

1914 **Morgan,** Charles Talgai. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. June 1894.

1915 **Morgan,** Robert Barton. 3 *Lincoln's Inn, Corporation Street, Birmingham.* P.P.G.St.B. Nov. 1893.

1916 **Morgan,** T. Westlake. *Bangor, North Wales.* 1849, W.M. March 1901.

1917 **Morison,** William Hunter. *Longreach, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.Stew. October 1901.

1918 **Morland,** John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* D.Pr.G.M. June 1896.

1919 **Morley,** Edward. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2338. May 1894.

1920 **Morphy,** Ferdinand Jamison. *Club de Residentes, Estrangeros, Buenos Ayres.* **Grand Superintendent, Argentine Republic.** March 1897.

1921 **Morrill,** Warren P. *Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72.* May 1901.

1922 **Morris,** John Jones. 24 *Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St. May 1894.

1923 **Morris,** Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 231, P.M. Jan. 1894.

1924 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 25 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 1593. March 1898.

1925 **Morrison,** Robert. 99 *Napiershall Street, Glasgow, N.B.* 413, P.Dep.M., *50*, P.Z. October 1888.

1926 **Morrison,** W. K. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

1927 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Grand Warden.** June 1896.

1928 **Moss,** William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

1929 **Mossop,** John. *Public Works Dept., Hong Kong.* P.Pr.G.R., Worcester. January 1898.

1930 **Moulder,** Victor J. 110 *Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 2694. March 1900.

1931 **Moulder,** Warwick James. *Warwick Villa, Goldsmith Road, Friern Barnet, N., London.* 1366. January 1901.

1932 **Moutray,** Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D. *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.G.Ch. March 1895.

1933 **Moyle,** J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

1934 **Moysey,** Thomas. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1935 **Muckleston-Allen,** Major Francke. *Llanfachreth, Valley R.S.O., Anglesey.* 1861, *384.* March 1893.

1936 **Mugford,** Sidney Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 135 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 276, W.M., J. January 1901.

1937 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 1704, P.M., P.Z. March 1894.

1938 **Muirhead,** Rev. John William. *Whitewood, Assa., Canada.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** Oct. 1900.

1939 **Muller,** Cornelius Johannes. *Cathcart Villa, Capetown.* P.Pr.G.Ins., Netherlands. March 1889.

1940 **Mulligan,** J. *Chief Jailor, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

1941 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 97 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1446, P.M., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

1942 **Munday,** Rev. J. G. *St. John Baptist Vicarage, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* P.P.G.Ch., Lincoln. March 1893.

1943 **Munro,** John. P.O.B. 174, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1944 **Murphy,** James Alexander. *Police Station, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1894.

1945 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 25 *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

1946 **Murray,** Alfred Alexander, LL.B., W.S., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* 2. **Grand Scribe N.** March 1898.

1947 **Murray,** James. 144 *Craig Park, Denistoun, Glasgow.* *50*, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas., Glasgow. March 1894.

1948 **Murray,** James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

1949 **Murrow,** Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonards.* 2189. March 1889.

1950 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) October 1895.

1951 **Myers,** Henry. *York Passage, High Street, Birmingham.* 1180, P.M., *1031.* October 1901.

1952 **Myers,** Moss Phineas. 80 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W., London.* 2522. May 1896.

1953 **Mylne,** Thomas. *Brisbane, Queensland.* **District Grand Master, Provincial Grand Superintendent** (S.C.), **Queensland.** March 1892.

1954 **Nadel,** Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.A.G.Pt. March 1897.

1955 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. *3 Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1956 **Naoroji,** Dadabhai. *Washington House, 72 Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1159, P.M. Jan. 1895.

1957 **Napper,** Sidney. *9 Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.

1958 **Nash,** Frank Archibald. *Clovelly, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 2581. January 1898.

1959 **Nash,** Stewart. *Gympie, Queensland.* 1249, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1897.

1960 **Naylor,** Walter Olliver. *Box 188, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313, *2313.* October 1896.

1961 **Nelson,** George. *Villa Devoto, Buenos Ayres.* P.Dis.G.D., Dis.G.Stand.B., (R.A.) March 1891.

1962 **Nelson,** George Cawood. *Myrtle Villa, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 651 (S.C.) June 1895.

1963 **Nelson,** Peter August. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 982, P.M , *205* (S.C.), P.J. October 1896.

1964 **Nelson,** William Cowper. *713 Columbia Building, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* 1, *1*, P.H.P. May1894.

1965 **Ness,** James Ross. *The Groves, Casal Balzan, Malta.* 2755, *349.* March 1900.

1966 **Nethersole,** Captain Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras.* 150, *150.* March 1897.

1967 **New,** Thomas Cheney. *2 Prospect Place, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.* Pr.G.St.B. June 1896.

1968 **Newman,** A. *P.O., Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1969 **Newman,** Frank. *90 Shardeloes Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1310. June 1898.

1970 ***Newman,** Henry Field. *40 High Street, Pwllheli, North Wales.* 117. October 1888.

1971 **Newstead,** W. J. *128 Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1973. November 1899.

1972 **Newton,** James. *23 Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.G.Sec., P.G.Sc.E., East Lancashire. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** February 1887.

1973 **Newton,** William John. *Brightside, Heswall, Cheshire.* 1289, *537.* June 1898.

1974 **Newton,** William Watson. *52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** May 1894.

1975 **Nicholes,** W. S. *8 Pownall Gardens, Hounslow, Middlesex.* 209, P.M. October 1896.

1976 **Nicholl,** Allan Hume. *St. Hilda's, Laurie Park, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744, P.M. June 1900.

1977 **Nichols,** H. Bertram. *41 Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1180. May 1898.

1978 **Nicholson,** J. J. *Florida, Vaal River Colony.* 67 (I.C.) May 1898.

1979 **Nicholson,** John. *Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 12, P.M. January 1901.

1980 **Nickel,** Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* L. zur Perle. October 1895.

1981 **Nicklin,** John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

1982 **Nickolls,** J. B. *The Grange, Guernsey.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. Local Secretary for the Channel Islands. October 1901.

1983 **Nicol,** John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

1984 **Nieuwoudt,** Gerrit, M.B., M.R.C.S. *Darling, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* St. Jan. (D.C.), *56* (S.C.) October 1901.

1985 **Nightingale,** Charles. *Glover's Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. January 1900.

1986 **Nilsson,** Pehr. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Ch. May1900.

1987 **Nixon,** Dr. Edward John. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

1988 **Nixon,** John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

1989 **Noakes,** H. W. *3 Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 108, P.M., *749*, Z. May 1892.

1990 **Noakes,** J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 92, *92.* March 1901.

1991 **Nock,** George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Hull.* 1896. January 1889.

1992 **Nock,** Guy Henry. *Lloyd's Bank, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

1993 **Noehmer,** C. W. *3 Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 186, P.M. January 1895.

1994 **Norden,** Rev. Henry Louis. *4 The Gardens, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Suffolk. June 1898.

1995 **Nordstrom,** Dr. A. L. *Wexjö, Sweden.* June 1901.

1996 **Norfolk,** Thomas. *9 Manor Row, Roseberry Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

1997 **Norman,** George. *12 Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41*, P.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

1998 **Norman,** George. *Alpha House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1888.

1999 **North,** W. J. R. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

2000 **Norton,** James Stephen. *8 Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.J.D. March 1900.

2001 **Nunn,** Richard Joseph, M.D. *5 York Street East, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. November 1889.

2002 **Nuttall,** John Robert. *13 Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

2003 **Oakes,** Jabez James. *37 Rushton Road, Burslem, Staffords.* 1339. January 1900.
2004 **O'Donnell,** Francis. *1570 Grove Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.* P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.
2005 **O'Duffy,** John. *54 Rutland Square, Dublin.* 227, *93.* January 1899.
2006 **Oehley,** Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.
2007 **Oetzmann,** Charles H. *Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1898.
2008 **Officer,** William. *21 Castle Street, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.
2009 **Oliver,** Andrew. *5 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W., London.* 263, *2416.* May 1900.
2010 **Oliver,** Thomas Gordon. *One Mile, Gympie, Queensland.* 863 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.
2011 **Oppert,** Emile Daniel. *9 New Broad Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1895.
2012 **Oram,** William Adams. *Manila, Phillipine Islands.* P.Dis.D.G., Japan. May 1897.
2013 **Oranje,** Pieter. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.), P.M. October 1898.
2014 **Orchard,** Vivian. *124 Blackheath Hill, S.E., London.* 79, P.M. March 1895.
2015 **Orme,** James Edgerton. *880 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 163, P.M., *45.* Nov. 1895.
2016 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. *22 Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.
2017 **Orr,** Andrew William, M.D. *Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 286 (I.C.) May 1897.
2018 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024.* November 1894.
2019 **Osman,** Constant Edward. *132 Commercial Road, E., London.* 2469, P.M. November 1898.
2020 **Overbeck,** H. E. *51 Station Road, Finchley, N., London.* 216, P.M. May 1898.
2021 **Owen,** S. Walsh, L.R.C.P. *10 Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 901, *201.* October 1898.
2022 **Owens,** Frederick Edward. *57 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, W.M., *2433.* May 1898.
2023 **Oxland,** Rev. John Oxley. *Hill Crests, Gillets, Pine Town, Natal.* **District Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2024 **Packer,** Henry John. *Asylum, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), H. Oct. 1894.
2025 **Page,** Alfred. *11 Fowler Street, South Shields.* 1676, *1626.* May 1895.
2026 **Page,** Alfred. *Long Row, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Tr. (R.A.) January 1899.
2027 **Page,** Alfred. *25 King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 79, P M. March 1899.
2028 **Page,** Augustus Hammond. *Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. October 1894.
2029 **Page,** W. S. *The Gales, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M. October 1894.
2030 **Page,** W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* Pr.G.Sec. October 1896.
2031 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.
2032 **Painter,** Edwin Richard. *71 Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 766. May 1898.
2033 **Pakes,** John James. *2 Cedar Road, Teddington.* 871, P.M., *140,* P.Z. January 1890.
2034 **Palmer,** Maj. A. S. *5 Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1165. November 1897.
2035 **Palmer,** Charles. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* 1469, P.M. May 1896.
2036 **Palmer,** Edward Joseph. *6a Austin Friars, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.
2037 **Palmer,** Frank T. *12 Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, W.M. January 1901.
2038 **Palmer,** Fred Freke. *122 Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W., London.* 46. March 1899.
2039 **Palmer,** Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.
2040 **Palmer,** Rev. James Nelson. *Pembridge, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1888.
2041 ***Palmer-Thomas,** R. *5 Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.
2042 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge. October 1891.
2043 **Papworth,** Oliver. *9 St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.
2044 **Paramore,** David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Grand High Priest.** Oct. 1893.
2045 **Parke,** George Henry. *St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154,* P.Z. January 1895.
2046 **Parker,** George Phillip. *3 Ormonde Terrace, N.W., London.* 1397, P.M. June 1898.
2047 **Parker,** Gerald Longley. *Box 287, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, *2566.* March 1899.
2048 **Parker,** William Fox. *Armidale, New South Wales.* Dis.G.Insp.W. May 1895.
2049 **Parkinson,** Thomas James. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. May 1901.
2050 **Parkyn,** Alfred Charles. *Par, Cornwall.* 1151, P.M. January 1900.
2051 **Partridge,** Samuel Steads. *16 De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.
2052 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Princess Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 39. March 1897.

2053 **Patlansky,** Joseph Manuel. P.O.B. 378, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* De Goede Trouw L. May 1892.

2054 **Paterson,** Walter Saunders. 17 *Park Road, Craven Road, Willesden, N.W., London.* 1268, P.M. May 1901.

2055 **Patterson,** Dr. John N. *Lismore House, Earlestown, Lancashire.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C. March 1901.

2056 **Patterson,** William George. *Townsville, Queenslaud.* 2670, P.M., *908.* May 1899.

2057 **Patton,** Thomas R. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Representative of Grand Lodge of England.** May 1887.

2058 **Paul,** George William Frederick, M.D. *Sandgate, Queensland.* 803. (S.C.), P.M. May 1899.

2059 **Pavitt,** G. W. 14 *Barking Road, Canning Town, E, London.* 860. May 1898.

2060 **Pawsey,** W. J. *Orchardleigh, Brockhurst, Gosport, Hants.* 2153, P.M. May 1900.

2061 **Paxon,** Harold Charles. *Kwala Lumpar, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* 2337. May 1895.

2062 **Paxton,** George. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435. January 1901.

2063 **Payne,** Henry R. J. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 4. January 1899.

2064 **Peacock,** Thomas Francis, F.S.A. *Springmead, Sidcup, Kent.* **Past Grand Steward.** Jan.1899.

2065 **Pearce,** Christopher. *Commercial Hill, Bournemouth.* *195.* March 1901.

2066 **Pearce,** Gilbert P. *Mellanear House, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.

2067 **Pearce,** Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2068 **Pearse,** Albert, Capt. R.A.M.C. *Aldershot.* 1174. March 1899.

2069 **Pearson,** Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.

2070 **Pechey,** Thomas Pollard. 24 *High Street, Maldon, Essex.* 1024, *1024.* January 1898.

2071 **Peck,** Allen Millard. 82 *Elm Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, P.M. May 1893.

2072 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209.* October 1891.

2073 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2074 ***Peek,** Rev. R. *Drewsteignton, Newton Abbot, Devon.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2075 **Pellon,** José F. *Ceinfuegos, Cuba.* **Grand Master.** May 1893.

2076 **Pemberton,** W. A. *Hermitage College, Naini Tal, N.W.P., India.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Bengal. Local Secretary for the N.W. Prov. and Oudh. March 1898.

2077 **Pembroke,** R. W. 45 *Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1155. May 1901.

2078 **Penlington,** Thomas. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 319 (I.C.) October 1894.

2079 **Penny,** Capt. J., I.M.S. *Dep. Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.* 542. March 1901.

2080 **Pentz,** Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town.* L. De Goede Hoop. Jan.1899.

2081 **Pepper,** J. F. *Handsworth, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H., Staffords. March 1898.

2082 **Perceval,** John. *Slanly View, Wexford, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2083 **Percival,** Ernest Passawer, LL.D. *Stefansplatz* 8, *Vienna.* 1415. November 1897.

2084 **Perry,** Harry. 30 *Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancs. March 1894.

2085 **Perryman,** Charles Henry. 55 *Doughty Street, W.C., London.* 2398, P.M. January 1899.

2086 **Peters,** Frederick William. *Box* 747, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* January 1889.

2087 **Peters,** Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2088 **Petherbridge,** Robert. 7 *Garrick Street, W.C., London.* 183. May 1901.

2089 **Petrie,** David. *Box* 152, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

2090 **Pettigrew,** George Attwood. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2091 **Phelps,** W. E. 6 *Diamond Terrace, Blackheath, S E., London.* 1670, P.M., *2395.* January 1898.

2092 **Phillipson,** Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade* 24, *Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2093 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 440 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13.* March 1894.

2094 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2095 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38. May 1898.

2096 **Philon,** Nicholas. *Piraeus, Greece.* **Grand Secretary, Greece.** Local Secretary for Greece. March 1890.

2097 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1892.

2098 **Pickering,** Thomas. 42 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24, *24.* June 1892.

2099 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. October 1898.

2100 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 26 *Colville Square, W., London.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2101 **Pickett,** John. *Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2102 **Pickford,** Alfred. 14 *Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 1375, P.M., *1387,* June 1898.

2103 ***Pierce,** W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2104 **Pierson,** Joseph Waldie. *Box* 561, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1665, *1665.* March 1889.

2105 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* 391, 1204, P.M., *891,* P.H. October 1896.

2106 **Pilcher,** Herbert Catchpool. *S. Brit. Ins. Co., Cape Town.* 398, S.C. January 1901.

2107 **Pile,** William. *Sutton, Surrey.* P.P.G.St.B., P.P.G.So.N. November 1893.

2108 **Pillinger,** Charles Edward. 18 *Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 902. March 1900.

2109 **Pimlott,** William Henry. *King's Creek, Clifton, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.) October 1895.

2110 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. P.O.B. 1759, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest, Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana.** May 1887.

2111 **Pinder,** James. 157 *Graham Road, Hackney, N.E., London.* P.P.G.Tr., P.P.G.So., Essex. Nov. 1895.

2112 **Pinwill,** William Richard. *8th King's Regiment, Holywood, Belfast.* 2477. June 1897.

2113 **Pittman,** J. J. 59 *Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2114 **Pitts,** Alvah Grenelle. 33 *Newberry Building, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357, *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2115 **Plumbe,** Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2116 **Pocklington,** W. H. 5 *Arthur Road, Holloway, N., London.* 1288, P.M. May 1898.

2117 **Pocock,** James Charles. *Bromley, Kent.* 224, P.M., *195.* March 1893.

2118 **Poirin,** Napoleon Vincent Phillippe. *Beckington, Burnt Ash Road, S.E., London.* 2579. Jan. 1898.

2119 **Polasky,** Dr. A. 416 *West Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 210, *14,* P.H.P. Oct. 1901.

2120 **Pollard,** Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1889.

2121 **Polson,** Thomas Andrew. 33 *Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1826, W.M., *2000.* Jan. 1901.

2122 **Pond,** Samuel. *Blandford, Dorset.* 1266. January 1897.

2123 **Poole,** William George. *Redlands, Albion Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2124 ***Pope,** Edward Barfoot George. *Box* 1239, *Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617.* May 1892.

2125 **Pope,** Seth L. *Box* 256, *Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* January 1899.

2126 **Porter,** James. *Llys Llewellyn, Conway, North Wales.* 755, P.M., P.P.G.Reg. March 1895.

2127 **Postans,** Capt. Edward W. *Fairfield House, Cheshunt, Herts.* 34, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2128 **Postlewaite,** William H. 1620 *Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84. January 1900.

2129 **Poston,** Henry. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. March 1892.

2130 **Potter,** Robert. 9 *Crossley Street, Halifax.* 275, P.M., *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2131 **Powell,** F. A., F.R.I.B.A. 344 *Kennington Road, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Monmouth. **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

2132 **Powis,** George Trigance. 78 *Loop Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2133 **Powley,** George Henry. *Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** October 1891.

2134 **Pownall,** Wright D. 54 *Bleecker Street, New York City, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1900.

2135 **Praeger,** Lt.-Col. Henry J. F. 38 *Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2484. March 1898.

2136 **Pratt-Saunders,** Col. R. J., R.A. *Saunders Grove, Baltinglass, Ireland.* **Provincial Grand Master, Wicklow and Wexford.** March 1898.

2137 **Prenzlau,** Julius. *Bosjes Spruit, Brandfort, O R.C.* 1022, Lodge Unity (D.C.) March 1895.

2138 **Preston,** Donald William. *Penryn, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So. March 1899.

2139 **Preston,** Robert Arthur Berthon, M.A. 1 *Elm Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 1118, P.M., P.Z. January 1890.

2140 **Pretorius,** W. J. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.

2141 **Pretty,** Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.S.W. June 1900.

2142 **Pringle,** Sir Norman Robert, Bart. *Junior Army & Navy Club, St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 92. January 1898.

2143 **Prior,** Ephraim. 303 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield.* 1794. January 1898.

2144 **Probyn,** Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Grand Treasurer.** May 1897.

2145 **Procter,** Alfred. 22 *Bootham Crescent, York.* 236, P.M., *236.* January 1897.

2146 **Proctor,** Frederick Stephen. *Qu'Appelle, Assa, Canada.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1896.

2147 **Proctor,** John James Beauchamp. *South African College, Cape Town.* P.D.G.W. May 1899.

2148 **Proudfoot,** William James Crumpton Dallas. *Box 11, St. Vincent, West Indies.* **Past District Grand Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Barbados.** June 1901.

2149 **Prynn,** Fred. *New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C., London.* 334. June 1898.

2150 ***Pryce,** Thomas Lawrence. P.O.B. 186, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 828, *2313.* Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2151 **Puckle,** Walter Bridge. *Selby Lodge, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.* 162. May 1890.

2152 **Pudsey,** Colonel Henry Fawcett. 6 *Crown Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull.* P.P.G.D. June 1889.

2153 **Pugh,** Henry James. *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.* 43, P.M. March 1901.

2154 **Pulsford,** Francis William. *New Road, Poplar, E., London.* 898, P.M. May 1899.

2155 **Pulvermann,** Martin. 26 *Minories, E.C., London.* 19. October 1895.

2156 **Purey-Cust,** the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2157 **Purkiss,** William Henry. 38 *Featherstone Street, E.C., London.* 860, *860.* March 1891.

2158 **Purton,** John Frederick. *Tenby House, Palace Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269.* March 1901.

2159 **Purvis,** Rev. A. E. 1 *De Vaux Place, Salisbury.* 379. March 1897.

2160 **Pye,** Lieut. William Edmund. *Bolarum, Deccan, India.* 1870. March 1898.

2161 **Pyke,** John. *North Tawton, Devon.* 1753. June 1898.

2162 **Pym,** Edward Ferriter Lucas. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2746, P.M. October 1899.

2163 **Pynegar,** Henry. 5 *Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 890. January 1900.

2164 **Quayle,** Mark. P.O.B. 919, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2165 **Rahman,** the Hon. Abdul Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C.M.G. *Johore Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1152. November 1893.

2166 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721.* March 1890.

2167 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1890.

2168 **Ramsay,** John Carmichael. *Dalhousie, Waratah, Newcastle, N.S.W.* Dis.G.Insp. of W. Local Secretary for New South Wales. March 1894.

2169 **Ramsay,** William Boswell. *Box 258, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), P.M. October 1899.

2170 **Randell,** George. *St. Paul's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. January 1892.

2171 **Randolph,** Lieut.-General Charles Wilson. 76 *Chester Square, S.W., London.* **Grand Superintendent, Sussex.** May 1893.

2172 **Ranken,** Hugh Bullen. *Bank of Australia, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2167. March 1900.

2173 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. 13 *Rufford Road, Elm Park, Fairfield, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z. May 1892.

2174 **Rawbone,** John. *Middelburg, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2175 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Elsinore, The Avenue, Yeovil, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2176 **Raymond,** Percy Miles. *Box 554, Sacramento, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.

2177 **Rayner,** Felix Reuben. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 1790. November 1900.

2178 **Rayner,** William J. *Westbury, Chart Lane, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2179 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2180 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. 129 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., London.* 1768, *2000.* January 1897.

2181 **Redfearn,** Thomas Butler. 20 *Scale Lane, Hull.* P.P.G.W., A.P.G.Sec., A.P.G.Sc.E. Jan. 1895.

2182 **Reece,** R. J., M.D. 62 *Addison Gardens, W., London.* 69, P.M., *410*, P.Z. January 1899.

2183 **Reed,** Aubone S. 6 *Caroline Street, Eaton Square, S.W., London.* 5. November 1899.

2184 **Reed,** George William. 92 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 13, P.M. March 1899.

2185 **Reed,** W. H. 4 *Westbury Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382. January 1893.

2186 **Reep,** John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1260, P.M. **Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) June 1890.

2187 **Rees,** Thomas Ernest. *Box 691, Cape Town.* 1366. March 1898.

2188 **Reeve,** William. 65½ *York Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 901. May 1900.

2189 **Reid,** Arthur Henry, F.R.I.B.A. *Box* 120, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Sup. of W., Transvaal and Eastern Division, South Africa. October 1889.

2190 **Reid,** Godfrey Forest. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. May 1895.

2191 **Reid,** John. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. January 1899.

2192 **Reid,** Walter Stewart. 4 *Somerville Place, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *67*, H. March 1900.

2193 **Rendell,** Arthur Paige. *Stanley House, Horton Lane, Bradford.* 974, *974*. March 1893.

2194 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Ch. March 1899.

2195 **Renwick,** James. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.D. May 1891.

2196 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 360 *Romford Road, E., London.* 2291, *933*. November 1894.

2197 **Reuben,** Elijah. *P.W.D., Krishnarajpett, Mysore.* 1841. October 1900.

2198 **Reynolds,** Captain Cecil Edwards, R.A. *Ricasoli, Malta.* 488, P.M., *488*. October 1888.

2199 ***Rhodes,** Rt. Hon. Cecil John, M.A., D.C.L. *Groote Schuur, Cape Town.* 357. November 1899,

2200 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M. January 1896.

2201 ***Richards,** George. 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W., London.* **District Grand Master.** October 1888.

2202 **Richards,** J. Peeke. 6 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W., Middlesex.* 1584, P.M. January 1896.

2203 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1626, *1664*. March 1898.

2204 **Richardson,** Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* 482. June 1900.

2205 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2206 **Richardson,** J. *Box* 44, *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) May 1898.

2207 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.G.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.

2208 ***Rideal,** George Samuel. *Box* 1130, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* *744* (S.C.) May 1895.

2209 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M. March 1894.

2210 **Rigden,** William Attwood. *Bampton, Oxon.* 2414. November 1899.

2211 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2128. November 1894.

2212 **Riley,** Thomas. 14 *Grosvenor Terrace, Harrogate, Yorkshire.* 600, P.M., *600*, P.Z. March 1888.

2213 **Rimell,** George. 28 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

2214 **Rittenhouse,** Henry Norman. 1705 *North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.* January 1899.

2215 **Rivington,** Edward. 10 *Normanton Road, Redlands, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.

2216 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 1928, *1928*. Jan. 1899.

2217 **Robbins,** John. 57 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W., London.* 231, P.M. May 1892.

2218 **Robbins,** Joseph. *Jacksonville, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1893.

2219 **Roberts,** Austin. 20 *Park View, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 448, P.M., *448*, P.Z. March 1888.

2220 **Roberts,** Rev. C. E., M.A. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.P.G.Chap., Bucks. January 1900.

2221 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesinela, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Pr.G.Sec. **Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2222 **Roberts,** Hugh Jones, Surgeon, J.P. *Gwyddfor, Penygroes R.S.O., Caernarvon.* 606, W.M. May 1901.

2223 **Roberts,** John. *Box* 321, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.* D.A.G.Sec. June 1890.

2224 **Roberts,** Thomas Harrison. 158 *Fleet Street, E.C., London.* 1538, P.M. May 1895.

2225 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2226 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 16 *Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2227 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand. Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy.** Local Secretary for Wellington, New Zealand May 1892.

2228 **Robertson,** J. Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* **Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.** March 1888.

2229 **Robertson,** Major J. R. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1413. June 1889.

2230 **Robertson,** Walter W. *Wardie Bank, Trinity, Edinburgh.* 1, P.M. **Grand Recorder.** May 1900.

2231 **Robeson,** John Granville. 32 *Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 192, P.M. October 1896.

2232 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 367, *1388* (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

2233 **Robins,** Herbert Henry. *Box* 860, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

2234 **Robins,** Rev. James W., D.D. 222 *Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain.** May 1887.

2235 **Robinson,** A. A. 113 *Bow Road, E., London.* 2549. June 1899.

2236 **Robinson,** Charles. 8 *Baker Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 1541. January 1896.

2237 **Robinson,** Charles William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) June 1892.

2238 **Robinson,** Edward Arthur. *Boydell House, Avenue Road, Aston, Birmingham.* 1163, *1031.* March 1901.

2239 **Robinson,** Frederick Cuthbertson. *Yorkshire Penny Bank, Manchester Road, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. May 1889.

2240 **Robinson,** George Herbert. *Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, *777.* March 1900.

2241 **Robinson,** Henry. *One Mile, Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Gympie. March 1896.

2242 **Robinson,** John. 33 *High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., *111,* P.Z. January 1896.

2243 ***Robinson,** John. 28 *Arthur Street, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2244 **Robinson,** John Cutler. P.O.B. 14, *Hampton, Virginia, U.S.A.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** June 1892.

2245 **Robinson,** Joseph Arthur. 25 *Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, W., London.* 1386, P.M. November 1898.

2246 **Robinson,** William Fearenside. *The Borrens, Egremont, Cheshire.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.) May 1892.

2247 **Robinson,** Percy. 72 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.

2248 **Rodda,** Rev. E. *Carlton, Melbourne.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua.** June 1892.

2249 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba.** May 1893.

2250 ***Roffey,** James Richard. *Oakfield Villa, Hough Green, Widnes.* 1937. March 1889.

2251 **Rogers,** R. S. *Canterbury, Victoria.* 141, P.M., *17,* Z. January 1897.

2252 **Rogers,** William. 93 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1896.

2253 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** May 1888.

2254 **Room,** J. H. *Launceston, Tasmania.* **Pro-Grand Master.** May 1895.

2255 **Rooth,** Edward. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 1747. June 1894.

2256 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1974. March 1893.

2257 **Ross,** George. *Railway Station, Maryborough, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Maryborough. October 1895.

2258 **Ross,** Peter, LL.D. 62 *West 66th Street, New York.* **Grand Historian, Representative of Maryland.** May 1897.

2259 **Rossiter,** George Fry. 23 *Powerscroft Road, Lower Clapton, N.E., London.* 907 P.M. Jan. 1900.

2260 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Central Station, Madras,* P.D.G.W., P.D.G D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

2261 **Roundell,** Christopher Foulis. 17 *Buckingham Gate Gardens, S.W., London.* 357. May 1899.

2262 **Roux,** Adrian J. T. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2263 **Rowbotham,** Charles David. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. March 1898.

2264 **Rowe,** James Tovey. *Lynton House, Primrose Hill, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1898.

2265 **Rowell,** Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2266 **Rowe-Rowe,** H. *Box 769, Cape Town.* P.D.G.St. June 1898.

2267 **Rowland,** W. H. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. May 1895.

2268 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2269 **Rowlinson,** A. H. 36 *Union Avenue, Newton-on-Ayr, N.B.* 1890. January 1899.

2270 **Rowsell,** Alfred William. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D. October 1889.

2271 ***Roy,** Robert. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2272 **Royston,** Rev. Peter. *Orton Longueville, Peterborough.* May 1897.

2273 **Ruby,** William Harry. *The Gables, Burstow, Horley, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2274 **Rudd,** John. 172 *Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2275 **Ruddock,** John Waring. 32 *Windsor Terrace, St. George's Road, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward.** May 1892.

2276 **Rush,** Conductor John Shipman. 19 *Civil Lines, Poona, India.* P.D.G.D.C., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Burma. January 1895.

2277 **Rushforth,** Robert Henry. *High Street, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

2278 **Rushton,** W. H. *Agra Canal, Muttra, N.W.P., India.* 413. June 1895.

2279 **Rushton,** William. 32 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2528. November 1899.

2280 **Russack,** W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

2281 **Russell,** Joseph. 27 *and* 28 *Milk Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2282 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* 207, P.M. October 1900.

2283 ***Rustomjee,** Cusetjee, I.C.S. *Moradabad, N.W.P., India.* 2018. October 1898.

2284 **Rustomjee,** Heerjeebhoy Manackjee, J.P. 18 *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Local Secretary for Bengal. January 1890.

2285 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. *High Court Chambers, Madras.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2286 **Ryles,** Rev. J. G. *Hunwick Vicarage, Willington R.S.O., Durham.* P.P.G.Chap. March 1900.

2287 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. 17 *Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.R., P.P.G.H., North and East Yorks. November 1888.

2288 **Sadler,** William G. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1893.

2289 **Salter-Whiter,** James. *Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.* 1892, P.M., *1347.* March 1898.

2290 **Salwey,** Theophilus John. *Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop.* P.P.G.W. Local Secretary for Shropshire. November 1891.

2291 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. 83 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2562. June 1898.

2292 **Sandbach,** Arthur Edmund, Lieut.-Col. R.E. 129 *Mount Street, W., London.* 1960. May 1896.

2293 **Sanders,** John D. *Waynesboro, Georgia, U.S.A.* 274, *76.* June 1899.

2294 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.

2295 **Sanderson,** Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* Dis.G.W., *508.* Oct. 1894.

2296 **Sandford,** James Benjamin. *Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.* 32. March 1898.

2297 **Sandford,** Prof. Philip G., M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 13, P.M. May 1899.

2298 **Sarson,** Henry Logsdail. *Vinegar Works, City Road, S.E., London.* *2000,* P.S. October 1896.

2299 **Saulez,** Rev. Wilberforce. *Little Milton, Wallingford, Berkshire.* *1753.* May 1898.

2300 **Saunders,** Alexander. 1 *Canning Street, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) October 1896.

2301 **Saunders,** Alfred. *Fairlawn, Parson's Green, S.W., London.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2302 **Saunders,** George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, *1347.* June 1901.

2303 **Saunders,** John. *Sea Cliff House, near Cape Town, Africa.* P.Pr.G.Sup., Cape (S.C.) Oct. 1888.

2304 **Saunders,** Sibert. *The Bank, Whitstable, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.G.J. November 1887.

2305 **Saunders,** William John H. P.O.B. 537, *Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.* 139, P.M. May 1887.

2306 **Sawkins,** Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2307 **Sayer,** John Phillipps. *Wellington Road, Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024.* November 1895.

2308 **Scarth,** Alfred. 9 *Ash Grove, Victoria Road, Headingly, Leeds.* 289, P.M. May 1893.

2309 ***Schaufuss,** Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2310 **Schaul,** Lewis Julius. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* March 1898.

2311 **Schendel,** Simon. 409 *Broadway, New York.* 739. March 1898.

2312 **Schiller,** Ferdinand P. M. 12 *Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, W., London.* 357. June 1891.

2313 **Schmieder,** Hermann. 149 *Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 228. May 1899.

2314 **Schmidt,** Clarence, R.M. *Ooctacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* October 1898.

2315 **Schneider,** Frank Louis. 69 *Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W., London.* 2512. June 1898.

2316 **Schoder,** Anthony. *Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1897.

2317 **Schofield,** Frederick William. *Chadlington, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.* 1036, P.M. May 1893.

2318 **Schonberger,** B. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

2319 **Schott,** Charles Jacob. 44 *Laisteridge Lane, Bradford, Yorks.* 302, *302.* November 1888.

2320 **Schreiber,** R. 16 *Douglas Mansions, West End Lane, N.W., London.* 2150. October 1898.

2321 **Schroeder,** Gustav Georg Friedrich. *Box* 28, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Libertas L. (D.C.) Oct. 1894.

2322 **Schulman,** Isaac. *Box* 123, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

2323 **Schultz,** Edward T. 215 *West German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2324 **Schuyling Van Doorn,** Herman Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

2325 **Scott,** Hugh Jamieson. *Box* 103, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

2326 **Scott,** James Alfred Speirs. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1427, *481.* November 1889.

2327 **Scott,** Mark. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2328 **Scott,** Owen Stanley. *Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.* 1230. May 1897.

2329 **Scott,** William H. *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2330 **Scott-Hall,** Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Oxford Union Society Oxford.* Local Secretary for North Wales. 755. March 1893.

2331 **Scurrah,** William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2332 ***Seamon,** William Henry. *El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2333 **Searle,** Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2334 **Seehoff,** Meyer. *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas, P.M. October 1895.

2335 **Semans,** Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2336 **Setna,** Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. *Bombay.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2337 **Severs,** William. *Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 1565. May 1899.

2338 **Sewell,** Free Henry. 36 *Manor Road, Wickham Park, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

2339 **Shaft,** George Thomas. 2 *Prince Albert Street, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Sussex. November 1897.

2340 **Shallcrass,** G. G.P.O., *Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

2341 **Shanks,** Frederick Hemsley, M.D. *Namosan, Ba River, Fiji.* 1931. May 1901.

2342 **Sharpe,** Lewin. 87 *Brook Green, W., London.* 1670. June 1899.

2343 **Sharpe,** Wallace William Jessop. *Florence Terrace, Falmouth.* 75. January 1892.

2344 **Sharratt,** Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375. March 1899.

2345 **Shaul,** Henry William. *Box* 2014, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

2346 **Shaver,** George David, M.D. 952½ *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* 22, P.M., *4*, P.H.P. January 1894.

2347 **Shaw,** B. 65 *King William Street, E.C., London.* 1950. March 1901.

2348 ***Shaw,** Robert Barclay. 94 *Commerce Street, Glasgow.* 3 bis, *50*. June 1895.

2349 **Sheffield,** Major Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., London,* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2350 **Sheffield,** Thomas. *Box* 1014, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* D G.S.B., C.S. Africa. May 1896.

2351 **Sheffield,** William Edwin. 115 *Pipestone Street, Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72*. October 1897.

2352 **Shepard,** Harry J. 22 *Conduit Street, Bond Street, W., London.* 69. May 1901.

2353 **Shephard,** Walter. *Fern Bank, Louth, Lincolns.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.So. May 1889.

2354 **Shepherd,** Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.P.G.W. November 1893.

2355 **Sheppard,** Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* Prov. G. Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2356 **Sheppard,** William Fleetwood, M.A., LL.M. 2 *Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St. Cambridgeshire. November 1889.

2357 **Sherman,** William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2358 **Sherras,** Frederick Alexander. 6 *Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W., London.* 1608, *2030*. March 1901.

2359 ***Shields,** Isaac Mann. 26 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* P.D.D.G.M., Bombay. May 1900.

2360 **Shirk,** George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2361 **Shirrefs,** Robert Archibald. 451 *Grier Arenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *6*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1895.

2362 **Shone,** Isaac. 47 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2108. May 1901.

2363 **Short,** William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2364 **Shread,** George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D. May 1893.

2365 **Shryock,** Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Maryland.** May 1890.

2366 **Sibthorpe,** John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.), P.M. March 1900.

2367 **Side,** Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1893.

2368 **Sidwell,** Rev. Canon H. Bindley, B.A. *Box* 558, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2369 **Silberbauer,** Charles Frederick. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 828. October 1891.

2370 **Silberbauer,** Conrad Christian. P.O.B. 263, *Cape Town.* Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) March 1889.

2371 ***Sim,** Henry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2372 **Simcox,** Joseph Jonathan. *Saunderton House, High Wycombe, Bucks.* Pr.G.Tr. **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1899.

2373 **Simkin,** Lingard. *Springfield, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1899.

2374 **Simmons,** W. G. 96 *St. John's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 1155, P.M. March 1898.

2375 **Simon,** L. 1 *Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

2376 **Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2377 **Simpkin,** Edmund. 9 *Spring Street, Bury, Lancashire.* 42, P.M. November 1899.

2378 **Simpson,** John. *Gladstone, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2379 **Sinclair,** Hugh William. 443 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Joshua.** Local Secretary for Melbourne. October 1895.

2380 **Sinclair,** Robert. *Kellister, Melrose, Wellington, New Zealand.* 816 (S.C.) March 1896.

2381 **Sinclair,** William. 33 *Cartvale Road, Langside, Glasgow.* 87, P.M. *50.* Local Secretary for Glasgow. January 1899.

2382 **Skelding,** H. J. *The Court, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1896.

2383 **Skelton,** H. J. *Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.* 231, W.M. May 1901.

2384 **Skelton,** Richard George. *Eight Mile Plains, Brisbane, Queensland.* 796, P.M., *190* (S.C.) March 1895.

2385 **Skirving,** J. B. P.O.B. 9, *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. June 1897.

2386 **Skog,** Emil Christian. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sup.W. May 1899.

2387 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2388 **Sladden,** Robert. *Gauvin Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2389 **Slade,** Charles Joseph. *Roke Villa, Millway Road, Andover.* P.A.G.D.C., Surrey. May 1901.

2390 **Slark,** William. 33 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2095, W.M., *92.* March 1901.

2391 **Smail,** James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2392 **Smailes,** Robert. *Carlton Lodge, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.* 1311. January 1899.

2393 **Small,** Harry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. (R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2394 **Small,** James Miln. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* Pr.G.Sec. and Sc.E., Middlesex. May 1899.

2395 **Smee,** Frederick Fuller. *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., London.* 23. October 1899.

2396 **Smiles,** James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2397 **Smit,** Frederick Simon. *Box 136, Cape Town.* June 1899.

2398 **Smith,** A. C. K. 34 *Brazennose Street, Manchester.* 2554, P.M., *317,* H. November 1899.

2399 **Smith,** A. Gurney. *Romanhurst, Bromley, Kent.* May 1901.

2400 **Smith,** Arthur H. *Aldershot.* 723, *723.* May 1901.

2401 **Smith,** Benjamin Edwin. 10 *Elphinston Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., *1198,* P.Z. Oct. 1894.

2402 **Smith,** Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2403 **Smith,** Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.* 107, *107.* October 1891.

2404 **Smith,** D. Crawford. 19 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3. March 1898.

2405 **Smith,** Donald. *St. Helena, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) June 1900.

2406 **Smith,** E. T. Aydon, Dr. 2 *Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 22. March 1899.

2407 **Smith,** George. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) Local Sec for Mackay. March 1897.

2408 **Smith,** George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2409 **Smith,** H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853.* November 1898.

2410 **Smith,** James. *The Bank, Shotts, N.B.* P.Pr.G.Treas., Dumfries. **Second Grand Sojourner.** October 1891.

2411 **Smith,** John. *Talford Works, Richard Street, Birmingham.* 1782, W.M., *587.* October 1901.

2412 **Smith,** John, B.E., M.I.C.E. *County Surveyor, Ballinasloe, Ireland.* Pr.J.G.D., South Connaught, *137,* P.K. March 1892.

2413 **Smith,** General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.

2414 **Smith,** John Moore, F.S.I. 96 *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 2291. October 1894.

2415 **Smith,** Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 1965. May 1898.

2416 **Smith,** Montague Howard. 15 *Oxford Road, Banbury.* 280, *280.* March 1895.

2417 **Smith,** Robert John. 9 *Springfield Mount, Leeds.* 1042, P.M., P.Z. November 1892.

2418 **Smith,** Robert, jun. 4th *Avenue, Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

2419 **Smith,** Samuel, F.R.Hist.S. 6 *Oakdale Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2263. May 1900.

2420 **Smith,** Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 181 (Iowa C.) March 1900.

2421 **Smith,** William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2119. October 1 99.

2422 **Smith,** William Henry. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) May 1891.

2423 **Smith,** W. Price. *York House, Bangor, North Wales.* Pr.G.A.P. March 1901.

2424 **Smithies,** William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) Oct. 1888.

2425 **Smyth,** William Henry. *Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1890.

2426 **Snashall,** Percy Barden. *Box 271, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

2427 **Snell,** Dr. E. T. *P.O. Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2428 **Snell,** Frederick John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315. May 1901.

2429 **Snelling,** William Walton. 14 *Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.* 1541, P.M. March 1893.

2430 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Glenthorne, Broughton Park, Surrey Hills, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.) June 1892.

2431 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2432 **Soley,** Alexis. *San Martin F.C.A., Buenos Ayres.* 617. June 1901.

2433 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Representative Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Past Reg. R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.

2434 ***Songhurst,** William John. 9 *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N.W., London.* 227, P.M., *7.* Jan. 1894.

2435 **Sonne,** Carl Christian. *Great Northern Telephone Co., Shanghai.* D.A.G.D.C. May 1896.

2436 **Sorrell,** John Edward. 18 *Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2437 **South,** Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

2438 **Southwell,** William Lascelles. *Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1889.

2439 **Spafford,** Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19.* May 1895.

2440 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., Notts. May 1894.

2441 **Sparks,** Alfred. 9 *Elms Road, North Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1987. May 18 5.

2442 **Sparks,** Henry James. *East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bengal. March 1893.

2443 **Spencer,** Robinson. *Frankton, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand.* 101. May 1896.

2444 **Spencer,** Thomas. 345 *Hyde Road, Gorton, near Manchester.* 1774. January 1900.

2445 **Spiers,** James. *Masonic Hall, Toowoomba, Queensland.* Dep.Dis.G.M., Prov.G.H. Local Secretary-in-Chief for Queensland. January 1891.

2446 **Spiller,** Stanley. 480 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* 2395. June 1898.

2447 **Sponneck,** Count Carl Waldemar. 116 *and* 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1901.

2448 **Sprague,** Israel Barnard Baldwin. 255 *Sherman Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5, P.M. May 1893.

2449 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2450 **Squires,** William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.

2451 **Stacey,** William. 80 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. November 1898.

2452 **Stackard,** Stephen Frank. 7 *Park Lane, Norwich.* 807, P.M. January 1899.

2453 **Stafford,** William Richard. 58 *Broad Street, Hereford.* Pr.G.Sec. March 1900.

2454 **Stanhope,** Henry A. 3716 *Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610. October 1901.

2455 **Stanley,** Thomas Compton. 3 *Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 435. March 1897.

2456 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, La Valetta, Malta.* Dep.D.G.M., D.G.H., Malta. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.

2457 **Starkey,** Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.

2458 **Staton,** James W. *Brooksville, Kentucky.* **Grand Master, Kentucky.** March 1889.

2459 **Statter,** William Aked. *Thornhill House, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. March 1890.

2460 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. 298 *Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 19. May 1893.

2461 **St. Clair,** Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.

2462 **Steavenson,** James Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

2463 ***Steavenson,** Joseph, B.A. *London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.

2464 **Stecker,** Adam A. 74 *Pearl Street, New York.* 588, P.M. May 1898.

2465 **Stecker,** Ernest. *Box 49, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, W.M. November 1900.

2466 **Steeds,** Herbert William Pilditch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.), P.M., *220* (S.C.) October 1891.

2467 **Steele,** Lawrence. *Lime Wood, Hill Lane, Southampton.* 359, P.M. November 1891.

2468 **Steele,** William Frederick. *Underlerleigh, Darwen, Lancashire.* 381. March 1898.

2469 **Steen,** J. Dunbar. *Wolverhampton.* Pr.G.Sec., Staffords. October 1894.

2470 **Steer,** H. A. *Kenmore, Rhyl.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.N., North Wales. January 1888.

2471 **Stephens,** Isaac Robert. 2 *Orwell Terrace, Langer Road, Felixstowe.* 2371. March 1896.

2472 **Stephens,** John Naylor. 7 *Holmesdale Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 1718, P.M., *141.* October 1897.

2473 **Stephens,** Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

2474 **Stephenson,** Charles. *Bank House, Consett, Co. Durham.* 2135, P.M. May 1897.

2475 **Stern,** George Belleville. *Zeerust, V.R.C.* 2089, *2134*. June 1892.

2476 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, P.M., *33*, P.H.P. May 1895.

2477 **Stevens,** Charles. *Shuttesdraai, Ficksburg, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1899.

2478 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.

2479 **Stevens,** Edward H. *1117 22nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* May 1899.

2480 ***Stevens,** Frank, M.I.C.E. 109 *The Grove, Ealing, W., London.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.

2481 **Stevens,** George. *Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.* 19. May 1893.

2482 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A. 21 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 2234. June 1891.

2483 **Stevenson,** Arthur G. *The Green, Acomb, York.* 2328. January 1898.

2484 **Stevenson,** C. M. *Kiama, New South Wales.* **Past Dep. Grand Insp. Working.** Jan. 1898.

2485 **Stevenson,** James Edgar. *Sewickley, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 219, P.M., *257*. May 1896.

2486 **Steward,** Joseph Ellis. *Compstall, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. January 1899.

2487 **Stewart,** Alan McKenzie. *Morden, Manitoba, Canada.* D.D.G.M. March 1900.

2488 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Deacon,** *5*. March 1899.

2489 **Stewart,** Ramsay Gordon. 3 *Hermitage Gardens, Morningside, Edinburgh.* 757, *56*. Oct. 1899.

2490 **Stewart,** Robert. 13 *Woodbine Terrace, Gateshead, Durham.* 428, P.M., *48*, P.Z. November 1895.

2491 **Stidolph,** Edward Spencer. *Langdale House, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 1544, P.M., *1544*. Nov. 1895.

2492 **Stigling,** Adelbertus Jacobus. *Hopefield District, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.) January 1892.

2493 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39*. March 1892.

2494 **Stimson,** Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 15, P.M. May 1898.

2495 **Stimson,** Edward Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2374. Jan. 1896.

2496 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Aldershot.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.), Jersey. March 1896.

2497 **Stiven,** James. *Annandale, Reigate.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1893.

2498 **St. John,** Louis Frederick. *Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hastings.* 1184, *40*. May 1894.

2499 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.

2500 **Stokes,** William. *Germiston, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2498. May 1899.

2501 **Stokes,** John, M.D. *Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1898.

2502 **Stone,** Walter Henry. 24 *Raleigh Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 2647. November 1896.

2503 **Storey,** Robert. *Dean Street, Shildon, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2415. January 1901.

2504 **Storr,** Edwin. 14 *Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 167, P.M., *704*, P.Z. March 1888.

2505 **Stowe,** James Gardner. *Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* October 1898.

2506 **Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A. *Merton, Cullenswood, Dublin.* 357, *33*. March 1898.

2507 **Stratton,** Buchan Francis. 55 *Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 49, P.M., *22*, P.Z. November 1895.

2508 **Stratton,** William Joseph. 12 *Algernon Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.

2509 **Strieby,** George Howard. *Bulong, West Australia.* 1546, *206* (S.C.), J. Local Secretary for Coolgardie. January 1894.

2510 **Stringfellow,** F. J. *Crewkerne, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.Std.B., Somerset. June 1892.

2511 **Strutt,** Thomas Frederick. 102 *Alderney Street, S.W., London.* 1679. January 1898.

2512 **Stuart,** Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) November 1900.

2513 **Stubbs,** Dr: Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Town.* 2537. March 1897.

2514 **Stubington,** Arthur Stuart. *Benachie, Cavendish Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347. November 1898.

2515 **Stuttaford,** Richard. *Box* 69, *Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) March 1898.

2516 **Stuttaford,** William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey.* P.D.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.

2517 **Subrahmanyam,** N. Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* P.Dis.G.Reg. June 1893.

2518 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) Oct. 1892.

2519 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Clovelly, Wotton Hill, Gloucester.* P.P.G.W. January 1895.

2520 **Sutcliffe,** Charles William. *Eromanga, Thargomindale, Queensland.* 1315. October 1897.

2521 **Sutherland,** Henry. 21 *New Cavendish Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.

2522 **Sutherland,** William G. P.O.B. 74, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) March 1894.

2523 **Suttie,** David Alison. *Waverley Hotel, Belfast.* 357, *76* (Mich. C.) June 1898.

2524 **Sutton,** S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2525 **Sweatman,** J. A. 5 *Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

2526 **Sweeney,** William Duncan. 101 *Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1712, P.M., *24.* Nov. 1900.

2527 **Sweet,** John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., London.* 1632. June 1897.

2528 **Sweet,** W. 56 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 1212, P.M. October 1898.

2529 **Swift,** Henry. *Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409. June 1888.

2530 **Swinden,** Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., P.A.G.D. of C. (R.A.) January 1893.

2531 ***Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

2532 **Sykes,** Walter. 147 *Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1597, P.M. March 1898.

2533 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* **Assistant District Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.) March 1901.

2534 **Symons,** William. *Callington, Cornwall.* P.P.G.D. of C. (C. & R.A.) June 1896.

2535 **Symonds,** George John. 76 *Whitehall Park, N., London.* 183, P.M. June 1897.

2536 **umper,** William Weeks, M.I.C.E. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2000. January 1901.

2537 **Tackley,** Rev. Frederick James. *The Cathedral, Cape Town.* 2538. October 1898.

2538 **Tailby,** William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., *13,* P.Z. May 1893.

2539 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 64 *Cross Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2540 **Tarnay,** Henri. *Zelinka Gasse, Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2541 **Tarrant,** Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2542 **Tarrant,** W. H., jun. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. January 1897.

2543 **Tate,** Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2544 **Tate,** John. 18 *Queen's Gardens, Poona, India.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Dis.Gr. Master, Bombay. October 1893.

2545 **Tatham,** George S. *Leyfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1074. June 1896.

2546 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14.* May 1895.

2547 **Taylor,** Albert. 7 *Commercial Street, Pimlico, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1899.

2548 **Taylor,** Charles Clement Jennings. *Derby Villa, Derby Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* 1409, *153* (S.C.) March 1889.

2549 **Taylor,** Edward Moseley. 3 *Spencer Villas, Little Heath, Old Charlton, S.E., London.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

2550 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2551 **Taylor,** Ernest Frederic, M.R.C.P. *Butts Grove House, Armley, Leeds.* 1040, P.M. May 1900.

2552 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 11 *Breakspeare's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 171, *140.* October 1889.

2553 **Taylor,** Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

2554 **Taylor,** Hugh Taylor. 24 *Westwick Gardens, W., London.* 2000, W.M. May 1901.

2555 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan. 1888.

2556 **Taylor,** Leonard, F.I.G. 31 *Moorgate Street, E.C., London,* 2501, P.M. June 1899.

2557 **Taylor,** Percy W. *West Cottage, Hadham Road, Bishop Stortford.* P.Pr.G.W., Herts. Jan. 1899.

2558 **Taylor,** Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Dep. Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) May 1900.

2559 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 4 *Whitehall Yard, S.W., London.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2560 **Taylor-Brown,** Dr. J. *Tarkastad, Cape Colony.* 799 (S.C.) June 1898.

2561 **Temple,** Dr. Thomas Cameron. *Shefford R.S.O., Bedfords.* 2620. May 1901.

2562 **Tennant,** David, jun. *Box 232, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2563 **Terry,** Major General Astley. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Cheshire, P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Middlesex. October 1897.

2564 **Terry,** Astley Herbert, Major, A.S.C. 123 *St. George's Road., S.W., London.* P.Z., P.G.W., Guernsey and Alderney. March 1899.

2565 **Terry,** James. Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2566 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2567 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 1228, *55.* November 1895.

2568 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 49. May 1895.

2569 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 1224 *Monroe Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2570 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, *2.* June 1896.

2571 **Thoma,** Ludwig F. *71 East 93rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 408, W.M. March 1901.

2572 **Thomas,** Alfred James. *30 Regent Street, S.W., London.* 1, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1900.

2573 **Thomas,** Arthur Gaskin. *9 & 10, Abbey Place, Torquay.* 328, *328.* May 1899.

2574 **Thomas,** Charles Celt. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1896.

2575 **Thomas,** Jabez Edwin. *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Grand Lecturer, South Australia.** May 1889.

2576 **Thomas,** J. J. *Homeleigh, Randolph Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2577 **Thomas,** James Lewis. *26 Gloucester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1898.

2578 **Thomas,** John. *10 West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* 602, P.M. October 1898.

2579 **Thomas,** John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2580 **Thomas,** Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A.S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., North Wales. May 1894.

2581 **Thomas,** R. A. *Council Chambers, Guildford, West Australia.* 843 (S.C.) May 1901.

2582 **Thomas,** Robert. *Denham Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

2583 **Thomas,** W. E. *Ballarat, Victoria.* 40. January 1894.

2584 **Thomas,** William. *107 Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W., London.* 2045, P.M., *173*, P.Z. June 1894.

2585 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D. *Madras.* 2356, P.M. March 1900.

2586 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. *42 Triangle, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2587 **Thompson,** Albert James. *44 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, *605.* May 1897.

2588 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2589 **Thompson,** Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.) **Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2590 **Thompson,** Henry G., M.D. *86 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1894.

2591 **Thompson,** James Thomas. *51 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) Cheshire. January 1894.

2592 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, E., London.* 2242. November 1892.

2593 **Thompson,** John Robinson. *Bramley Meade, Whalley, Lancashire.* 2529, W.M. October 1894.

2594 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.* 37, P.M. March 1892.

2595 **Thompson,** Ralph. *4 Love Lane, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2596 **Thompson,** R. A. *5 Melville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2503. November 1898.

2597 **Thompson,** Thomas Cordukes. *54 Holgate Terrace, York.* 236, *236.* October 1900.

2598 **Thompson,** William Roper. *13 Fermar Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 1507, *2397.* Jan. 1896.

2599 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2600 **Thorne,** William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1894.

2601 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2602 ***Thornton,** William Ebor. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651. June 1897.

2603 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Nithsdale, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. October 1893.

2604 **Thurley,** Reuben Manley. *Harris Road, Egmore, Madras.* 273, *273.* June 1896.

2605 **Thurman,** J. H. *114 Canonbury Road, N., London.* 1471. January 1898.

2606 **Thwaites,** C. *22 Chancery Lane, E.C., London.* 2319. March 1899.

2607 **Ticehurst,** Charles James. *21 Havelock Road, Hastings.* 40, P.M. March 1896.

2608 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Fernlea, Eaglescliffe Junction, Co. Durham.* 940. January 1899.

2609 **Tidman,** Edward, C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A. *34 Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 1716. May 1896.

2610 **Tiffany,** William Henry. P.O.B. 387, *Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. Pr.G.Sec., (D.C.) Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. May 1897.

2611 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Boro' Road, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1898.

2612 **Tindall,** R. J. *Box 115, Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.) May 1898.

2613 **Tipper,** Harry. *35 The Grove, Hammersmith, W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) June 1889.

2614 **Titcomb,** Edward C. *Kingswear, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452, P.M. November 1898.

2615 **Todd,** J. C. *71 Lower Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh, Co. Dublin.* 80, P.M. May 1901.

2616 **Todd,** Thomas Niven. *Weymouth, Manarewa, New Zealand.* 56 (N.Z.C.) March 1901.

2617 **Todd,** Thomas Olman. *Sans Street, Sunderland.* 94, P.M., *94.* January 1898.

2618 **Todman,** Frank. 3 *Princes Avenue, Victoria Road, Wood Green, N., London.* 2030, P.M. June 1898.

2619 **Tolloday,** William Frederick. *Tudor House, Handsworth New Road, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Warwickshire. January 1892.

2620 **Tomlinson,** William Edward Murray, M.P. 3 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1901.

2621 **Toms,** John. 1 *Glenarm Villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.* 126 (I.C.) January 1900.

2622 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 19 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.* 1755, *935.* November 1892.

2623 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* D.G.Chap. May 1898.

2624 **Tothill,** Mortimer Augustus Legett. *Castle Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2625 **Tower,** John Charles Fitzroy. 31 *Piccadilly, W., London.* Dep.G.D.C. March 1895.

2626 **Townend,** Harry. 10 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 180. March 1895.

2627 **Townsend,** Charles H. *Casper, Wyoming, U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master.** November 1899.

2628 **Toye,** W. H. 17 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 1278, P.M. October 1894.

2629 **Toynton,** William E. 22 *Palmerston Road, Palmer's Green, N., London.* 1950. November 1898.

2630 **Tracy,** Nathaniel. 27 *Westgate Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.* Dep.Prov. G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer.** September 1887.

2631 **Trentham,** George. 24 *Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire.* 1246. October 1900.

2632 **Trew,** A. R. 167 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Suffolk. October 1897.

2633 **Tristram,** Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham. *The College, Durham.* **Grand Superintendent, Durham; Past Grand Chaplain, England.** February 1887.

2634 **Tubby,** Walter George. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 410, *91.* May 1898.

2635 **Tucker,** Harry. 23 *Chesilton Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2012. June 1900.

2636 **Tucker,** Raymond. 61 *Eardley Crescent, Earls Court, S.W., London.* 1899, P.M. October 1893.

2637 **Tuke,** Charles W. *Beira, Portugese East Africa.* 2479. November 1900.

2638 **Turle,** John Glanville. *Abbey Mount, Torquay.* 1402, P.M., *1402.* May 1899.

2639 **Turnbull,** Edmond J. 69 *Tierney Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1524, P.M., *2030,* P.Z. January 1897.

2640 **Turner,** C. A. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.Sup.Wks., D.G.S. November 1896.

2641 **Turner,** Frank. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

2642 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

2643 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* P.P.G.W., *51,* P.Z. June 1900.

2644 **Turton,** Isaiah. *Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.* Pr.G.Stew., Kent. *913.* March 1898.

2645 **Tuxford,** James George. *Llandudno, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. March 1896.

2646 **Twing,** Rev. Cornelius L. 185 *Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 710, *142.* October 1893.

2647 **Twiss,** George Edward, Major R.A.M.C. 11 *Rowland Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1436, P.M. January 1899.

2648 **Tyndale-Biscoe,** A. S., Major R.F.A. *Mooltan, Punjab.* 988. October 1896.

2649 **Typke,** P. G. W. *Lawn House, New Malden, Surrey.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2650 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C., London.* 1969. October 1897.

2651 **Ulstrup,** A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

2652 **Upton,** Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. *Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. March 1893.

2653 **Vallentine,** Samuel. 209 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** October 1980.

2654 **Vandertaelen,** Ferdinand. 59 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* June 1896.

2655 **Van Gass,** J. *P.O. Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. October 1899.

2656 **Van Heerde,** Gerrit. 2 *Pepper Street, Cape Town.* Lodge De Goede Hoop. November 1899.

2657 ***Vassar-Smith,** Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1888.

2658 **Vaudrey,** George, Lieut. A.S.C. *Candia, Crete.* 349. May 1896.

2659 **Vaughan,** J. C. M. *Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, *120* (S.C.) March 1900.

2660 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

2661 **Vaux,** T. R. *The Oaks, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

2662 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** January 1889.

2663 **Venning,** Edmund. *Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.Treas. October 1896.

2664 **Verdier,** L. 57 *Clovelly Mansions, Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 1687. March 1899.

2665 **Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

2666 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, C.S. *Negapatam, Madras.* D.G.A.D.C. Local Secretary for Madras and Bombay. January 1895.

2667 **Vicars,** Sir Arthur, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms. *Dublin Castle.* XXV. January 1898.

2668 **Vigo,** James George. 31 *York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2669 **Vincent,** David Patton. *Jersey.* 590. March 1897.

2670 **Vincent,** William. 5 *Winchester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2671 **Vreede,** Dirk E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. June 1898.

2672 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Legal Chambers, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

2673 **Wade,** Samuel Duncombe. 29 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 1228. November 1893.

2674 **Wadsworth,** Horatio. *Manor House, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, *442.* January 1900.

2675 **Wager,** John James Green, R.N. 51 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* P.D.G.St.B. June 1899.

2676 **Wagstaffe,** John. *Mottram-in-Longdendale, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.S.B., P.Pr.G.D.C.(R.A.), Cheshire. June 1897.

2677 **Wagstaffe,** Wright. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 408, *408.* March 1899.

2678 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward's Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

2679 **Wales,** Sydney. 16 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1803, P.M., *162.* January 1897.

2680 **Walker,** Alexander. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

2681 ***Walker,** Alexander. *City Chambers, Glasgow.* 873, *50.* October 1901.

2682 **Walker,** Charles Rotherham, M.D. 15 *Sackville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2291. March 1896.

2683 **Walker,** George Durant. 241 *Barking Road, E., London.* 2748. June 1899

2684 **Walker,** George Edmund. 4 *Lambeth Hill, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898

2685 **Wall,** B. P. *c/o King King & Co., Bombay.* 2592. June 1897.

2686 **Wall,** Thomas. *Holwood,* 66 *Thornton Heath, Chiswick, W., London.* 1155. March 1900.

2687 **Wallbach,** Quarter-Master Lieut. D. *Jebba, West Africa.* 1055, P.M. November 1898.

2688 **Wallis,** Charles James, F.S.S. 14 *Russell Square, W.C., London.* 1415, P.M. January 1894.

2689 **Wallis,** R. F. *Box* 34, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* 2643, P.M. May 1898.

2690 **Wallis,** Hamilton. 48 *Wall Street, New York.* **Past Grand Master, New Jersey.** June 1895.

2691 **Walls,** Major Thomas Charles. *East Temple Chambers, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1890.

2692 **Walsh,** Albert. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, South Africa. Local Secretary for the Eastern Division, South Africa. June 1897.

2693 **Walters,** Francis Isaac. *Siruvallur, Madras.* P.D.G.S.B. (C. & R.A.) June 1896.

2694 **Warburton,** Samuel. *Langley, Broughton Park, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1897.

2695 **Ward,** George Abel. *Texas, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.) October 1901.

2696 **Ward,** J. Wesney. 10 & 11 *Lime Street, E.C., London.* 8. May 1900.

2697 **Ward,** Martindale C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* June 1898.

2698 **Ward,** Walter B. 161 *Broadway, New York.* 33, P.M., *16,* P.H.P. May 1898.

2699 **Wardman,** George. 9 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1042, *1042.* November 1896.

2700 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, A.M.C. 17 *Dancer Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* P.M. Oct. 1896.

2701 **Warner,** William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

2702 **Warre,** C. Bampfylde. 19 *Brunswick Place, West Brighton.* P.P.G.D., P.G.Sc.N. January 1893.

2703 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester* 979, P.M., *321,* Z. January 1894.

2704 **Warrington,** Albert Francis Grosvenor. *c/o Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.* 542. October 1901.

2705 **Warvelle,** George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest.** March 1894.

2706 **Warwick,** Henry Sidney Robert. *Naraingunge, East Bengal.* 2507. May 1901.

2707 **Washbourn,** T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

2708 **Washington,** Thomas Loundes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.D.G.D. March 1900.

2709 **Watkins,** Harry Baskerville. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2710 **Watson,** Albert. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

2711 **Watson,** Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 973. January 1898.

2712 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.

2713 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian. Feb.1887.

2714 **Watson,** William Hill. 36 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

2715 **Watts,** Rev. Henry L. 25 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1897.

2716 **Waugh,** William James. *Horsforth, Leeds.* 1545, P.M., *600.* March 1889.

2717 **Way,** the Rt. Hon. Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

2718 **Wearne,** Charles Francis R. 127 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia.* June 1900.

2719 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Lake N'Gami, Palapye Siding, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

2720 **Webb,** J. *Clovelly, Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 92. January 1896.

2721 **Webb,** John Daniel. 77 *Farringdon Street, E.C., London.* 1745. November 1893.

2722 **Webber,** Otto Charles. *Middleburg, Vaal River Colony.* 794 (S.C.), P.M. March 1894.

2723 **Webster,** Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, *1645.* March 1901.

2724 **Webster,** George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581. May 1892.

2725 **Webster,** Reginald Thomas. *Aberdeen Lodge, Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 1608. June 1890.

2726 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebury Avenue, E.C., London.* March 1900.

2727 **Weeks,** William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. and R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

2728 **Wehrli,** Jules J. 812 *Hickory Street, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.* 353. May 1900.

2729 **Weigall,** Rev. Edward Mitford. *Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.Chap., P.Pr.G.So., Lincolnshire. March 1898.

2730 **Weiske,** John Charles Frederick. *E.Tel.Off., Mackay, Queensland.* 318 (I.C.) January 1898.

2731 **Weiss,** Felix Henri. 7 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1491, P.M., *2,* P.Z. May 1898.

2732 **Welch,** J. B. *Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.* 1524. March 1897.

2733 **Welch,** Louis. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18, P.M. October 1899.

2734 **Wells,** Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

2735 **Wells,** Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2323, P.M. November 1895.

2736 **Wells,** Charles Edmund. 248 *Portland Road, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 19. January 1896.

2737 **Wells,** Ernest William. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

2738 **Wellsman,** W. H. 18 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 1589, P.M. October 1901.

2739 **Welsford,** William Oakley. 15 *Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 1321, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

2740 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Weeley Rectory, Colchester.* 2188. June 1899.

2741 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.

2742 **Wennerberg,** Professor John William. 69 *Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm.* 2429 (E.C.) Nov.1899.

2743 **Wentzell,** Charles David. *Haartebeestfontein, Vaal River Colony.* November 1891.

2744 **Wernsdorf,** Wilhelm. *Riet Vlei, District of Boshof, Orange River Colony.* L. Amalia. June 1898.

2745 **West,** William. 19 *Craven Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 172. January 1900.

2746 **West,** William Washington. 63 *Somers Road, Walthamstow, Essex.* 2664. March 1898.

2747 **Westlake,** Francis B. 34 *Torrington Place, Plymouth.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) June 1899.

2748 **Westcott,** Rev. Arthur, M.A. *Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So. May 1893.

2749 ***Westman,** Ernest B. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 2562. March 1898.

2750 **Weston,** John, F.R.G.S. *Eastwood, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Middlesex. March 1896.

2751 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. 1 *Burlington Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 269. June 1900.

2752 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143. November 1897.

2753 **Westropp,** Col. William Keily, J.P., M.R.I.A. 6 *Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.* P.Pr.G.So., Kent. June 1898.

2754 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

2755 **Wheawill,** Charles, C.A. 9 *York Place, Huddersfield.* 1514, P.M., *290.* June 1894.

2756 **Wheeler,** Richard Theodore, L.R.C.P. *Ansdell House, Whitstable, Kent.* 1915, *2099.* March 1892.

2757 **Wheelwright,** John Bolland. *Box 321, Cape Town.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2758 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Zeerust, V.R.C.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.

2759 **Whish,** John David. 37 *Chestnut Street, Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, *242.* June 1900.

2760 **Whitaker,** George. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 403, P.M., *408.* March 1899.

2761 **Whitaker,** W. S. 229 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* A.G.Pt. March 1898.

2762 **White,** Hubert. *Arundel House, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 2424, *1576.* May 1898.

2763 **White,** J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

2764 **White,** John R. 114, *Canonbury Road, N., London.* 1471. January 1898.

2765 **White,** Joseph Walwyn. *Huntley, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

2766 **White,** Thomas Charters. 29 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 63, P.M. May 1891.

2767 **White,** Thomas Jeston. *Standen Villa, Westminster Road, Hanwell, Middlesex.* 860, *860.* May 1898.

2768 **Whitehead,** J. Fred. 24 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.) June 1895.

2769 **Whitehead,** Tom. 21 *Langton Street, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 2020. March 1898.

2770 **Whitley,** Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Penarth House, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.D. (Craft and R.A.), Cornwall. Local Secretary for the Province of Cornwall. March 1887.

2771 **Whitney,** H. *Artisan Street, Houndsditch, E.C., London.* 861, P.M. January 1896.

2772 **Whittle,** Edward George. 9 *Regency Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Sussex. June 1894.

2773 **Widdowson,** Howell Young. 45 *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Senior Grand Warden.** May 1899.

2774 **Wiebe,** Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau 5, Hamburg.* **Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

2775 **Wilbur,** Newell L. 513 *Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, *1.* June 1889.

2776 **Wilcox,** C. R. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* November 1894.

2777 **Wild,** Lewis. 13 *Canonbury Park South, N., London.* 313. January 1899.

2778 **Wildman,** William Beauchamp, M.A. *Sherborne School, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.Stew. May 1897.

2779 **Wilke,** George. *Stendal, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. November 1898.

2780 **Wilkins,** Herbert Edward. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

2781 **Wilkinson,** Fred. 10 *Hatton Garden, Liverpool.* 594, P.M. March 1901.

2782 **Wilkinson,** George Edward. 25 *Gladsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1607, P.M. May 1899.

2783 **Wilkinson,** James. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1890.

2784 **Wilkinson,** Samuel Blaize. *Rutland Terrace, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshires. November 1888.

2785 **Wilkinson-Pimbury,** Charles James. 60 *Marmora Rd., Honor Oak, S.E., London.* 65. March 1887.

2786 ***Wilks,** E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

2787 **Wilks,** George, M.B., M.C. *Ashford, Kent.* 709, P.M. October 1896.

2788 **Will,** Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

2789 **Williams,** Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Redlynch Vicarage, Salisbury.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.

2790 **Williams,** George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

2791 **Williams,** Henry Montague. 33 *Compton Avenue, Brighton.* *271,* P.Z. P.Pr.G.R., Sussex. May 1895.

2792 **Williams,** Herbert James. *Featherstone Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** May 1896.

2793 **Williams,** Howard Douglas. 17 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.* 905, P.M., *742,* P.Z. June 1894.

2794 **Williams,** James. *Haslemere, High Wycombe, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *1501.* January 1889.

2795 **Williams,** James Francis. *Palm's Estate, Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1896.

2796 **Williams,** Leslie John. 9 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 1584. March 1898.

2797 **Williams,** R. W. *Oswald House, Ayresome Crescent, Middlesbro', Yorks.* 2391, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C. (R.A.) March 1901.

2798 **Williams,** S. Stacker. *Newark, Ohio.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Sec. for Ohio. March 1889.

2799 **Williams,** Stewart. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. March 1898.

2800 **Willock,** Charles Johnstone. 16 *Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 859. March 1895.

2801 **Willock,** Colonel George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, S. W., London.* 1466. March 1895.

2802 **Willock,** Henry Court. *Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 271. March 1895.

2803 **Willock,** Henry Davis. *East India U.S. Club, St. James's Square, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1893.

2804 **Willox,** David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87.* January 1892.

2805 **Willox,** William Carl. *New Whatcom, Washington, U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12,* P.H.P. October 1894.

2806 **Wills,** John. 3 *Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 1460. October 1898.

2807 **Wills,** Thomas H. *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M. October 1891.

2808 **Wilson,** Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den, South Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155.* November 1888.

2809 **Wilson,** David. *Vancouver, British Columbia.* **Grand Master.** October 1898.

2810 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* 954, P.M. March 1900.

2811 **Wilson,** John James, J.P. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.), P.M., *234* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, South. November 1892.

2812 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. *Box 282, Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

2813 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.

2814 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

2815 **Wilson,** Richard. *West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorks.* 810. May 1899.

2816 **Wilson,** William Thomas. *Box 53, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

2817 **Wilson,** William Wright. 85 *Cornwall Street, Newhall Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.A.So. June 1897.

2818 **Wilton,** William John. *Kirkley, Lowestoft.* P.Pr.G.W., Suffolk. October 1899.

2819 **Windle,** Rev. W. E., M.A. *Ugborough Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.* Pr.G.Ch. March 1898.

2820 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89,* P.Z. March 1898.

2821 **Winter,** James William. *Box 193, Barberton, T.R.C.* 2710, P.M., *220* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1898.

2822 **Winton,** Peter. *Swan Hotel, Newbury, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624. March 1900.

2823 **Wise,** E. Croft. 9 *Bampton Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 619, P.M., *862.* March 1898.

2824 **Wisner,** G. S. E. *Box 33, Anaconda, Montana, U.S.A.* W.M. October 1901.

2825 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Bridge House, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1901.

2826 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. 17 *Midland Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.* P.P.G.D.R.,West Lancs. May 1895.

2827 **Witmark,** Isidore. 51 *West 28th Street, New York City.* 568, *1.* November 1897.

2828 **Witter,** Frederick James. 13 *Newhall Lane, Bolton.* 1723. June 1900.

2829 **Witty,** Alfred. *Southbrook, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M. May 1896.

2830 **Wolfskiel,** William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 49, P.M., *16,* P.H.P. May 1898.

2831 **Wood,** Arthur. *Elmfield, Redhill, Surrey.* 1362. October 1898.

2832 **Wood,** Rev. Charles Henton, M.A. 13 *Tichborne Street, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1888.

2833 **Wood,** Edwin James. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1339, P.M. October 1899.

2834 **Wood,** John. 21 *Old Steine, Brighton.* 1636, P.M. November 1895.

2835 **Wood,** Walter B. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1900.

2836 **Woodcock,** Harold. *Engadine Park Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 247. October 1895.

2837 **Woodhead,** Thomas Mansley. 20 *Cunliffe Villas, Bradford.* 2669, *600.* October 1901.

2838 **Woodforde,** William Sidney Ridout, M.D. *Goondiwindi, Queensland.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.

2839 **Woods,** William Fountain. 31 *Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 858, P.M., *92,* P.Z. October 1900.

2840 **Woodside,** Nevin G. 99 *East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

2841 **Woodthorpe,** John William. 2 *Park Avenue, Wood Green, N., London.* 1679, P.M. Jan. 1895.

2842 ***Woollen,** T. H., M.I.M.E. 4 *Hampton Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* 1431. May 1901.

2843 **Wormal,** George. *Stafford.* 726, P.M. June 1895.

2844 **Wormald-White,** George. *Doubletrees, Par, Cornwall.* 1151, *1151.* January 1899.

2845 **Worth,** James Numa. 1 *Pimlico Road, S.W., London.* 614, P.M., *230.* October 1901.

2846 **Wrench,** John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2373. October 1898.

2847 **Wright,** Asker W. 22 *Honiton Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 2206. October 1898.

2848 **Wright,** Charles. 5 *Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1060, P.M., 1328, P.Z. March 1898.

2849 **Wright,** Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Scribe N., Egypt.** March 1889.

2850 **Wright,** Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

2851 **Wright,** Henry John. *The Beeches, Sproughton, Ipswich.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.J. January 1896.
2852 **Wright,** J. W. B. 81 *Albert Road, Middlesboro', Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.
2853 **Wright,** Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1900.
2854 **Wright,** Silas B. *De Land, Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1893.
2855 **Wright,** William. 147 *Millbrook Road, Southampton.* **Grand Pursuivant.** January 1891.
2856 **Wright,** William Henry Sterling. *St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *44* (Wis.C.), P.H.P. Nov. 1892.
2857 **Wrightson,** Arthur, F.R.I.B.A. 26 *Budge Row, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.
2858 **Wyatt,** Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.P.G.Sup.W., P.P.G.Sc.N. January 1893.
2859 ***Wyatt,** Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* 2343, *540*. May 1895.
2860 **Wynter,** Andrew Ellis, M.D. *The Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139. Jan. 1898.

2861 **Yarker,** John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece.** May 1887.
2862 **Yates,** Charles. 31 *Aire Street, Leeds.* 289. November 1896.
2863 **Yeatman,** H. O. 82 *Ashley Gardens, S.W., London.* 1159, P.M. November 1896.
2864 **Yeomans,** W. J. *c/o Remount Depot, Fischers Farm, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.
2865 **York,** Francis Colin. *F. C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1890.
2866 **Young,** Archibald Edward. *The Green, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.* 1842, P.M., *40*, P.Z. Jan. 1892.
2867 **Young,** George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.
2868 **Young,** George Washington. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Waldron Chapter. January 1899.
2869 **Young,** Isaac. 107 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1898.
2870 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* 749, *1329*. October 1901.
2871 **Youngman,** Charles H. 20 *Southtown, Yarmouth.* 305, P.M. November 1898.

2872 **Zobel,** Carl Moritz Emil. *Box* 112, *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 190C.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

***Members admitted on the 8th November, 1901.***

2873 **Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk.** *Norwich.*
2874 **Lodge of Love and Honour,** No. 75. *Falmouth.*
2875 **Lodge Rosewood,** No. 878 (S.C.) *Rosewood, Queensland.*
2876 **La Luz Lodge,** No. 3, (Costa Rica Cons.) *San José, Costa Rica.*

2877 **Bale,** W. H. *Drakefell Lodge, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* 87, P.M.
2878 **Bixby,** E. M. 137 *Mathewson Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 4, P.M.

2879 **Crow,** William Lawrence. *Crow's Nest, Dowsett Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* Pr.Gr.Asst.Sec., Essex.

2880 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest. 6 *Kimberley, Great Yarmouth.* P.P.S.G.W.

2881 **Gillott,** Arthur G. H. *Box* 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.**

2882 **Hanckel,** Robert Stuart. *Casilla* 362, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.**
2883 **Harris,** James. *Boundary Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), *206* (S.C.)

2884 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Treasurer.**

2885 **Meymott,** Sydney. *London and South Western Bank, Broadway, Ealing, Middlesex.* 7.

2886 **Osborne,** Edmund Arthur. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Secretary.**

2887 **Piza,** Benjamin Emil. *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.)
2888 **Plews,** William John. *Thornville, Darlington.* 2610, P.M., *111.*

2889 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M.

2890 **Sayers,** Herbert Thomas Ford. *Box 32, Broken Hill, New South Wales.* 199, *10.*
2891 **Simmons,** Thomas. 165 *Newington Causeway, S.E., London.* 2647.
2892 **Spaul,** H. B. 4 *St. Anne's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.* 145, P.M.
2893 **Squire,** Eustace. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207.

2894 **Webb,** William Sidney. *Percy Villa, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 1299.

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***Accidentally Omitted.***

2895 **Adam,** T. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

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## STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1902.

Friday, the 3rd January.
Friday, the 7th March.
Friday, the 2nd May.
Tuesday, the 24th June.
Friday, the 3rd October.
Saturday, the 8th November.

# LOCAL SECRETARIES

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bournemouth | Christopher Pearce | 73, Commercial Road, Bournemouth |
| Burnley and Vicinity | J. W. Houlden | Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire |
| Channel Islands | J. B. Nickolls | Grange House, Guernsey |
| Cheshire and Liverpool | J. Armstrong | 79, Kingsley Road, Liverpool |
| Cornwall | E. Forbes Whitley | Penarth House, Truro |
| Devonshire | F. J. W. Crowe | Marsden, Torquay |
| Dublin | Ramsay Colles, J.P. | 1, Wilton Terrace, Dublin |
| Durham | G. W. Bain | Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland |
| Edinburgh | R. S. Brown | 76, Queen Street, Edinburgh |
| Essex | W. H. Bamlet | Westcliff-on-Sea |
| Glasgow and Vicinity | W. Sinclair | 33 Cartvale Road, Langside, Glasgow |
| Halifax and Vicinity | C. Greenwood | 26, Akeds Road, Halifax |
| Inverness | A. F. Mackenzie | 15, Union Street, Inverness |
| Leeds and Vicinity | R. Jackson | 16 and 17, Commercial Street, Leeds |
| Middlesex and North London | F. W. Levander | 30, North Villas, Camden Sq., N.W. London |
| Northampton & Huntingdonshires | S. B. Wilkinson | 32, Hazelwood Road, Northampton |
| North Wales | Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall | Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey |
| Northumberland | R. H. Holme | 6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne |
| Nottingham | W. J. O'Rorke | Caledonian Hotel, Nottingham |
| Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire | E. Conder, jun. | The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire |
| Scotland, South | J. B. Cowan | Commercial Bank, Hawick |
| Sheffield and Vicinity | J. Binney | 27, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield |
| Shropshire | T. J. Salwey | Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop |
| Staffordshire | J. T. Marson | Sandon Road, Stafford |
| Sussex, East | Robert Hughes | St. Oswald's, Alexandra Park, Hastings |
| Warwickshire | Arthur W. Adams | Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham |
| Yorkshire, North & East Ridings | G. L. Shackles | 7, Land of Green Ginger, Hull |
| Yorkshire, West Riding | J. L. Atherton | Beech Grove, Bingley |
| H.M. Navy | J. S. Gibson-Sugars | *H.M.S. Pioneer*, Mediterranean |
| H.M. Army | Major J. H. Leslie, R.A. | Hathersage, Sheffield |

## EUROPE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Denmark | S. H. Simonsen | Copenhagen |
| Greece | N. Philon, A.G.Sec. | Piraeus, Greece |
| Holland | J. C. G. Grasé | 32, Alex Boersstraat, Amsterdam |
| Hungary | L. de Malczovich | Belügyministerium, Budapest |
| Malta | J. W. Starkey | La Valletta, Malta |

## AFRICA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kimberley | A. W. Adams | P.O.B. 467, Kimberley |
| Mashonaland | W. E. Haworth | Umtali, Rhodesia |
| Matabeleland | H. M. Hole | Bulawayo, Rhodesia |
| Natal | T. Cook | Durban, Natal |
| Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein | J. Reid | Box 37, Bloemfontein, O.R.C. |
| ,, ,, ,, North | Dr. H. H. Browne | Bungalow, Bethlehem |
| ,, ,, ,, South | J. J. Wilson | Jagersfontein |
| South Africa, Eastern Division | A. Walsh | Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony |
| ,, ,, Western Division | W. H. Tiffany | Box 387, Cape Town |
| Vaal River Colony, Barberton | S. Begemann | Barberton |
| ,, ,, ,, Johannesburg | T. L. Pryce | Box 186, Johannesburg |
| ,, ,, ,, Krugersdorp | W. T. Lloyd | Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony |
| ,, ,, ,, Pretoria | R. Baikie | Pretoria |

## ASIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burma | H. E. Wilkins | Moulmein, Burma |
| India, Madras and Bombay | A. L. Vibert | Negapatam, Madras |
| „ Bengal | H. M. Rustomjee, J.P. | 18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta |
| „ N.W. Prov. and Oudh | W. A. Pemberton | Naini Tal, N.W. Prov. |
| Penang | G. S. H. Gottlieb | Penang |
| Shanghai | J. C. Hanson | 5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai |
| Singapore | E. J. Khory | 8, Raffles Place, Singapore |

## AMERICA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Georgia | W. F. Bowe | Augusta, Georgia |
| Louisiana | R. Lambert, G.Sec. | Masonic Temple, New Orleans |
| Massachusetts | C. S. Hart | Concord, Massachusetts |
| Michigan | A. G. Pitts | Detroit, Michigan |
| Minnesota | Dr. G. R. Metcalf | St. Paul, Minnesota |
| Nebraska | C. S. Lobingier | Omaha, Nebraska |
| New Jersey | R. A. Shirreffs | 451, Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J. |
| New York | Benno Loewy | 206, Broadway, New York |
| Ohio | S. Stacker Williams, P.G.M. | Newark, Ohio |
| Rhode Island | W. H. Scott | 357, Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. |
| South Dakota | L. G. Levoy, P.G.M. | Webster, South Dakota |
| Washington | W. H. Upton, P.G.M. | Walla Walla, Washington |

## CANADA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | R. S. Thornton | Deloraine, Manitoba |

## SOUTH AMERICA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic | C. Trevor Mold, Dis.G.M. | Buenos Ayres |

## AUSTRALASIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New South Wales | J. C. Ramsay | Newcastle, N.S.W. |
| New Zealand, Auckland | W. H. Cooper | Box 244, Auckland |
| „ „ Christchurch | W. A. Carew | Christchurch |
| „ „ Wellington | G. Robertson | Wellington |
| Queensland | James Spiers | Mary Street, Toowoomba |
| „ Blackall | C. Carkeek | Blackall |
| „ Bowen | J. Macdonald | Bowen |
| „ Brisbane | G. Page Hanify | Box 256, Brisbane |
| „ Bundaberg | W. E. Curtis | Bundaberg |
| „ Cairns | A. Mears | Cairns |
| „ Charters Towers | R. Sladden | Charters Towers |
| „ Croydon | T. Bennion | Ophir Cottage, Croydon |
| „ Gympie | Henry Robinson | One Mile, Gympie |
| „ Hughenden | H. G. M'Lean | Hughenden |
| „ Mackay | G. Smith | Te Kowai, Mackay |
| „ Mount Morgan | J. D. Murray | Mount Morgan |
| „ Rockhampton | F. O. Foster | Rockhampton |
| „ Roma | J. R. Mayfield | Roma |
| „ Sandgate | J. H. Bean | Gas Works, Sandgate |
| „ Winton | J. Greenelsh | Winton |
| South Australia | F. Johns | Register Office, Adelaide |
| Victoria | Hugh W. Sinclair | 443, Chancery Lane, Melbourne |
| West Australia, Coolgardie | G. H. Strieby | Menzies |
| „ „ Perth | E. Casper | Perth |
| „ „ Albany | W. Wallworth Knight | Albany |

# DECEASED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Baker,** Edwin | *Late of Rhode Island* | 15th May, 1901. |
| **Besant,** Sir Walter | ,, *London* | 10th June, 1901. |
| **Block,** Cecil Macartney | ,, *Rio de Janeiro* | 24th January, 1901. |
| **Boileau,** Sir Francis, G.M. | ,, *Norfolk* | 1st December, 1900. |
| **Boyce,** Walter James | ,, *Bexley, Kent* | 17th December, 1900. |
| **Chataway,** James Vincent | ,, *Mackay, Queensland* | 12th April, 1901. |
| **Cowper,** William Henry | ,, *Middlesborough* | 5th April, 1901. |
| **Ennson,** Henry John | ,, *Vizianagram* | — 1901. |
| **Frias,** Guillaume Raphael | ,, *Cuba* | 2nd December, 1900. |
| **Haslip,** Lewis Christopher | ,, *Walthamstow* | 2nd April, 1901. |
| **Hooker,** Richard | ,, *Exeter* | 20th May, 1901. |
| **James,** John | ,, *Haverford West* | 23rd February, 1901. |
| **Jackson,** W. Grierson | ,, *Westcliff-on-Sea* | 1st May, 1901. |
| **Janson,** Laurens | ,, *Gladstone, Queensland* | 12th August, 1901. |
| **Kenning,** George | ,, *London* | 26th October, 1901. |
| **Kruszinski,** Henry Marks | ,, *London* | 29th October, 1901. |
| **Kupferschmidt,** Cæsar | ,, *London* | 30th October, 1901. |
| **Mason,** Rev. Henry J. | ,, *Leicester* | 2nd July, 1901. |
| **Massey,** Stanley Franklin | ,, *Rio de Janiero* | 13th March, 1901. |
| **Martyn,** Rev. Charles J. | ,, *Cirencester* | 9th January, 1901. |
| **MacNair,** Thomas S. | ,, *Hazleton, Pennsylvania* | 25th July, 1901. |
| **Moore,** Charles J. | ,, *Devonport* | 12th March, 1901. |
| **Paterson.** Colin Archibald | ,, *Vizianagram* | — July, 1901. |
| **Penfold,** Abel | ,, *Woolwich* | 5th February, 1900. |
| **Powell,** Capt. C. C. | ,, *Monmouth* | — June, 1901. |
| **Reed,** Capt. George H. Baynes | ,, *Falmouth* | 4th May, 1901. |
| **Scott,** Thomas | ,, *Nelson, N.Z.* | 7th July, 1901. |
| **Schreiner,** Frederick | ,, *Eastbourne* | 7th May, 1901. |
| **Schwerin,** Hermann H. | ,, *Ocala, Florida* | — March, 1901. |
| **Singleton,** William R. | ,, *Washington, D.C.* | 23rd February, 1901. |
| **Slicer,** Walter | ,, *Bingley, Yorks* | 13th March, 1901. |
| **Smith,** Robert Maxwell | ,, *Hot Springs, Arkansas* | — February, 1901. |
| **Speth,** George William | ,, *Bromley, Kent* | 19th April, 1901. |
| **Strasser,** Solomon | ,, *New York City* | 17th March, 1901. |
| **Sumner,** William Thomas | ,, *Madras* | 1st March, 1901. |
| **Travers-Drapes,** G. F. | ,, *Bangkok, Siam* | 28th October, 1901. |
| **Ward,** Horatio | ,, *Canterbury, Kent* | 10th October, 1901. |
| **Waring,** Walter, M.D. | ,, *Norwich* | 6th October, 1900. |
| **Weber,** Louis Robert | ,, *Geneva* | 15th March, 1901. |
| **West,** George | ,, *Ballston Spa, N. York.* | — September, 1901. |
| **Wise,** Captain Charles Driver | ,, *Bombay* | — August, 1901. |
| **Williams,** Ernest | ,, *Trowbridge, Herts* | — January, 1901. |

# DIRECTORY.

## ENGLAND.

**Bedfordshire.** Ampthill, 1053; Bedford, 78, 1817, 2859; Dunstable, 1340; Leighton Buzzard, 2732; Shefford, 2561.

**Berkshire.** Abingdon, 1918, 2354; Cookham Dean, 2735; Maidenhead, 1192; Reading, 1571; Twyford, 1508; Wallingford, 2299; Windsor, 672; Wokingham, 2094.

**Bristol.** 568, 1118, 1305, 1355, 1680, 1696, 2215, 2586, 2622.

**Buckinghamshire.** Amersham, 873, 1134, 2277; Aylesbury, 562, 1410: High Wycombe, 2372, 2794.

**Cambridgeshire.** Cambridge, 101, 857, 1846, 2043; Ely, 1330; Wisbech, 98.

**Channel Islands.** Guernsey, 46, 51, 764, 1982; Jersey, 103, 1178, 1654, 2669.

**Cheshire.** Altrincham, 916; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 364; Birkenhead, 1d, 183, 557, 584, 1010, 1436, 1529, 1555, 1753, 2022, 2300, 2587, 2591; Bowdon, 1049; Chester, 2553, 2703; Egremont, 2246; Frodsham, 884; Heswall, 1973; Hoole, 879; Liscard, 476; Lymm, 993, 1719; Sale, 509, 1717; Seacombe, 1423, 1592; Staleybridge, 1496; Timperly, 359; Warrington, 1023, 2602; Wilmslow, 2337.

**Cornwall.** Callington, 2534; Campbourne, 130; Falmouth, 2343, 2874; Hayle, 70, 2066; Liskeard, 75, 1162, 1284, 2663; Par, 2050, 2844; Penzance, 393, 729, 801, 806; Poughill. 1666; St. Austell, 1391; St. Columb, 129, 1388; St. Ives, 2179; Truro, 61, 692, 1685, 2770.

**Cumberland.** Castle Carrock, 2712.

**Derbyshire.** Buxton, 2387; Derby, 56, 461, 1779; Hathersage, 1668.

**Devonshire.** Beaworthy, 571; Buckfastleigh, 1832; Devonport, 949; Exeter, 42, 725, 779, 861, 1198, 1440, 1743, 1775, 2052; Ivybridge, 2819; Newton Abbott, 361, 2074; North Tawton, 2161; Plymouth, 982, 1177, 1406, 1537, 1722, 2528, 2747, 2810; Teignmouth, 1113, 1273; Torquay, 1f, 26, 121, 1628, 2555, 2573, 2638, 2807; Torrington, 639, 946.

**Dorsetshire.** Blandford, 2122, 2642; Evershot, 426; Poole, 1356, 2754; Portland, 843; Sherbourne, 2778; Swanage, 915; Weymouth, 1454.

**Durham.** Barnard Castle, 2328; Bishop Auckland, 1071; Consett, 2474; Darlington, 760, 2242, 2888; Durham, 418, 585, 1706, 2633; Eaglescliffe, 2608: Gateshead, 43, 1364, 2490; Medomsley, 2039; Shildon, 2503; South Shields, 2025; Sunderland, 386, 813, 2617; Thornaby-on-Tees, 1516; West Hartlepool, 1301, 1801; Willington, 2286; Yarm, 1435, 1626.

**Essex.** Buckhurst Hill, 1170; Colchester, 2167, 2643, 2740; Ilford, 331, 1272; Grays, 407; Kilvedon, 179; Leytonstone, 679; Little Waltham, 1691; Maldon, 485, 564, 737, 2018, 2070, 2307; Plaistow, 1736; Romford, 1850; Saffron Walden, 1869; Shoeburyness, 535, 1675; Southend-on-Sea, 1019, 1068, 2879; Walthamstow, 1445, 1531, 2460, 2746; Westcliff-on-Sea, 400, 2429; Woodford, 844, 1806, 2436; Woodford Bridge, 2029.

**Gloucestershire.** Cheltenham, 1294, 1652, 1998, 2037, 2657; Cirencester, 1060, 1307; Gloucester, 504, 608, 875, 1191, 1248, 1335, 1367, 1395, 2519, 2707, 2835; Newent, 20; Stroud, 1228, 1785; Tewkesbury, 410.

**Hampshire.** Aldershot, 1264, 2068, 2400, 2496; Andover, 2389; Basingstoke, 887, 1448, 1651; Blackwater, 1588; Bournemouth, 53, 166, 294, 363, 621, 953, 2065, 2138; Boscombe, 164; Gosport, 617, 1188, 1625, 2060; Havant, 97, 1104; Landport, 123, 159; Portsmouth, 955, 1158, 1251, 1456; Southampton, 1658, 2467, 2855; Southsea, 609, 1064, 2675, 2715; Winchester, 1400, 1502.

**Herefordshire.** Colwall, 786; Hereford, 2000, 2453, 2659.

**Hertfordshire.** Bishop-Stortford, 2557; Cheshunt, 1863, 2127; Elstree, 985, 2383; Hertford, 1353; New Barnet, 1669; Rickmansworth, 582; Sawbridgeworth, 610; St. Alban's, 863, 905; Tring, 1458, 2220; Watford, 711, 2786.

**Huntingdon.** St. Ives, 1292, 2674.

**Isle of Man.** Colby, 846.

**Isle of Wight.** Bembridge, 2040; Shanklin, 149; Ventnor, 81.

**Kent.** Ashford, 2787; Beckenham, 1398, 1615, 1713, 2860; Bexley, 715, 867, 2849; Broadstairs, 1263; Bromley, 463, 770, 1144, 2117, 2399; Canterbury, 41; Charing, 658; Chatham, 1749; Chislehurst, 1690; Faversham, 49, 1167; Folkestone, 2753; Gravesend, 720, 757; Lee, 815, 1805; Maidstone, 155, 690, 2850; Margate, 1452, 1544; Penshurst, 523; Plumstead, 641, 788, 1945, 2538; Ramsgate, 1a; Sandgate, 124, 1465; Sevenoaks, 2472; Sheerness, 17; Shoreham, 1686; Shortlands, 1782; Sidcup, 2064, 2550, 2836; Staplehurst, 1085; Tunbridge Wells, 295, 637, 1127; Whitstable, 151, 2304, 2756; Woolwich, 2481, 2644.

**Lancashire, Eastern Division.** Blackburn, 62, 1578, 1783, 2751; Bolton, 520, 1972, 2594, 2828; Burnley, 1450; Bury, 2377; Clitheroe, 2727; Darwen, 2468; Great Horwood, 824; Manchester, 431, 452, 468, 646, 719, 855, 1013, 1171, 1441. 1510, 1618, 2084, 2102, 2274, 2398, 2444, 2531, 2539, 2676, 2694, 2861; Oldham, 878; Padiham, 1209; Stockport, 378, 1187, 1204, 1378, 2344, 2393, 2486; Whalley, 2593.

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**Leicestershire.** Leicester, **27**, 282, 2051, 2294, 2457, 2566, 2832.

**Lincolnshire.** Gainsborough, 68; Grantham, 63, 1032; Grimsby, 95; Lincoln, 59; Louth, 90, 2353, 2425; Spilsby, 2166.

**London.** **1b, 1e, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22,** 1, 35, 39, 40, 52, 54, 171, 191, 284, 304, 305, 307, 314, 317, 322, 323, 327, 333, 342, 346, 350, 352, 355, 360, 373, 375, 379, 390, 392, 402, 404, 406, 413, 414, 415, 420, 421, 425, 427, 428, 429, 433, 441, 442, 444, 456, 457, 467, 471, 472, 474, 477, 479, 480, 486, 487, 488, 489, 494, 497, 498, 500, 502, 516, 518, 524, 527, 529, 534, 536, 540, 541, 548, 551, 552, 559, 567, 577, 578, 579, 581, 583, 589, 590, 593, 595, 600, 602, 614, 619, 622, 625, 626, 628, 630, 633, 642, 643, 648, 653, 654, 655, 656, 663, 664, 667, 668, 678, 682, 685, 688, 689, 694, 695, 696, 697, 701, 702, 705, 708, 712, 717, 727, 728, 731, 732, 745, 746, 747, 752, 754, 756, 761, 762, 763, 768, 769, 772, 776, 778, 780, 783, 790, 793, 796, 798, 799, 802, 804, 807, 814, 818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 825, 826, 835, 836, 838, 839, 853, 856, 858, 865, 880, 883, 886, 889, 890, 894, 895, 901, 907, 910, 911, 912, 919, 920, 922, 927, 928, 933, 935, 939, 947, 950, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 966, 967, 972, 975, 976, 977, 979, 981, 984, 989, 992, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1011, 1012, 1015, 1028, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1067, 1076. 1078, 1086, 1095, 1097, 1106, 1112, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1119, 1126, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1139, 1140, 1150, 1154, 1156, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1163, 1168, 1169, 1172, 1173, 1184, 1186, 1199, 1200, 1210, 1213, 1218, 1225, 1226, 1230, 1233, 1234, 1236, 1243, 1245, 1246, 1249, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1261, 1262, 1267, 1268, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1282, 1283, 1285, 1286, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1293, 1297, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1311, 1314, 1316, 1338, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1354, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1363, 1366, 1368, 1369. 1370, 1374, 1375, 1381, 1382, 1385, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1417, 1426, 1428, 1431, 1437, 1438, 1443, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1467, 1477, 1481, 1485, 1492, 1493, 1497, 1505, 1509, 1512, 1514, 1521, 1526, 1532, 1539, 1542, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1554, 1557, 1560, 1561, 1573, 1575, 1579, 1580, 1585, 1587, 1593, 1597, 1603, 1605, 1614, 1624, 1627, 1632, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1640, 1641, 1648, 1663, 1667, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1676, 1677, 1679, 1682, 1684, 1699, 1710, 1711, 1714, 1718, 1720, 1728, 1750, 1755, 1765, 1766, 1770, 1771, 1777, 1780, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1791, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1812, 1813, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1833, 1836, 1845, 1847, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1874, 1876, 1879, 1881, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1893, 1899, 1900, 1903, 1923, 1924, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1941, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1969, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1989, 1990, 1994, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2027, 2031, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2041, 2046, 2049, 2054, 2059, 2062, 2077, 2085, 2088, 2091, 2097, 2100, 2108, 2111, 2115, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2129, 2131, 2135, 2139, 2142, 2144, 2149, 2154, 2155, 2157, 2158, 2163, 2171, 2180, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2188, 2196, 2201, 2205, 2211, 2213, 2216, 2217, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2231, 2232, 2235, 2236, 2245, 2252, 2259, 2261, 2264, 2271, 2279, 2281, 2291, 2292, 2298, 2301, 2312, 2313, 2315, 2318, 2320, 2331, 2338, 2342, 2347, 2349, 2352, 2356, 2358, 2359, 2362, 2367, 2374, 2375, 2390, 2394, 2395, 2406, 2408, 2414, 2415, 2434, 2441, 2446, 2447, 2451, 2455, 2461, 2463, 2480, 2482, 2491, 2494, 2495, 2502, 2504, 2507, 2508, 2511, 2518, 2521, 2525, 2527, 2532, 2535, 2536, 2547, 2549, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2559, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2567, 2568, 2572, 2576, 2577, 2584, 2592, 2598, 2605, 2606, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2618. 2620, 2625, 2626, 2628, 2629, 2632, 2635, 2636, 2639, 2647, 2650, 2653, 2654, 2664, 2668, 2670, 2673, 2679, 2683, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2691, 2696, 2700, 2701, 2711, 2714, 2720, 2721, 2726, 2731, 2736, 2738, 2739, 2745, 2749, 2750, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2766, 2769, 2771, 2777, 2782, 2785, 2796, 2800, 2801, 2803, 2806, 2823, 2833, 2839, 2841, 2845, 2847, 2848, 2857, 2863, 2869, 2870, 2877, 2891, 2892, 2894.

**Middlesex.** Ealing, 2202, 2885; Edgware, 1778; Hampton Court, 122; Hampton Hill, 1088; Hanwell, 2767; Hanworth, 319; Harrow, 395; Hounslow, 629, 1975; Isleworth, 1051, 1693; Southall, 1302; Staines, 677, 1101; Strawberry Hill, 580, 1958; Teddington, 326, 2033; Tottenham, 1072, 1495; Twickenham, 2697; Uxbridge, 877.

**Monmouthshire.** Abergavenny, 448; Newport, 1501.

**Norfolk.** Brandon, 334; East Dereham, 2442; Hunstanton, **24**; Kings Lynn, 47, 2403; Norwich, 412, 1031, 1535, 2452, 2873.

**Northamptonshire.** Northampton, 316, 665, 951, 1033, 1350, 1772, 1784, 2784; Peterborough, 698, 699, 2272; Stamford, 73; Wansford, 1646, 1683.

**Northumberland.** Berwick-on-Tweed, 66, 872, 2595; Morpeth, 408; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 286, 358, 458, 606, 674, 943, 1412, 1416, 1430, 1732, 2098, 2203, 2326, 2526; North Shields, 714, 1623; Tynemouth, 1460.

**Nottinghamshire.** Nottingham, 1574, 1885, 2016, 2026, 2440; Newark-on-Trent, 351, 545, 1147.

**Oxfordshire.** Bampton, 2210; Banbury, 2416; Burford, 432; Charlbury, 2317; Chipping Norton, 718, 1247, 1737; Enstone, 1656; Oxford, **11**, 1319, 1525, 2330; Witney, 575, 1109, 1880, 2542.

**Shropshire.** Bridgnorth, 137, 791, 2382, 2438; Ludlow, 84, 2290; Market Drayton, 1357; Newport, 150, 510; Oswestry, 1339, 2662; Shifnal, 1992; Shrewsbury, 48, 57, 881, 1202, 1208, 1715, 2825.

**Somersetshire.** Axbridge, 996; Bath, 1997; Burnham, 371; Crewkerne, 1323, 2510; Frome, 1207; Templecombe, 1124; Weston-super-Mare, 550, 775; Yeovil, 2175.

**Staffordshire.** Burslem, 2003; Handsworth, 2081, 2631; Hanley, 67, 388, 1281; Harborne, 145; Lichfield, 111, 1057; Longton, 80; Newcastle, 2558; Rugeley, 1108; Stafford, 2, 3, 91, 197, 1530, 1800, 2843; Stoke-upon-Trent, 87, 2665; Tamworth, 112; Uttoxeter, 495; Walsall, 77, 924; Wednesbury, 88; West Bromwich, 1570, 1774; Wolverhampton, 147, 862, 1045, 2469.

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**Sweden.** Jönköping, 930; Stockholm, 2742; Wexjö, 1995.

**Switzerland.** Geneva, 914, 1608.

**Mediterranean.** Crete, 2658; Cyprus, 173, 1433; Gibraltar, 5, 58; Malta, 6, 624, 1586, 1702, 1965, 2198, 2456, 2708.

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**Bechuanaland.** Palapye, 2719.

**Egypt.** Assiout, 896; Cairo, 262, 522, 847, 1183; Fayoum, 898; Port Said, 1021.

**West Coast.** Jebba, 2687; Cape Coast, 94.

**Griqualand.** Barkly West, 1148; Beaconsfield, 493; Kimberley, 312, 828, 854, 1216, 1259, 1576, 1746, 1758, 2087, 2529; Klipdam, 1365; Longlands, 1132.

**Natal.** Durban, 7, 544, 598, 713, 733, 789, 868, 970, 974, 1014, 1048, 1070, 1280, 1312, 1633, 1665, 1814, 2418, 2623, 2812; Mount Ayliff, 937; Newcastle, 1841; Pietermaritzburg, 140, 302, 735, 1058, 1105, 1318, 1425, 1662, 1724, 2270; Pine Town, 2023.

**Orange River Colony,** Bethlehem, 597, 1362, 2190, 2574; Bloemfontein, 109, 615, 627, 1164, 1258, 1940, 2191, 2543, 2864; Boshof, 2744; Brandfort, 2137; Ficksburg, 1179, 1950, 2477; Jagersfontein, 503, 1220, 2035, 2811; Rouxville, 1601; Senekal, 1630; Winburg, 1130, 1424; Vrede, 1442.

**Portuguese East Africa.** Beira, 2637.

**Matabeleland.** Buluwayo, 759, 904, 1420, 1453, 2047, 2169.

**Mashonaland.** Salisbury, 366, 563, 876, 892, 1054, 1470, 1926, 2325, 2426, 2465, 2799, 2895; Umtali, 196, 1055, 1341, 1838, 1852, 2067, 2177, 2709, 2872.

**South Africa, Eastern Division.** Aliwal North, 161, 1317; Cradock, 126, 370; East London, 146, 1328, 1486; Emtento, 2524; Engcobo, 765, 766; Graaf Reinet, 1135; Grahamstown, 99, 219, 369, 430, 969, 1871, 1962, 2437, 2737, 2788; King William's Town, 1003, 2409; Maghalien, 338; Middleton, 2724; Port Elizabeth, 89, 365, 556, 686, 750, 1079, 1256, 1325, 1754, 2209, 2263, 2333, 2671, 2692; Queenstown, 1762; Somerset East, 2006.

**South Africa, Western Division.** Cape Town, 16, 30, 190, 203, 216, 245, 250, 335, 341, 462, 511, 611, 644, 736, 771, 871, 1029, 1052, 1081, 1181, 1322, 1415, 1678, 1721, 1751, 1800, 1830, 1894, 1939, 2080, 2106, 2132, 2147, 2187, 2189, 2194, 2199, 2223, 2266, 2303, 2306, 2369, 2370, 2397, 2478, 2515, 2537, 2548, 2562, 2600, 2610, 2624, 2656, 2757, 2790, 2816; Malmesbury, 249, 710, 1602, 1984, 2262, 2492; Mossel Bay, 491; Oudtshoorn, 160; Paarl, 248; Riversdale, 251; Tarkastad, 2560; Tou's River, 1659; Worcester, 135; Wynberg, 2513.

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**Zanzibar.** Zanzibar, 1644.

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**Bengal.** Calcutta, 547, 707, 978, 1061, 1153, 1851, 2284, 2704; Cawnpore, 69; Darjeeling, 184; Naraingunge, 2706.

**Bombay.** Bolarum, 2160; Bombay, 309, 530, 594, 1050, 2336, 2685; Hyderabad, 709, 1238; Karachi, 93, 1138; Kirkee, 221; Poona, 60, 533, 2276, 2401, 2544.

**Burma.** Moulmein, 79, 684, 739, 1393, 1708, 1933, 2640, 2780; Rangoon, 9, 85, 100, 496, 1299, 2079, 2533.

**Ceylon.** Colombo, 2541.

**China.** Hong Kong, 76, 1166, 1334, 1929; Shanghai, 13, 296, 840, 1212, 1296, 2435; Tientsin, 460.

**Eastern Archipelago.** Johore, 1853, 2165; Penang, 280, 526, 1197; Selangor, 177, 897, 1387, 2061; Singapore, 12, 74, 114, 917, 1214, 1572, 1596, 2295; Taiping, 167.

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**Phillipine Islands.** Manila, 596, 2012.

**Punjab.** Fort Delhi, 324; Gora Gali, 587; Jhelum, 1488; Lahore, 8, 1237, 1818; Mooltan, 2648; Rawal Pindi, 153; Sialkote, 107; Simla, 71, 954.

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**New South Wales.** Armidale, 2048; Broken Hill, 2890; Cobar, 1653, 2028; Cootamundra, 1820; Corrimal, 1888; Gundagai, 1827; Inverell, 850, 1543, 2267; Kiama, 2484; Newcastle, 451, 2168; Richmond River, 1589; Sydney, 34, 941, 1868, 1906, 2396.

**New Zealand, North Island.** Auckland, 424, 797, 1729, 2133, 2443, 2672; Hawkes Bay, 1524; Manarewa, 2616; Morrinsville, 749; New Plymouth, 572; Taranaki, 277, 2101; Wellington, 31, 128, 175, 519, 1121, 2227, 2380, 2792.

**New Zealand, South Island.** Ahaura, 1504; Blenheim, 1241; Christchurch, 483, 671, 785, 1332, 1466, 1639, 1776, 1911, 2386, 2773; Dunedin, 276, 2253; Invercargill, 1149; Nelson, 92, 278, 988, 1591, 2363; Palmerston, 142; Rakaia, 1303; Reefton, 279.

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**South Australia.** Adelaide, 32, 271, 411, 1174, 1515, 1867, 2095, 2575, 2717, 2867; Gawler, 268; Naracoorte, 272, 1712; Norwood, 270; Snowtown, 273; Strathalbyn, 269.

**Tasmania.** Deloraine, 773; Gladstone, 2378; Launceston, 1146, 1482, 1790, 2063, 2254; Zeehan, 561.

**Victoria.** Ballarat, 2583; Bendigo, 1645; Broughton Park, 2430; Canterbury, 2251; Fitzroy, 1927; Geelong, 274; Mansfield, 1844; Melbourne, 33, 422, 478, 900, 1518, 1598, 1621, 2248, 2340, 2379, 2431; Middle Brighton, 1843, 2599; Port Fairy, 275, 1026; Rosedale, 893; Tallarook, 1455; Yarra, 1912; Yea, 940.

**Western Australia.** Bulong, 2509; Freemantle, 662, 1193; Guildford, 2581; Perth, 348, 466, 554, 645, 693, 722, 787, 1073, 1136, 1260, 1327, 1421, 1472, 1487, 1519, 1599, 1635, 2141, 2462, 2710, 2718.

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**California.** Los Angeles, 292; Montecito, 464; Sacramento, 2176; San Francisco, 2103; Oaklands, 2004.

**Colorado.** Denver, 632, 1227, 2128; Leadville, 1831.

**Connecticut.** Bridgeport, 2093; New Haven 921.

**District of Columbia.** Washington, 37, 283.

**Florida.** De Land, 2854; Melbourne, 2488; Orlando, 1815; Ormond, 675; Plant City, 2853.

**Georgia.** Atlanta, 588, 1223; Augusta, 328, 532, 852, 860, 1189, 1190, 1432, 2310; Savannah, 2001; Waynesboro, 2293.

**Illinois.** Chicago, 1111, 2413, 2705, 2840; Jacksonville, 2218; Peoria, 396; Quincey, 1480.

**Indiana.** La Porte, 864; Indianapolis, 1907.

**Indian Territory.** Ardmore, 1122.

**Iowa.** Cedar Rapids, 17; Des Moines, 1232, 2119.

**Kansas.** Ossawatomie, 490.

**Kentucky.** Brooksville, 2458; Louisville, 18, 1964, 2479.

**Louisiana.** Donaldsonville, 2570; New Orleans, 560, 866, 1620, 2110, 2164.

**Maine.** Bangor, 1315; Portland, 288, 964.

**Maryland.** Baltimore, 2323, 2365; Cumberland, 1077.

**Massachusetts.** Boston, 20, 1205, 1331, 1649, 2265; Concord, 506, 601, 1324, 1793, 1986, 2868; Medfield, 1892

**Michigan.** Ann Arbor, 298; Benton Harbour, 1921, 2351; Detroit, 264, 293, 2114; Grand Haven, 2305.

**Minnesota.** Duluth, 289; Mankato, 265; Minneapolis, 1609; St. Claud, 650; St. Paul, 401, 635, 706, 987, 1371, 1607, 1862, 1904, 2015, 2420, 2448, 2634, 2856.

**Missouri.** Kansas City, 505, 1606, 2505, 2569; St. Louis, 1840, 2728.

**Montana.** Anaconda, 2824; Helena, 21; Missoula, 687.

**Nebraska.** South Omaha, 1564, 1701.

**New Jersey.** Bound Brook, 812; East Orange, 514, 1087; Elizabeth, 2361, 2830; Flemington, 903; Paterson, 2476; Trenton, 399; Woodbridge, 2316.

**New York.** Albany, 391, 2759; Binghampton, 1004; Brooklyn, 330, 377, 2072; Lima, 368; New York, 22, 299, 344, 381, 513, 931, 934, 1279, 1384, 1401, 1419, 1562, 1565, 1703, 1705, 1739, 1873, 2134, 2258, 2311, 2449, 2464, 2571, 2646, 2690, 2698, 2827.

**North Dakota.** Fargo, 2589; Willow City, 1098

**Ohio.** Cleveland, 651; Delaware, 2335, 2733; Newark, 2798.

**Oregon.** Portland, 2125.

**Pennsylvania.** Easton, 1343; Hanover, 2360; Harrisburg, 1059, 1195, 1622; Philadelphia, 23, 538, 837, 1102, 1270, 1549, 1674, 1727, 2057, 2214, 2234, 2454; Pittsburg, 613; Sewickley, 2458; Towanda, 767.

**Rhode Island.** Providence, 356, 1069, 1176, 1222, 1235, 1563, 1697, 2071, 2329, 357, 2775, 2878.

**South Carolina.** Camden, 800.

**South Dakota.** Aberdeen, 2546; Deadwood, 376; Flandreau, 1336, 2090, 2439; Webster, 1673.

**Tennessee.** Chattanooga, 1981; Memphis, 405; Nashville, 1093, 1372, 2288.

**Texas.** Dallas, 758; El Paso, 2332.

**Vermont.** Bennington, 2493; Middlebury, 558.

**Virginia.** Hampton, 2244; Richmond, 24.

**Washington.** Anacortes, 266; Enumclaw, 267; New Whatcom, 2805; Seattle, 1647, 2776; Snohomish, 2044; Spokane, 1559; Tacoma, 290, 1909, 2346; Walla Walla, 291, 2652.

**West Virginia.** Wheeling, 389.

**Wisconsin.** Milwaukee, 25.

**Wyoming.** Casper, 2627.

# ABBREVIATIONS.

## MASONIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. | Arch, Assistant |
| A.G. | Assistant Grand |
| B. | Bearer |
| C. | Ceremonies, Constitution |
| Ch. | Chaplain |
| Chap. | Chapter |
| Com. | Committee |
| D. | Director, Deacon, Dutch |
| D.C. | Director of Ceremonies |
| (D.C.) | Dutch Constitution |
| D.M. | Director of Music |
| Dep. | Deputy, Depute (*Scotch*) |
| Dep.Dis. | Deputy District |
| Dep.Pr. | Deputy Provincial |
| Dis. | District |
| Dis.A.G. | District Assistant Grand |
| Dis.G. | District Grand |
| Div. | Division |
| E. | Ezra, English, Excellent |
| (E.C.) | English Constitution |
| G. | Grand, Guard |
| G.Ch. | Grand Chaplain |
| G.Chap. | Grand Chapter |
| G.D. | Grand Deacon |
| G.D.C. | Grand Director of Ceremonies |
| G.H. | Grand Haggai |
| G.H.P. | Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*) |
| G.J. | Grand Joshua |
| G.L. | Grand Lodge |
| G.M. | Grand Master |
| G.O. | Grand Organist |
| G.P. | Grand Principal (R.A.) |
| G.Pt. | Grand Pursuivant |
| G.R. | Grand Registrar |
| G.S.B. | Grand Sword Bearer |
| G.Sc.E. | Grand Scribe Ezra |
| G.Sec. | Grand Secretary |
| G.St.B. | Grand Standard Bearer |
| G.Stew. | Grand Steward |
| G.So. | Grand Sojourner |
| G.Sup. | Grand Superintendent (R.A.) |
| G.Sup.W. | Grand Superintendent of Works |
| G.Treas. | Grand Treasurer |
| G.W. | Grand Warden |
| G.Z. | Grand Zerubbabel |
| H. | Haggai |
| H.P. | High Priest (*American & Irish R.A.*) |
| I. | Irish, Inner |
| (I.C.) | Irish Constitution |
| I.G. | Inner Guard |
| J. | Joshua, Junior |
| J.D. | Junior Deacon |
| J.W. | Junior Warden |
| K. | King (*American & Irish R.A.*) |
| L. | Lodge |
| M. | Master, Most |
| Mem. | Member |
| M.E. | Most Excellent |
| M.W. | Most Worshipful |
| N. | Nehemiah |
| O. | Organist |
| Or. | Orator |
| P. | Past, Principal, Priest (*Am. & I.R.A.*) |
| P.Dep. | Past Deputy |
| P.Dep.Dis. | Past Deputy District |
| P.Dep.Pr. | Past Deputy Provincial |
| P.Dis. | Past District |
| P.Dis.G. | Past District Grand |
| P.G. | Past Grand |
| P.H. | Past Haggai |
| P.H.P. | Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*) |
| P.J. | Past Joshua |
| P.K. | Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*) |
| P.M. | Past Master |
| P.Pr. | Past Provincial |
| P.Pr.G. | Past Provincial Grand |
| Pr. | Provincial |
| Pr.G. | Provincial Grand |
| Pt. | Pursuivant |
| P.Z. | Past Zerubbabel |
| R. | Registrar, Right |
| R.A. | Royal Arch |
| R.W. | Right Worshipful |
| S. | Senior, Scottish, Sword |
| S.B. | Sword Bearer |
| (S.C.) | Scottish Constitution |
| Sc. | Scribe |
| Sc.E. | Scribe Ezra |
| Sc.N. | Scribe Nehemiah |
| S.D. | Senior Deacon |
| Sec. | Secretary |
| So. | Sojourner |
| Stew. | Steward |
| St. | Standard |
| Sub. | Substitute (*Scottish*) |
| Sup. | Superintendent |
| Sup.W. | Superintendent of Works |
| S.W. | Senior Warden |
| Treas. | Treasurer |
| V. | Very |
| V.W. | Very Worshipful |
| W. | Warden, Worshipful, Works |
| W.M. | Worshipful Master |
| Z. | Zerubbabel |

# SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| A.D.C. | Aide de Camp |
| A.S.C. | Army Service Corps |
| Bart. | Baronet |
| B.C.S. | Bombay or Bengal Civil Service |
| C.B. | Companion of Order of the Bath |
| C.I.E. | Companion of Order of the Indian Empire |
| C.M.G. | Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George |
| C.S.I. | Companion of Order of the Star of India |
| | (N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.) |
| D.L. | Deputy Lieutenant |
| D.S.O. | Distinguished Service Order |
| Hon. | Honorable |
| I.C.S. | Indian Civil Service |
| I.M. | Indian Marine |
| I.M.S. | Indian Medical Service |
| I.S.C. | Indian Staff Corps |
| J.P. | Justice of the Peace |
| Kt. | Knight |
| M.L.C. | Member of Legislature Council |
| M.P. | Member of Parliament |
| R.A.M.C. | Royal Army Medical Corps |
| R.E. | Royal Engineers |
| R.F.A. | Royal Field Artillery |
| R.G.A. | Royal Garrison Artillery |
| R.H.A. | Royal Horse Artillery |
| R.M.A. | Royal Marine Artillery |
| R.N. | Royal Navy |

# PROFESSIONAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| A.M. | Master of Arts |
| A.K.C. | Associate of King's College |
| B.A. | Bachelor of Arts |
| B.C.L. | „ of Civil Law |
| B.Ch. | „ of Surgery |
| B.Sc. | „ of Science |
| C.A. | Chartered Accountant |
| C.E. | Civil Engineer |
| C.S. | Chemical Society |
| C.M. | Master in Surgery |
| Dr. | Doctor |
| D.C.L. | „ of Civil Laws |
| D.D. | „ of Divinity |
| D.Lit. | „ of Literature |
| D.Sc. | „ of Science |
| G.S. | Geological Society |
| I.C. | Institute of Chemists |
| I.C.E. | „ of Civil Engineers |
| I.E.E. | „ Electrical Engineers |
| I.M.E. | „ Mining Engineers |
| I.Mech.E. | „ Mechanical Engineers |
| I.N.A. | „ Naval Architects |
| I.I. | Imperial Institute |
| K.C. | King's Counsel |
| L.D.S | Licentiate in Dental Surgery |
| LL B. | Bachelor of Laws |
| LL.D. | Doctor of „ |
| LL.M. | Master of „ |
| Lic.Mus. | Licentiate of Music |
| L.S. | Linnæn Society |
| M.A. | Master of Arts |
| M.B. | Bachelor of Medicine |
| M.D. | Doctor of Medicine |
| Mus.Doc. | „ of Music |
| P. | President |
| Ph.D. | Doctor of Philosophy |
| Prof. | Professor |
| P.W.D. | Public Works Department |
| R.A. | Royal Academy |
| R.A.S. | „ Asiatic Society (*Members*) |
| R.A.S. | „ Astronomical Society (*Fellows*) |
| R.C.I. | „ Colonial Institute |
| R.C.P. | „ College of Physicians |
| R.C.S. | „ „ „ Surgeons |
| R.C.V.S. | „ „ „ Veterinary Surgeons |
| R.G.S. | „ Geographical Society |
| R.H.S. | „ Historical Society (*Fellows*) |
| R.H.S. | „ Horticultural Society (*Members*) |
| R.I. | „ Institute of Painters in Water Colours |
| R.I.A. | „ Irish Academy |
| R.I.B.A. | „ Institute of British Architects |
| R.S. | „ Society |
| R.S.E. | „ „ Edinburgh |
| R.Z.S | „ Zoological Society |
| S.A. | Society of Arts (*Members*) |
| S.A. | „ of Antiquaries (*Fellows*) |
| S.C.L. | Student of Civil Law |
| S.I. | Institute of Surveyors |
| S.S. | Statistical Society |
| V.P. | Vice President |

NOTE.—A. M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.